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HISTORY OF THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Volume II (1951-1979)



by

Dr. B. N. Puri

Professor Emeritus



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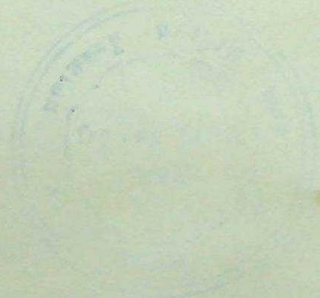
HISTORY OF THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

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PREFACE

'There are few earthly things more beautiful than a University', says John Masefield. It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to make others see ; where seekers and learners alike search for knowledge ; where honoured thoughts in all its fine ways will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile upholding ever the dignity of thought and learning. A University continues to stand and shine engaging the free minds of men in full and fair enquiry to wisdom and human affairs.

Such high ideals envisaged for the existence of any University were more true in the case of the University of Lucknow. Its first Vice-Chancellor highlighted similar thoughts. 'The main function of any University', in the words of G.N. Chakravarti, 'was the dissemination of knowledge and its assimilation by teachers whose fame and attainments would attract the pupils flocking to him. The teachers representing learning and culture of a high order were no doubt a source of inspiration to the students'.

The first volume of the History of the Lucknow University covering the period 1921-1951 was devoted to the study of the life style of eminent teachers and the patriarchs of the University. Their main endeavour was to carry the University through its budding and adolescent stages into one of maturity. Travelling a long way towards the attainments of the main objectives of the University as a real centre of learning and culture, they were successful in their efforts. Eminent teachers ensured not only intellectual growth in their pupils but were equally helpful in the far more important process of building their character.

1971

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The second volume begins on a different note. It does not provide the different stages of its organic growth - the beginning, the period of adolescence, the flowering youth, the University under the Taluqdars and the age of academic excellence. This period from 1951-79 covers the history of the University in relation to the character and contribution of its Vice-Chancellors and their impact on the academic and administrative ethos in the University. The list of patriarchs in this period include Jugal Kishore with his political background who basked in his predecessors shadow, Radha Kamal Mookherji - the youngest Professor of the University from its nascent stage whose academic glory and achievements amassed during his long association with the University were overshadowed by his failure as Vice-Chancellor. His successor K.A.Subramania Iyer, a good Sanskrit scholar, found the stewardship of the University too hot a bed for him. He failed to curb that venemous instinct which is quite prominent in an ambitious person who takes no notice of the time factor and easily forgets the benign cover shrouding his weaknesses. Iyer had to pave the way for Kali Prasad who had just a year and less than ten days rule, characterised by toughness, arrogant behaviour and pampering a set of hangovers. The patronage extended to him proved too costly for the mentor. The change in the political atmosphere was equally crucial for the Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities who were all removed from their offices by a single stroke - An Ordinance issued by the State Government.

A.V.Rao and M.B.Lal were pliable Vice-Chancellors,

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The change in the Government equally had its impact on the University with the new Vice-Chancellor Gopal Tripathi being imported from Varanasi - the home town of the Chief Minister. The equation fitted well, but the exit of the mentor from the State was a signal for the Vice-Chancellor to prepare himself for the change. The coup de grace was provided by the students agitation, violence and incendiarism in the University. The suspension of the Vice-Chancellor and his resignation subsequently followed. The appointment of A.K.Mustafi, a working bureaucrat to handle the situation proved ~~not~~ ineffective. With the change of the Chancellor, Mustafi too found himself in uncomfortable position. He had to leave without a minute's notice and he was taken by surprise. The senior-most Dean, R.V.Singh, an able surgeon changing the knife for the pen, found the situation at this end of the Gomati quite different from the home pitch at the King Georges Medical College. He only struggled on to mark his time and complete his term. He made room for another bureaucrat - this time a retired man of the Indian Administrative Service from the promotee quota.

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With him begins the next era in the history of the History.

The present work is divided into four Chapters namely - The University in the Fifties - First Phase, The Second Half of the Fifties, The University in the Sixties - The Decade of the three Deans as Vice-Chancellors, The University under the Technocrat, Bureaucrat and the Surgeon (1973-79) and finally 'In Retrospect'. The first four chapters provide factual information on different aspects relating to University, such as changes in staff, enrolment, research, Library, Union, Finance etc. with comments on men and matters figuring prominently in this period. An assessment of all the Vice-Chancellors during this period and the main events of their time are highlighted in these chapters as objectively as possible.

The last chapter is the author's analysis of the changing academic ethos in the University on the basis of personal knowledge and assessment and as a result of his six-decades of association with this University of ours. Every attempt has been made to check and verify facts and figures as provided in this study from the Annual Reports of the University till 1966, the Minutes of the Proceedings of the University bodies as were available, and the information provided by the newspapers of the period. Xerox copies of the Convocation addresses were made available through the courtesy of the Nehru Museum and Library, as also from the old files of the 'Pioneer' from its office.

I am grateful to Prof. M.S.Sodha, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University who desired me to take up the second volume as well, and provided me a research assistant. His Deputy, Prof. D.D.Sharma, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was very helpful in this context. My two pupils and former colleagues Shiva

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Nandan Misra and K.K.Thaplyal - the officiating and the permanent Professor-Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology monitored the process for securing the UGC grant for this purpose from the chest of the University. Thanks are as well due to the Deputy Librarian of the University Library, the persons concerned with the UGC Grants Section, Minutes and Records for providing me relevant material available in the Registrar's office. So also was the Finance Officer helpful in expediting matters relating to the project. The young assistant Krishna Kumar has ungrudgingly rendered me all possible assistance, including securing of books, copying from old newspaper files and xeroxing etc. ¶ Thanks are equally due to Dr. V.D.Gupta and R.S.Gupta for Laser printing.

The views expressed in the work are entirely my own and no part of this volume or the first one has been screened by any one. I am not accepting any royalty that might accrue on this work. Any amount paid for it would go back to the University for instituting a small memorial to my late lamented daughter Taruna Puri who left for her heavenly home in January 1980, while still in teens, in a road accident.

B.N.PURI

B58, Sector A,
Mahanagar, Lucknow.

November 29, 1993.

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A.K. Jha

Asst. Director A.
 Manuscript, Lucknow.
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FIRST PHASE

THE PERIOD OF JUGAL KISHORE

Narendra Deva's departure was so sudden and even surprising that the student community and the teaching faculty took it as a bolt from the blue. The students organized a hartal in the university campus. Acharyaji was out of station. When he returned, he addressed a meeting of the students in the quadrangle. He told them the situation. He was soundered by Hridaya Nath Kunjru, the veteran social reformist - an active member of the Servants of India Society founded by Gokhale, only a few days earlier at the Amausi Airport, as he was leaving for Delhi. Acharyaji only nodded when Kunjru told him that his name was on the panel for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. The President of India, Rajendra Prasad, the visitor, ticked his name and Narendra Deva had no alternative but to adhere to the wishes of his old comrades. His resignation was accepted with great regret by the Executive Council at its meeting on November 26 and Acharya Jugal Kishore's name was proposed for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and was approved by the Chancellor Homi Modi. Jugal Kishore took over from December 15, 1951. Initially he wanted to join the university after the elections to the State Assemblies, since he was the President of the U.P. Congress Committee. He did not resign from the Congress and the stewardship of this political organization which did have its impact on the administration in the university, particularly in matters of appointments and promotions. Political leverage was introduced from this period, and the personal element as also the pressure that counted.

Acharya Narendra Deva was a political leader of national stature with his close association with the top-most figures in

THE HISTORY OF JAGAT KISHORE

Jagat Kishore's departure was an event and even today
 existing that the student community and the teaching faculty
 took it as a blow from the side. The student organization
 based in the university campus. Jagat Kishore was out of station.
 When he returned, he addressed a meeting of the students in the
 quad. He spoke about the situation. He was received by
 Hridaya Nath Kishore, the veteran social reformer - an active
 member of the Servants of India Society founded by Gandhi.
 Only a few days earlier at the Annual Meeting, as he was leaving
 for Delhi. Jagat Kishore only noticed when Kishore told him that his
 name was on the panel for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the
 Bharat Hindu University. The President of India, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 visited, liked his name and Kishore never had an
 alternative but to agree to the wishes of his old comrade.
 His resignation was accepted with great regret by the Executive
 Council at its meeting on November 10 and Jagat Kishore's
 name was proposed for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University.
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 the university. particularly in matters of appointments and
 promotions. Political leadership was introduced from this position.
 and the personal element as also the pressure group element.
 Jagat Kishore never gave up a political leader of national
 stature with his close association with the Government in

the national life of the country. He was a member of the Congress Working Committee and was interned with Nehru, Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Patel and others in the Ahmednagar Jail after the passing of 1942-August Quit India Resolution. Later on he was shifted along with Nehru to Almora Jail and both were released together after the end of the war. He did not hesitate to resign his membership of the State Assembly on ideological grounds. He lost election to the Congress candidate Babu Raghava Das in the by-election. Personal relations with the old guards were not disturbed by their ideological differences, and resignation from the Congress Party. This political background is recorded here by way of analysing the perceptions and performances of the two Vice-Chancellors, who were offered the second term - the one leaving the university for a similar assignment elsewhere in the State with greater challenges, and the latter relinquishing on being pushed up for a ministerial berth.

The last few months of Narenara Deva
- On Appointments

The last few months of the Session 1951-52 under Narenara Deva's Vice-chancellorship were important for many appointments, promotions, and certain other events which had wide repercussions in later years. The university has lost the services of the two eminent professors Radha Kamal Mukherji and Karam Narayan Bahl. Both were appointed Professor-Emeritus on an honorarium of Re.1/- per month without any administrative involvement in their departments. Phurjati Prasad Mukherji was appointed as Professor of Economics, while Govind Singh Thapar succeeded Bahl. After a few months Bahl left Lucknow to join Patna University as its Vice-Chancellor. N.K.Sinha, Professor of English, joined the Union Public Service Commission as a member, and P.R.Shrestha was promoted

The last few months of the last year
- 1947

The last few months of the last year 1947 were marked by a series of events which were of great importance to the country. The first of these was the partition of India into two parts, India and Pakistan. This was a result of the long struggle for independence which had been going on for many years. The second event was the election of the Constituent Assembly which was held in September 1946. This was the first time that the people of India had a say in the government of their country. The third event was the death of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30, 1948. He was the leader of the Indian National Congress and the most popular leader of the Indian people. His death was a great loss to the country. The fourth event was the signing of the Poona Pact on September 9, 1931. This was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the British Government which gave the Indian people more rights in the government of their country. The fifth event was the signing of the Poona Pact on September 9, 1931. This was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the British Government which gave the Indian people more rights in the government of their country.

as Professor in the department. Among other departmental heads - both Brij Mohan Sharma and Prem Nath Sharma were continued in their officiating capacity. Ram, the former head and professor, died in January 1951 and D.B. Deodhar of the Physics Department had attained superannuation in 1954. It is reported that Acharya Narenara had left a note against both of them being appointed permanent professors for reasons best known to him. He had left a similar note, as was reported, against a candidate in history as well. Things, however, changed immediately after Acharyaji's departure. His successor Jugal Kishore could not resist the political pressure and within three months the two professors were suitably rewarded with permanent professorship, while the rejected candidate too subsequently followed in their heels securing an edge over a very formidable candidate with a brilliant academic record. It proved a blessing in disguise for him. He prepared for the Indian Administrative Service Examination and was successful in getting an entry into this elite service, retiring as Chief Secretary of a State. The Head of the department too had opposed the selection of the lecturer. The Vice-Chancellor Jugal Kishore later on admitted that he had to oblige a senior Congress leader, otherwise his Presidentship of the State Congress was at stake.

Other Appointments :

The others appointed in Narenara Deva's term during this Session include S.S. Nigam, Professor of Law in the leave vacancy of R.V. Singh, D. Satur, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and among Readers, A.T. Bhattacharyya (English), M.D. Joshi (Economics), S.C. Verma (Chemistry), G.S. Sharma (Law), S.K. Dutt (Temp. Physics) and G.N. Phawan (Temp. Political Science). There were also certain personal promotions as well. These included those of B.N. Sinha (Orthopaedics), R.N. Misra (E.N.T.), Pritam Das (Surgery). K.C.

Sarkar, Raj Narain and Surima Das Gupta were confirmed as Readers in Commerce, Psychology and Philosophy respectively. It might be mentioned here that B.N.Sinha along with Bikat Ram and A.M.Khan of the Medical College had faced an enquiry committee in 1947. The former two were later on reinstated after a period of suspension and were required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of their good conduct during the period of vigilance.

Among the lecturers appointed permanently or continued temporarily were : Ranjana Sishanta (Education) on a higher salary K.C.Srivastava (History), B.N.Chaturvedi & Deoki Pande (English - Temp), Hira Lal Dikshit (Hindi), Shri Phar Misra (Economics), K.S.Mathur (Anthropology), Mohd. Ishaq, Dinesh Chandra (Math.), Hari Mohan & D.N.Misra (Math. Temp.), Siya Ram (Statistics), A.S. Verma, J.P.Shah (Physics), Sachin.N.Dutt (Physics Temp.), H.C. Shah (Geology - Temp.), B.K.Tandon (Zoology), M.C.Pastogi, Ram Dulare (Chemistry), Smt. Sraddha Kumari (Law), T.N.Chawla (dentistry), S.K.Saksia (Anatomy), C.S.Pande (Chemistry), Mohini Advani, Kamla Kant Dikshit (English - Temp.), S.S.Parmar (Chem.), R.K.Tandon (Physics), P. Das Gupta (Pol.Sc.), L.P.Chaudhary, Raghu^Nbir Singh, K.D.Tripathi, K.P.Misra (Pol.Sc. Temp.), R.L.Varshneya (Commerce), V.B.Singh (Economics), M.K.Goel (Surgery - Temp.) and B.C.Asthana (Education). Kali Prasad was appointed as Honorary Librarian, a post which he had held earlier as well.

Acharyaji as an Administrator

While Acharyaji was an erudite scholar, he had a firm grip over administration. The Medical College enquiry committee was held in his time on the allegation of a Professor against his colleague as also the Medical Superintendent. Its findings resulted in the loss of the job by the complainant and warning

to the other two persons. The decision of the Executive Council was challenged in the Executive Council itself and no less a person than the Treasurer Chandra Shank Gupta pleaded for uniform punishment to be accorded to the third person as well but there was no deviation. Even the appeal to the Chancellor brought no relief.

Enquiry Committee against Hospital Superintendent and his Deputy:

This time in the month of September 1951, another enquiry committee was appointed against Birkat Ram, the Superintendent and his Deputy D.P.Ghai for financial irregularities and other lapses in Hospital administration. Its members were R.V.Singh and J.K.Tandon. It could not give its finding in Narenara Deva's time. The more serious case demanding an enquiry against the Surgeon and his anaesthetist was that of young Rajiva. It was a very simple operation for removing tonsils of a young boy of ten or so, named Rajiva, who was the son of a senior member of the Civil Service holding the post of Secretary in the U.P. Government. Rajiva was carried to the operation theatre and he died before the Surgeon could use his knife. He was of course given the anaesthesia injection by A.N.Bahl. It appeared that Surgeon S.N.Mathur, the Professor Head and also the Principal of the Medical College, who was reported to be a snob and also a chain-smoker, had given instruction to the anaesthetist to start the process while he delayed his arrival at the theatre. It was therefore the indulgence of the Surgeon or the overdose of morphia injection which lulled the small boy, the only son of his father, to eternal sleep. The Enquiry Committee appointed in the meeting of the Executive Council on September 26, 1951 included Justice

to the other two persons. The decision of the Executive Council was challenged in the Executive Council itself and no less a person than the Treasurer Chandra Kumar Gupta pleaded for uniform punishment to be accorded to the three persons as well and there was no revision. Even the appeal to the Chancellor stopped as failed.

Industry Committee against Hospital Superintendents and his reply.

This time in the month of September 1951, another enquiry committee was appointed against Mr. K. P. the Superintendent and his reply to the report for financial irregularities and other lapses in hospital administration. Its members were P. V. Singh and J. K. Tandon. It could not give its finding in Mr. K. P.'s case. The more serious case remaining an enquiry against the Surgeon and his associates was that of Young Rajive. It was a very simple operation for removing tonsils of a young boy of ten or so, named Rajive, who was the son of a senior member of the Civil Service holding the post of Secretary in the U. P. Government. Rajive was carried to the operation theatre and he died before the Surgeon could use his knife. He was of course given the anaesthetic injection by J. K. Tandon. It appeared that Surgeon S. N. Nathur, the Professor then and also the Principal of the Medical College, who was reported to be a doctor and also a Christian, had given the injection to the anaesthetic to start the process while he relayed his arrival at the theatre. It was therefore the negligence of the Surgeon or the oversight of his injection which killed the small boy, the only son of his father, to eternal sleep. The Industry Committee appointed in the meeting of the Executive Council on September 20, 1951 indicated Justice

Mubashir Husain Kiwai and A.N.Das, Director of Public Health. It took some time to give its findings. The final decision demanding the resignation of both, however, took place later on in the time of Jugal Kishore.

Narendra Deva -
an assessment & farewell

Narendra Deva was no doubt an outstanding scholar and also a savant of great benevolence and warmth of heart. He was sincere and serious and equally sensitive, but a great gentleman. What attracted the students to him was his fatherly care and affection for them, which in turn evoked filial love and devotion from the exuberant youth. He contributed a third of his salary to the students welfare fund. It is rightly suggested that no peer of old was respected or loved more by his disciples. He was given a hearty send off by the students and the faculty members at the Cherbagh Railway Station as he boarded the train for Varanasi where he was to take over as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. It was not an unfamiliar pitch for him as he was for a long time the patriarch of the Kashi Vidyapith which had among his pupils Kamlapati Tripathi and Lal Bahadur Sastri and others. Sampurnanand was his friend and colleague, a close relationship which both maintained even after parting company as comrades-in-arms in the Congress and in the State Assembly.

Acharya Jugal Kishore & his background :

Acharya Jugal Kishore has his Honours in degrees - philosophy politics and economics - from the University of Oxford. His division was not known, but certainly he was not a brilliant product of that university. He has not developed any angularities, and even if he had some, those were rubbed out in later days. He joined

the Prem Mahaviyalaya, Mathura, a national institution, which was founded by the veteran revolutionary Raja Mahendra Pratap. He was also a member of the Indian National Congress but his activities were confined to the State of U.P. He could only reach the hearship of the provincial set up. He was a very soft spoken person, simple in habits, except for the pans - betels which he regularly chewed, sometime soaking his spotlessly clean khaddar kurta as he was speaking. When first I called on him at his residence on the Station Road, he was surrounded by files on his table, attended by his P.A. He greeted me standing and shook hands with me. He gave me some impression of his Oxford days and his tutors. He was very close to Chandra Shekhar Gupta and the equation fitted very well. The string of administration was being pulled from the Panwariba residence of the Treasurer - a very influential figure in Congress Party as also in the Ministry. The bete-noire in this exercise was the permanent assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, P.C.Mittal - a post which he held for a long time except for a break in late fifties when the Vice-Chancellor of the University was Kali Prasad, who was opposed to C.B.Gupta and drew his inspiration and patronage from the Kalidasa Marg residence of the Chief Minister Sampurnanand. Mittal returned once again to the pivotal base in the sixties with the higher designation of Registrar, superseding a senior colleague Shiva Shankar. He wielded considerable powers in an ambivalent manner and was a past-master in manipulation. More would be told about him on his appointment as Registrar.

On Appointments

- (a) Arts

Appointments, confirmations and changes in the staff during the session 1951-52 under the Vice-chancellorship of Jugal

the term Mahavividyaya, Mathura, a national institution, which was founded by the veteran revolutionary Raja Mahendra Prasad. He was also a member of the Indian National Congress and his activities were confined to the State of U.P. He could only reach the headship of the provincial set up. He was a very soft spoken person, simple in habits, except for the pipe - cigarette which he regularly chewed, sometimes sucking his apocryphal claim that it was as he was speaking. When first I called on him at his residence on the Station Road, he was surrounded by ladies on his table, attended by his P.A. He greeted me standing and shook hands with me. He gave me some impression of his Oxford days and his tutor. He was very close to Chandra Shekhar Gupta and the question arises very well. The string of administration was being pulled from the various residence of the Treasurer - a very influential figure in Congress party as also in the Ministry. The gate-keeper in this exercise was the permanent assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, P.C. Mittal - a post which he held for a long time except for a break in late fifties when the Vice-Chancellor of the University was Kail Prasad, who was opposed to C.S. Gupta and drew his inclination and patronage from the Kailash Prasad residence of the Chief Minister Government. Mittal returned once again to the pivotal base in the sixties with the higher resignation of Registrar, superseding a senior colleague Shiva Shankar. He wielded considerable power in an authoritarian manner and was a past-master in manipulation. He would be told about him on his appointment as Registrar.

On Appointment
- (a) 1962

Appointments, continuations and changes in the staff during the session 1951-52 under the Vice-Chancellorship of Jagai

Kishore were quite in good number. Besides the two Sharmas, appointed professors in Political Science and Physics, Ram Dhar Misra was appointed as officiating professor in the leave vacancy of A.N.Singh who went on deputation to a Government College, Nainital, as its principal. He was finding the situation in Lucknow uncongenial to his temperament, since he was supposed to be in alignment with Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister - both being from Varanasi. Singh had some misunderstanding with Chanara and Gupta. R.R.Sreshta was also appointed officiating professor of English, following the resignation of N.K.Singhant, who joined the Union Public Service Commission as its member. A.T.Chattacharya was appointed Reader in English. Others promoted in this category include Gopi Nath Phawan and Masalan in Political Science, Bhagirath Misra in Hindi & Prakash Chanara in Economics. A.L.Loomba was appointed as Temporary Reader in Military Science and Pharan Sen was appointed in the same capacity in Anthropology. Loomba was happy as Head of the Military Science department where he had more freedom from work, practically no intellectual exercise. He had no doubt a first class academic career and was enrolled for his Ph.D. in the discipline and granted a fellowship as well. Even after decades of service and the grant of study leave later on while in service, he could not improve his academic qualifications. He had to be content as Reader in Political Science department after being reverted back from the Military Science department and had to serve under his own student P.N.Masalan as his Head. Prakash Chanara too could not improve his stature in the department nor attain the age of superannuation in the University. With his fairly long inning of over 22 years as Reader, he could only secure a membership of the Executive Council for a term of two years as

Kishore were quite in good number. Besides the two officers, appointed professors in Political Science and Physics, Ram Nath Kishore was appointed as officiating professor in the leave vacancy of A.K. Singh who went on reputation to a Government College, Mainpuri, as its principal. He was fixing the situation in unknown underground to his temperament, since he was supposed to be in alignment with Government, the Chief Minister - with some from Government. Singh had some misunderstanding with Government and Gupta, P.B. Shrestha was also appointed officiating professor of English, following the resignation of A.K. Singh, who joined the Union Public Service Commission as its member. A.T. Shrestha was appointed Reader in English. Others promoted in this category include Capt. Nath Chandra and Nath in Political Science, Nath Nath in Hindi & Sanskrit Chandra in Economics, A.T. Shrestha was appointed as temporary Reader in Military Science and Chemistry. Nath was appointed in the same capacity in Anthropology. Nath was happy as Head of the Military Science department where he had more freedom from work, practically no intellectual exercise. He had no doubt a first class academic career and was enrolled for his Ph.D. in the discipline and granted a fellowship as well. Even after recovery of service and the grant of early leave later on while in service, he could not improve his academic position. He had to be content as Reader in Political Science department. Nath after being reverted back from the Military Science department and had to serve under his own superior, A.T. Shrestha as his Head. Nath Chandra too could not improve his position in the department not obtain the age of superannuation in the University. With his fairly long tenure of over 22 years as Reader, he could only secure a membership of the Executive Council for a term of one year as

senior-most Reader in the University. These two cases are recorded here for purposes of analysis of their traits and failure to make any contribution despite opportunities afforded to them. K.S.Mathur was appointed Lecturer in Anthropology.

(b) Science :

In the Faculty of Science, P.N.Sharma was appointed Professor of Physics, and as mentioned earlier, R.D.Misra functioned as officiating professor of Mathematics in the leave vacancy of A.N. Singh. The Readers appointed were S.K.Dutta in Physics, S.D.L. Mathur as temporary Reader in that subject and G.S.Verma as Reader in Botany. Those in other subjects included V.S.Huzurbazar in Statistics, J.Dayal in Zoology and S.M.Das in the same subject in an officiating capacity and V.K.Shukla and K.S.Shukla in the same form in Mathematics. S.C.Mitra was appointed Reader in Mathematics. He was a quiet elderly person who was a refugee from East Pakistan and was very sincere and serious in his work.

(c) Commerce

In the Faculty of Commerce, B.N.Das Gupta, who was in the university since the inception of the Commerce Faculty in the campus early in the twenties, was granted 3 years leave on reputation with the Government of India on his appointment as a Member of the Tariff Board. In his absence K.C.Sarker was appointed officiating professor and S.L.Sharma as Reader. B.N.Chatterji, an equally senior Reader in Applied Economics was given personal promotion to Professorship. The Commerce Faculty consisted of two departments - Commerce and Applied Economics, and the deanship rotated between the two for a period of 3 years each. Roshanlal Varshney was confirmed as Reader in Commerce.

(A) Law and Medicine :

The Faculties of Law and Medicine too had several changes at the higher levels of professors and readers, and these had as well their quota of appointments of lecturers. R.V. Singh who was rather a roving professor, was granted leave of absence, and in his place S.S. Nigam was appointed officiating Professor in Narenara Deva's time. S.D. Sharma who had earlier returned after taking his doctorate from Cambridge, sought two years leave with permission to accept the post of Chief Minister in Bhopal. This was refused and he resigned and finally had his exit from the academic circles, being totally involved in politics. This finally took him to the highest rung of the national ladder as President of India forty years later. B.K. Gupta and R.C. Nigam were appointed officiating Readers in Law. The Faculty also had three Honorary Readers. Chaudhary Ram Charosey Lal, G.G. Chatterji and R.P. Verma, who continued to work for delivering special lectures on Civil Law, Criminal Law and Income Tax Law - including procedure in all the three branches respectively.

At the other end in Medical College T.N. Chawla was appointed on a higher start of Rs. 500/- as Lecturer in ^{dentistry} ~~dentistry~~. K.B. Kunwar and N.N. Gupta ^{were} promoted as Readers in Medicine and Pritam Das in Surgery, H.C. Verman ^{was} appointed Reader in Anatomy, G.N. Kacker, Lecturer in the same subject. V.N. Khanna and N.L. Sharma were confirmed as Readers in Ophthalmology and Paediatrics respectively. K.N. Shukla was appointed Lecturer in Ophthalmology. S.N. Chakravarty was promoted as temporary Reader for the B.M.B.S. Course.

New Courses and further affiliation of Colleges - and enrolments.

The other features in the University life and administration during the session 1951-52 were the introduction of new courses in

1. The Faculty of Law and Medicine

The Faculty of Law and Medicine has several changes in the higher levels of professors and teachers, and these have been their quota of appointments of lecturers. S. V. Singh who was a visiting professor, was given leave of absence, and in his place S. S. Bhatnagar was appointed. S. S. Bhatnagar was in the faculty since 1950. S. S. Bhatnagar who had earlier returned after taking leave from Cambridge, taught two years leave with permission to accept the post of Chief Minister in Nepal. This was related to his resignation and finally he left from the academic circle. Being totally involved in politics. This timely work has in the highest rank of the national level as a representative of his party. Years later, S. S. Bhatnagar and S. S. Bhatnagar were appointed. S. S. Bhatnagar in law. The Faculty also has three honorary teachers. S. S. Bhatnagar has thereby left, S. S. Bhatnagar, and S. S. Bhatnagar, who continues to work for relieving special lectures on Civil Law. Criminal Law and Income Tax Law - the existing procedure in all the three branches respectively.

At the same time an official college S. S. Bhatnagar was appointed on a higher scale of Rs. 200/- as lecturer in Chemistry. S. S. Bhatnagar and S. S. Bhatnagar promoted as teachers in Medicine and other in Surgery. S. S. Bhatnagar appointed teacher in Anatomy. S. S. Bhatnagar, lecturer in the same subject. S. S. Bhatnagar and S. S. Bhatnagar were appointed as teachers in Ophthalmology and respectively. S. S. Bhatnagar was appointed lecturer in Ophthalmology. S. S. Bhatnagar was promoted as temporary teacher for the S. S. Bhatnagar.

2. The Faculty of Science and Engineering

The other teachers in the University are the following:-
The following are the names of the teachers in the Faculty of Science and Engineering:-

Mathematical Statistics, promotion of research activities among the teachers and fellow research students, the continuation of providing affiliation to local degree colleges to run B.A. and B.Sc. courses, rise in enrolment figure of students in different faculties, considerable progress in the library, and the Students Union providing corporate life in the University. The coming up of new buildings out of the Silver Jubilee Fund and the soaring financial deficit as well demand some attention. The Report for the year 1951 provides figures on all the counts. The figures are : Arts - 3125 including 266 in Mahila and 137 in I.T.College ; Science - 1499 including 149 in Christian, 135 in Kanyakubja , 44 in Shia and 25 in I.T.College. There were 783 students in Law and 815 in Medicine. The Commerce Faculty had 611, L.T. 65 including 15 in I.T., French 63, German 18, Russian 12, Sanskrit 21, Arabic & Persian 90 respectively. The total strength of the students was 6171 against 5301 in the previous year.

Research Degrees :

The research degrees obtained by the students include LL.D. 1, D.Litt. 1 and D.Sc. 1. The first LL.D. was A.T.Markose who worked under R.V.Singh on 'Judicial Control of administrative action in India'. Markose left Lucknow for his home State of Kerala and retired as Vice-Chancellor of some University. M.D. Joshi of the Economics Department worked under Radha Kamal Mukherjee on 'Uttara Pradesh Finance Autonomy'. The thesis remains unpublished. S.B.L.Mathur who secured his D.Sc. was associated with the university since the late twenties and had worked under Krishnan - the eminent physicist of Allahabad. P.N.Sharma - the Head of the Department was much junior to him in the university

Mathematical Statistics, promotion of research activities among the teachers and fellow research students, the constitution of a special committee to look into the financial position of the college, and the provision of a library, and the students' union providing corporate life in the university. The college up to now has been out of the Silver Jubilee Fund and the financial deficit as well as some attention. The report for the year 1951 provides figures for all the colleges. The figures are : Arts - 3125 including 202 in M.A. and 117 in B.A. ; Science - 1499 including 109 in B.Sc. and 135 in B.A. ; Law in B.A. and 25 in B.L. ; Commerce Faculty had 511, B.A. 62 and 612 in B.Sc. The Commerce Faculty had 511, B.A. 62 including 12 in B.A., French 63, German 12, Russian 12, Sanskrit 21, Arabic & Persian 20 respectively. The total strength of the students was 6171 against 5201 in the previous year.

Research Centre :

The research centres established by the students include B.A. B.L. B.Sc. I and B.Sc. II. The first B.L. was A. Narasimha who worked under A. V. Srinivasan as 'Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India'. Narasimha left Lucknow for his home state of Kerala and returned as Vice-Chancellor of some University. M. S. Joshi of the Economics Department worked under K. S. Kulkarni on 'Foreign Exchange Finance Autonomy'. The thesis remains unpublished. S. S. Srinivasan who secured his B.A. was associated with the university since the late twenties and had worked under Kulkarni - the eminent physicist of Allahabad. S. S. Srinivasan - the head of the Department was much junior to him in the university

and might have been his student. The supervision seems to be for name sake only eliminating a third external examiner. Mathur was subsequently promoted as Temporary Reader in Physics. Sharma as well takes the credit for supervising the Ph-D. thesis of Shambhu Saran Srivastava who later on joined the Ministry of Defence as a scientist. The awardees included teachers of several departments of the university who succeeded in improving their academic qualification. These were Vir Bahadur Singh (Economics), Amalleshwar Sharma (Mathematics), Sus hil Kumar Chaubey (English), Lalit Kumar Mukherjee (Education), Shyam Lal Sharma and Roshan Lal Varshneya (Commerce). The Associate College teachers included N.K. Mundle (Physics) who was teacher in Christian College since the early thirties. Sita Ram Kapoor secured his M.D. in Physiology. He left Lucknow and finally retired as Principal of the Kanpur Medical College.

The University Library :

The University Library has always been a centre of great attraction for the genuine researchers-teachers and students alike, while the visitor would not fail to find it well-stocked, neat and clean with a spacious reading room accommodating about 500 readers. Tara Singh, the deputy librarian, who spent his life in the university library from the late twenties or early thirties as the cataloguer had complete grip over the library staff and was conversant with every branch of it. His assistant T.P. Saxena was equally competent. There was considerable progress during the year with the addition of 5817 books, bringing the total to 1,20,002. Special efforts were made to extend the general section, including books on art, culture, history, classics, and general sciences. A printed catalogue of manuscripts with a total of 1319

and might have seen his student. The supervision seems to be for name sake only eliminating a third external examiner. Mathur was subsequently promoted as Temporary Reader in Physics. Sharma as well takes the credit for supervising the Ph.D. thesis of Shambhu Saran Sivasava who later on joined the Ministry of Science as a scientist. The awardees included teachers of several departments of the university who succeeded in improving their academic qualifications. These were Mr. Bahadur Singh (Economics), Anand Kumar Sharma (Mathematics), and Mr. Kumar Chaturvedi (English), and Mr. Kumar Chaturvedi (Economics). Sharma and Kumar had various other (Commerce). The awardees were also teachers in the university. Sharma (Physics) who was teacher in Christian College since the early thirties. After Mr. Kapoor secured his M.A. in Physiology. He left Lucknow and finally retired as Principal of the Kanpur Medical College.

The University Library

The University Library has always been a centre of great attraction for the genuine researchers-teachers and students alike. While the visitor would not fail to find it well-stocked, neat and clean with a spacious reading room accommodating about 200 readers. This aided, the deputy librarian, who spent his life in the university library from the late twenties or early thirties as the catalogue had compiled over the library staff and was conversant with every branch of it. His assistant, P. P. Sharma was equally competent. There was considerable progress during the year with the addition of 2817 books, bringing to total 1,20,000. Special efforts were made to extend the general section, including books on art, culture, history, classics, and general sciences. A printed catalogue of manuscripts with a total of 119

was as well brought out. The Art Section was enriched with the purchase of some original silver punch-marked coins. Exhibitions became a regular feature of Library activities. The Bonarji-Library catering to the needs of the students had a total of 439 members utilising a well-stocked section of text books numbering 2726. Many distinguished persons visited the Library including Dr. Bhagwan Das, Humayun Kabir, Woolner Clemens from Copenhagen, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Schillep from the State and Mr. & Mrs. Deutsch from Buenos Aires.

The Students Union :

The Students Union was equally active with its inauguration ceremony performed by Humayun Kabir on September 26, 1951. Elections were held as usual early in August. It as well organised lecture on economic problems, culture and international affairs. It also organised a series of lectures on 'Election Manifestos of different political parties'. The participants included B.R. Ambedkar, Acharya Kriplani, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, G.S. Pant, Acharya Narendra Deva and P. Chaudhary. Lectures were also delivered by R.K. Mukherjee, Acharya Narendra Deva and Ram Manohar Lohia. Other students bodies fairly active and adding to the corporate life in the university were the University Law Society and the Post-Graduate Law Association, Departmental Clubs like the Anthropological, the Botanical, the Philosophical and the Pedagogical Associations, and the Clinical and the Anatomical Societies of the Medical College etc. So also was Student's participation in sports and athletics.

The financial aspect presented rather a gloomy picture with the university running under a deficit for the last several years, and the accumulated one at the close of the financial year 1950-51 standing at Rs. 17,76,733. The year following had

was as well brought out. The Art Section was enriched with the purchase of some original silver punch-marked coins, inscriptions

and a regular feature of literary activities. The Honorary Library catering to the needs of the students had a total of 130 members utilising a well-stocked section of text books. Numerous many distinguished persons visited the library including Dr. Bhawan Das, Munayun Kaur, Minister of Education, Punjab, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Schlegel from the State and Mr. A. H. Gutsch from Ahmednagar.

The Students Union

The Students Union was equally active with its inauguration ceremony performed by Munayun Kaur on September 26, 1951. Elections were held as usual early in August. It as well organised lectures on economic problems, culture and international affairs. It also organised a series of lectures on 'Action Manifesto of Different Political Parties'. The participants included A. K. Bhambhani, Acharya Kishan, Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, G. A. Pant, Acharya Ramdas Datta and P. Chaudhary. Lectures were also delivered by A. K. Bhambhani, Acharya Ramdas Datta and Ram Mohan Joshi. Other students took an active part and added to the corporate life in the university were the University Law Society and the Post-graduate Law Association. Departmental clubs like the Anthropological, the Botanical, the Philosophical and the Pedagogical Association, and the Musical and the National Societies of the Medical College etc. also took part in student's participation in sports and activities.

The financial aspect presented rather a gloomy picture with the university running under a deficit for the last several years, and the accumulated one at the close of the financial year 1950-51 standing at Rs. 17,75,000. The year 1951-52 has

Rs. 20,11,825 showing an increase of Rs. 2,35,092 over the liabilities of the preceding year. This was mainly due to the non-recelpt of any grant from the government for payment of dearness allowance to the university staff. The university had an income of Rs. 15,99,299 during the year 1951-52 and the total expenditure was Rs. 58,23,953. A sum of Rs. 1,21,186 was transferred from the Silver Jubilee Fund to meet the expenditure on laboratory, buildings and equipments.

The Session 1952-53

The Session opened with the new Chancellor K.M.Munshi taking over from Homi Modi on June 2, 1952. Both the Vice-Chancellor Acharya Jugal Kishore and the Treasurer Chandra Bhan Gupta continued to hold their respective offices. The year under review has the obituary notices of the death of M.B.Cameron, who was associated with the University since its inception as Principal, Canning College and Dean, Faculty of Arts and later on Vice-Chancellor of the University between 1926-30. He was earlier associated with the Canning College since 1905, and played a distinguished role in organising the university, which honoured him with an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature. A personal letter from the old gentleman inviting me to meet him at Torroquay in winter or in Edinburgh in the summer of 1950 is a prized possession with me. The trip could not materialise but it symbolised the love and affection of the great patriarch of the university for its alumni.

Changes in the Staff :

During the year there were a number of changes in the teaching staff of the different faculties of the university. A number of appointments were made to fill the existing vacancies and thus strengthen the teaching work due to the increase in the

Rs. 20,11,825 showing an increase of Rs. 2,35,992 over the fiscal-
 1954-55 of the preceding year. This was mainly due to the non-
 receipt of any grant from the government for payment of dearness
 allowance to the university staff. The university had an income
 of Rs. 15,99,209 during the year 1954-55 and the total expenditure
 was Rs. 18,22,952. A sum of Rs. 1,11,100 was transferred from the
 Oliver J. Bailey Fund to meet the expenditure on laboratory, buildings
 and equipments.

The Session 1955-56

The Session opened with the new Chancellor K.M. Munshi
 taking over from Homi Modi on June 2, 1955. Both the Vice-Chancellor
 Acharya Jugal Kishore and the Treasurer Chandra Shekhar continued
 to hold their respective offices. The year under review has the
 salutary notice of the death of N.S. Carson, who was associated
 with the University since its inception as Principal, Jinnah
 College and Dean, Faculty of Arts and later on Vice-Chancellor of
 the University between 1936-38. He was earlier associated with
 the Gandhi College since 1902 and played a distinguished role in
 organising the university, which honoured him with an honorary
 degree of Doctor of Literature. A personal letter from the old
 gentleman inviting me to meet him at Torquay in winter or in
 Edinburgh in the summer of 1930 is a prized possession with me.
 The trip could not materialise but it exemplified the love and
 affection of the great patriarch of the university for its alumnus.

Changes in the Staff

During the year there were a number of changes in the
 teaching staff of the different faculties of the university.
 Number of appointments were made to fill the existing vacancies
 and thus strengthened the teaching work due to the increase in the

number of students. The university lost an eminent scholar and teacher who was widely respected for his scholarship and genuine interest in the welfare of the students. N.K. Sighanta tendered his resignation on his appointment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. He was associated with the university for a period of about 29 years starting as a Reader in the Department of English, later on succeeding C.J. ^{W.N.} Brom as Professor and Head of the Department of English. Subsequently in 1933 he was elected as Dean, Faculty of Arts. He held this Deanship without any break for a period of 17 years. He was succeeded by R.R. Sreshta who also held a Tripos in English from the University of Cambridge, and was associated with the University since its beginning. A.T. Bhattacharya was appointed Reader in English.

Other appointments in the Faculty of Arts included those of B.M. Sharma as Professor of Political Science and G.N. Dhawan and P.N. Masaldan as Readers, Dharani Sen, Temp. Reader in Anthropology, A. L. Loomba, Temporary Reader in Military Science and Bhagirath Misra and Prakash Chandra, Reader in Hindi and Economics respectively. The lecturers in the Arts Faculty appointed during the session include J.C. Sharma, Muneshwar Chandra and Raghuvir Singh as permanent ones in Political Science, Mohammad Hussain (temporary) in Urdu, Nazir Hasan in Persian, J.N. Sinha, Lecturer in Economics, S. K. Chaubey - English (Temp.), K.S. Mathur - Anthropology, S.P. Nagendra - Economics, S.R.K. Rao - Economics (Temp.) and Mohini Mangalik - English.

The Faculty of Science too had several changes with new appointments, promotions and leave on deputation of A.N. Singh with the U. P. Government to take up the post of Principal, Government Degree College, Nainital. The important appointments in

number of students. The university lost prominent scholars and
 teacher who was widely respected for his scholarship and research
 interest in the field of mathematics. Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 his resignation on his appointment as a member of the State Planning
 Service Commission. He was associated with the university for
 a period of about 25 years starting as a reader in the department
 of English, later on succeeding Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as
 of the department of English. Subsequently in 1955 he was elected
 as Dean, Faculty of Arts. He held this position without any break
 for a period of 14 years. He was succeeded by Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 also held a position in English from the university of Cambridge,
 and was associated with the university since its inception. Dr. S. S.
 Chandra Prasad was appointed reader in English.

Other appointments in the faculty of arts included those
 of Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as professor of Political Science and Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as reader, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as reader in anthropology,
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as reader in Military Science and Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as reader in Hindi and Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad as reader in
 Hindi. The faculty in the Arts faculty separated during the
 session include Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad and Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 as permanent ones in Political Science, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad (Temporary)
 in Urdu, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad in Persian, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad in economics,
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad - English (Temp.), Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad - anthropology, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad - economics, Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad - economics (Temp.) and Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad - English.

The faculty of science too had several changes with new
 appointments, promotions and leave on deputation of Dr. S. S. Chandra Prasad
 with the U. P. Government to take up the post of Director, Govern-
 ment Science College, Allahabad. The important appointments in

the Faculty were those of P.N.Sharma, Professor of Physics, Ram Dhar Misra, officiating Professor of Mathematics, S.K.Dutta, Reader in Physics, S.B.L.Mathur, temporary Reader in Physics, U.K.Shukla and K.S.Shukla, officiating Readers in Mathematics, S.C.Mitra, Reader in Mathematics, V.S.Huzareazar, Reader in Statistics, J. Dayal, Reader in Zoology, and S.M. Das, temp. Reader in Zoology. Other lecturers appointed during the Session in order of seniority in dates, include Suresh Singh and Premvati Gupta in Zoology, M.P.Khare and R.C.Agarwal in Chemistry; Siya Ram in Statistics ; A.L.Nagar, A.N.Mehra and Hari Mohan Srivastava in Mathematics and J.P.Sinha (Physics) and K.P.Vimal (Geology) - all in a temporary capacity.

The Commerce and Law Faculties too had several changes. B.N.Das Gupta was granted 3 years leave on deputation with the Government of India as a Member of the Tariff Board. In his leave vacancy K.C.Sarkar and S.L.Sharma were officiating Professors and Readers respectively. B.N.Chatterji, Reader in Applied Economics was given personal promotion to Professorship. R.M.Lal was appointed temporary Lecturer in Commerce. In Law, R.B.Tewari was appointed as Lecturer.

There were many changes in the Faculty of Medicine, including resignations of S.N.Mathur, Professor of Surgery, I.N. Bahl, Lecturer, Anaesthesiology, and B. Sampath, Reader in Dentistry. They were forced to do so consequent to charges of negligence, and dereliction of duty. S.C.Misra, Professor of Clinical Surgery, was appointed to officiate as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery, and R.V.Singh as Professor of Clinical Surgery ; and A.Charan appointed as Reader. The other changes in the Faculty were : H.C.Verma appointed Reader in Anatomy, R.S.Srivastava in Pharmacology, V.N.Dwivedi in Charak, R.M.L.Mehrotra as temp.

Reader in Pathology, and K.B.Kunwar , N.N.Gupta and S. N.Chakravarty as Readers in Medicine and Ashaya Kumar, Lecturer in Clinical Pathology. Col. R.K.Tandon was appointed to the new post of Superintendent-cum-Principal, Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital and King George Medical College, Lucknow. M.L.Gujral, Professor of Pharmacology was granted travel leave ex.India. A.S.Paintal of the Department of Physiology left the University to join the Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

Confirmations :

Several teachers of different Faculties were confirmed against permanent posts after completing their period of probation. These included G.N.Dhawan (Reader Political Science), Nazir Ahmad (Lecturer in Persian) , Siya Ram (Statistics), T.N.Chawla (Dentistry). Other confirmed teachers were S.C.Verma (Reader Chemistry), and among lecturers Ranjana Sidhanta (Education) and Devaki Pande (English), Paresh Das Gupta and Raghunair Singh (Political Science), K.M.Wahl (Pathology), N.F.Gupta (Reader Pathology), S.C.Mitra (Reader Mathematics), Pritam Das (Reader Surgery), Suresh Singh (Lecturer, Zoology), H.C.Verma (Reader, Anatomy), Hira Lal Dikshit (Lecturer, Hindi) and S.R.Narayan Rao (Professor of Geology), A.K. Sen of the Economics Department resigned.

Enquiry against Mathur & Bahl :

Surgeon S.N.Mathur and I.N.Bahl were very much in the news in the context of the death of Rajiva Shargava in the operation theatre. Rajiva was the only son of an Indian administrative Service officer in the U.P.Government. He was to be operated upon for a simple case of Tonsillitis. After the usual tests and preparations, the boy was carried to the operation theatre and given an injection of anaesthesia. Surgeon Mathur , who was to operate, got

busy elsewhere, and when he arrived in the theatre he found the boy dead before he could use the surgeon's knife. The question was whether the death was due to the negligence of Mathur in arriving late to the operation theatre or the anaesthetist administered a higher dose and rather earlier. There was no coordination between the two. The Committee of Enquiry appointed earlier, gave its verdict against both, casting aspersions on their conduct. They both appealed to the Chancellor who went into the case with proper investigation and consultation of relevant material including medical texts. Both the Surgeon and the Anaesthetist had to pay for their negligence or dereliction of duty. They lost their jobs and face as well. Mathur was practically a broke and Bahl too was no better. Such cases of medical lapses and negligence were not unusual in the hospital. This specific case caused a lot of commotion and even 'The Pioneer' wrote a Reader on the subject in its editorial page.

Resignation of Sampath :

The resignation of E. Sampath, son-in-law of the late B.G.S. Acharya, was due to other reasons. An enquiry committee was set up consisting of J.K. Tandon and R.V. Singh in connection with pilferage in the Dental College. Pending the report of the Committee Sampath tendered his resignation in July 1952 and the Executive Council in its meeting on 28th of that month decided to postpone its consideration till the receipt of the Report of the Committee. Finally Sampath's resignation was accepted and the headship of this new department was passed on to T.N. Chawla, a youngman with foreign experience, and dynamism as also vision. He was instrumental in its expansion. It might as well be mentioned here that while Sampath's resignation did not create any commotion

among the members of the teaching faculty, the action of the Council asking the two teachers - Mathur and Bahl - to resign did result in a strike and demonstration by the House-staff and students of the Medical College on September 16 and 17, 1952. The teaching and the hospital staff as well raised their voice in protest. A strong resolution of the Executive Council, however, lulled the tension. The two affected teachers in good sense tendered their resignations which were accepted.

CONVOCATION
and K.M. Munshi's address

The Convocation address delivered by the Chancellor K.M. Munshi was unique in its contents and equally forceful. He pleaded for adopting a new outlook. To him, 'Knowledge without faith was barren'. He looked to the University as an Ashram or hermitage with emphasis on education through collective work. He said that 'Our Universities should open a new outlook in academic life for the students through a process of continuous collective work, for it was consecrated work, undefiled by passion or a love of profiles that releases spiritual energy and restores the physical, mental and spiritual balance of the individual and the society. Intellect without faith, according to Munshi, was barren and education lost its real meaning when the physical and social sciences came to be regarded 'as the lord word in human destiny', when humanities came to be neglected, the literature of faith was ridiculed and religious studies were discredited with arrogance. Mere education of knowledge and some training of mind were meaningless if the emotions were not controlled by self-restraint and the spirit was not taught to manifest itself through action.

'A University', in Munshi's words, 'had three aspects,

cultural, educational and collection which sought to impart knowledge, discover and inculcate value, and develop a will among the students which eventually released collective energy'. Our Universities, he pointed out, answered to the first aspect, ignored the second and the third they did not know of. The third, however, was the most vital and it was only when the university became an Ashram, a human aggregate with a soul and a collective will that it could release that transforming energy without which social studies are barren, and social work has no soul and no creative power.

Munshi asked the students, the teachers and others connected with the Lucknow University to take the pledge 'Hereafter we shall organise collective work as part of our curriculum'. We all - the Vice-chancellor and myself including - would from now onward bring into the university campus the faith of consecrated work. We shall make our grounds the most beautiful in Lucknow. We shall build on hostels with our own hands. By your grand manners and gracious behaviour we shall become the guardian of the social and moral standard of Lucknow and give this dear old town a wholesome shock it never received before.

Munshi eulogised the contribution of the university in developing a distinctive quality : the spirit of national unity. Following the best tradition of a national university in the appointment of the staff and admission of students, it has refused to surrender to regional, provincial or communal considerations and in the best traditions of the spirit of Madhyadesh - the home of Aryan culture - declined to build frontiers of the kingdom of the mind and the spirit. He as well paid tribute to the contributions of the University donees, particularly Birendra Sahni, who

placed the university on the scientific map of the world and extended the frontiers of knowledge. He equally posed the questions: Have our studies even taught the teachers and students to develop a code of national behaviour, free and gracious and to mobilise behaviour to set up moral ramparts against violence and wickedness, translating the principle of equality of sexes.

The passion to fight for the triumph of higher values cannot be generated by hearing lectures or reading books, by collecting or tabulating data ; by weighing the pros and cons of logic or learned arguments. The barren path of intellect does not lead to this creative energy. It is released only by faith in man's dignity and his freedom to follow the best of his temperament, faith in the motherland and in man's progress to divinity, faith in the universal law on which all creative power is based, that 'thou shall enjoy only by giving up', that friendship can only be won by love, achievement only by truth, vigour only by self-restraint, riches only by honesty, and self-fulfilment only by giving up possessions. Such faith alone gives a sense of mission which comes to consider all work as consecrated.

Referring to Gandhiji's faith on which his life and achievements were based, the learned speaker asked the university researchers to find out how such faith is acquired and worked. Youngmen's lacking in such faith was not due to their fault. Even few of their teachers had the faith themselves, fewer still possessed the technique to impart it to others. The present teachers in the university during the last thirty years were the sons of parents who had faith, but in the university they only inherited the religious doubts of an out-worn rationalisation and blindly

placed the university on the same level as the world and

extended the frontiers of knowledge. We really found the university

have our bodies even though the hands are not always in the same

a kind of personal involvement, love and passion and to realize

subject to set up moral standards against which the whole

organization and principles of society are based.

The position is that the university is a kind of

cannot be limited by the limits of the world, as

collaboration or something else. It is a kind of

of people in the world. The whole world is

not just to this creative energy. It is a kind of

in man's dignity and his freedom to follow the path of his

and, faith is not a kind of faith in a kind of

faith in the universal law which all creatures follow. It is

that 'man shall enjoy only by giving up', that is, by

only he who is loved, receives only by giving up, and only by

self-sacrifice, riches only by honesty, and self-sacrifice only

by giving up everything. When faith is given up, it is

action which leads to the end of all work in the world.

According to Gandhi's faith in the life and

achievements were based, the Indian people found the university

university to find out how faith is related to the world.

Younger's faith in each other was not the same as that of

law of their fathers and the law of the world. They will

the technique is important in the world. The present technique is

the university during the last thirty years was the same as

people who had faith, and in the university they only

the religious faith of an old-world civilization and society

accepted the physical and social sciences as the last word in human destiny'. Such of them who did not believe in the last word were driven 'into obscurity, deemed unprogressive and deprived of the self confidence which faith in the spirit ought to give them.' In such a situation, Munshi bemoaned that it was no wonder that the humanities were neglected, the literature of faith was ridiculed and religious studies were discarded with arrogance.

Further, modern education was progressively being denied the vision of poets and seemed whatever one saw in a university was blurred by breadth of the reasoning mind. The mind forced people to shut their eyes to everything but the physical forces were material facts of life ; it enslaved the urge to discover and stand by lighter values. It weakened the soul's aspirations to a higher and nobler life. More arbitrary than a tyrant, it assumed that its limitations were the farthest boundaries of the mind and the spirit. In Munshi's words, 'this has completely upset the basis of true education, the aim of which can only be to develop the perfect personality, physical, mental and spiritual'. 'Faith was the ingredient part of man's life ; he cannot live without such faith. This faith has to be solemnly affirmed for faith without bread has nobody, bread without faith has no life'. By faith alone can man win bread; with bread alone can his life prosper ; for both are life'.

The duty of our university, according to the learned Chancellor, was to open a new academic life for the students through collective work. Enumerating a four-point programme he asked the teachers and students alike to develop and maintain mental and physical vigour enhancing the zest of life by strenuous physical labour ; command the respect and affection of all, recognising the

broad aspects of social life and holding values above material gain, adopt an honourable vocation and study and work for a better economic order; and finally develop the passion to fight for rights ; and release social energy by high aspiration and consecrated work. The Eternal Message says : 'Knowledge is better than prices ; Concentration is better than knowledge ; But more than Concentration is concentrated work ; since that alone leads to the poise of unbroken strength. It is consecrated work, undefiled by passion a love of profits that leads to perfect action, which releases spiritual energy and restores the physical, mental and spiritual balance of the individual and the society.

Chancellor Munshi, at the conclusion of his address to the Lucknow University Convocation, revealed to the young graduates that 'he was hatching a conspiracy with the Vice-Chancellor. He said he would give them a shock on the Republic Day when he intended inviting them to Government House. Presumably he would then explode the 'collective work' bomb.

In this Convocation over 2200 candidates received the various degrees and diplomas, out of these 330 were women. The 'Collective Work' exhortation was actually put into practice with the teachers participating in cleaning the library stack room, removing the dust and properly arranging books on the shelves. Some were equally engaged in filling the pits and levelling the ground. It was all known as shramadana - the labour donation. Munshi had also put into operation several other projects including planting of trees - vriksharopana - 'plant more trees campaign', and also Chancellor's camp at Chaubatiya at Ranikhet in Nainital district, about which more would be told later on.

The Indian Science Congress & Special Lectures :

Exactly a week later, the 40th session of the Indian Science

Congress was held in the university from January 2 to January 8, 1953. It was the most outstanding event of the year and the University was the scene of lectures, symposia and discussions with the evenings reserved for socials. A large number of distinguished scientists from India and abroad participated in the Session. The Vice-Chancellor was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and C.B.Gupta was its treasurer. The Session was inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on January 2. K.M.Munshi and Govind Ballabh Pant also addressed the gathering. The General President of the Congress was D.M.Bose. There were 13 Sectional Presidents for Physical and Biological Sciences, Geology, Geography, Anthropology & Archaeology, Medical and Veterinary sciences, Agricultural Science, Physiology, Psychology and Educational Sciences and Engineering and Metallurgy. A number of distinguished scientists who came to attend the Congress Session as well delivered special lectures along with some others. These include : Preston Valien, Silver Berg, Gilbert Snow, Douglas Redding, Christopher Tietze, Cederquest, Burk Jacob, R.O.Whyte, M.S.Krishnan and some others. O.C.Ganguly the famous art critic from Calcutta and R.S.Tripathi from Banaras were invited to deliver lectures in the Convocation Week. The Radha Kumud Mookerji endowment lectures were delivered by V.S.Agrawala on 'India as known to Panini'.

The Library :

During the year 5627 books were added to the university library taking the total number of books to 1,25,629 as compared to 1,20,002 in 1951. The number of manuscripts totalled 1324. There was a gift of 1030 books including presentation of 44 books of the Pali Text Society by H.V.Gunther, Lecturer in Russian. A total number of 1,08,642 books including 23,736 from the Sonarji Section were issued for home reading to the borrowers numbering

2,128. The Bonarjee Library had an addition of 262 text books with its membership of 539 as compared to 439. There was an exhibition devoted to Lucknow Art and Paintings at the time of the Indian Science Congress Session and a number of delegates visited the Library and the exhibition. The distinguished visitors included Helmuth VonGlasenapf of Tübingen - a great German Indologist, Kar Borch from UNESCO, S.Hoffstrieder from Amsterdam, A.R.Linde Smith from Indiana University and Hirendra Nath Mukherji from Calcutta.

Research :

During the period under review, 52 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate, Degrees in various faculties and that of Master of Surgery. Sushil Chandra Sinha and Ratna Shankar Misra received the D.Litt and D.Sc. Degrees respectively. Sinha had Sharma as his supervisor while Misra's mentor was A. N. Singh. The former had to be content with the lectureship in Political Science finally leading to Professorship and Headship in that discipline at the University of Kurukshetra. Ratna Shanker changed his base several times and finally retired as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. Earlier he headed the Kanpur University in a similar position. The list of candidates admitted to the lower Doctorate degree this year numbering 15 in Arts include two teachers of the English Department Khwaja Jamiluddin and Kailash Chandra Mathur, of from the local Degree College - Kanchan Lata Sashierwal, Principal, Mahila College and George S. Sahai, Lecturer in History, Lucknow Christian College. Another lady Sarla Garg was later on appointed in the department of Sociology and Social Work. Two others securing doctorate in History include Samar Bahadur Singh, a journalist, later on working in the infor-

mation Department of the Government of India, who worked under Qanungo on Asdur Rahim Khan Khana and Chinmoy Chatterjee - another journalist. He had secured a third class Masters degree in European History in 1936. He was admitted under Radha Kumud Mookerji for his Ph.D. on 'The Ancient Hindu Education as described in the Upanishads'. After Mookerji's retirement he was passed on to Subramanian Iyer, under whom he secured his degree. Unfortunately, Chatterji's thesis remains unpublished. It is rather strange that a candidate without any background of ancient Indian history and the sources in Sanskrit could be found competent and eligible for pursuing research in a different discipline. It might be mentioned that during the twenty-four years of long association with the university as the Head of the Indian History Department, Radha Kumud could not find any non-Bengali suitable for a doctorate. Ashiroadi Lal Srivastava and Vasudeva Saran Agarwal were the only two celebrities who could secure doctorate from the Lucknow University, but both failed to secure a berth here. Ashiroadi Lal had his D.Litt from Agra and later on from Lucknow as well. Agarwal was the only devoted pupil to secure the favour and patronage of his guru. He was a true disciple.

In sharp contrast to his elder brother, Radha Kamal Mookerji had a number of proteges and produced a bumper crop of Ph.D.'s and D.Litts. His contribution in this year was 4 Ph.Ds. As a Research Professor getting Rs. 1/- per month, Radha Kamal continued to supervise doctorate dissertations practically till the last days of his life. He had a sudden end as he was presiding over the meeting of the Lalit Kala Akademy of which he was the Chairman. Radha Kumud's score after his long inning at the University was only 4. 2 Ph.D.'s - Ashiroadi Lal, who probably worked independently

under the guidance of Jadunath Sarkar, Vasudeva Agrawala - both Ph.D. and D.Litt on 'India as known to Panini' - with the splitting up of the thesis into two parts submitted separately for the two degrees, and B.C. Law - a Calcutta Magnate for whom special permission was solicited from the Academic Council & Faculty of Arts to submit a thesis on 'India as described in Buddhist and Jain Writings' as reported earlier.

The Faculty of Science could add only ten names to the list of Ph.D.s who secured their degrees this year. These include R.P. Rastogi, who distinguished himself in the field of Science. He was for two terms Vice Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University in the eighties and early nineties. The list of new Ph.D.'s includes six teachers - of the university and another four from the Lucknow Christian College. Subjectwise the departments of Botany, Zoology and Chemistry produced three each and Mathematics one. The supervisors were A.C. Chatterji (2), A.B. Sen (1), S. N. Das Gupta, S.K. Pande, A.R. Rao, B.S. Thapar, M.B. Lal and S. Dayal; and S.C. Mitra - one each. A solitary Ph.D. in Commerce - Applied Economics was secured under B.N. Chatterji. The Medical Faculty contributed 24 in its quota of Doctor of Medicine: seven in Medicine - all under B.S. Bhatia, one in Pharmacology under M.L. Gujral, and one in Forensic medicine under R.S. Dixit. There were 4 M.S. in Anatomy, 2 in Ophthalmology, 1 in Gynaecology and 6 in Surgery - all under the respective Head of the Departments.

Teachers on Study Leave abroad:

The teachers who went on study leave abroad for study and research - in continuation from the previous year were Sarayu Prasad Misra (English), R.P. Agarwal (Mathematics), V.N. Shukla (Law). Those granted leave in the year were C.B. Sharma (Physics), K.C. Joshi

(Chemistry), Ram Ballasha (Mathematics), S.D.Sinhval (Mathematics), B.P.Adhikari (Statistics) in the department of Mathematics, M.B.Lal (Zoology), R.B.Tewari (Law), Ashoka Mitra (Commerce), Ramesh Mohan (English) and Ehteshan Husain (Urdu). This list includes several teachers - including Readers who went abroad for specific research or under some project. It might be interesting to make a study of the follow-up programmes of such teachers who had availed of leave facility and in return had to give assurance of serving the university for three years. Senior members of the Medical Faculty as well availed of fellowship or travel grants for the specific purpose of visiting some hospitals and centres of specialisation for specific periods.

The Students Union :

The University Students Union had its usual elections early in August. Its first function was arranged on the 20th of August with an address by Acharya Narendra Deva. The inauguration week from September 13 to 19 had a number of programmes including a welcome address presented to K.D.Singh (Basu), an ex-student of the university, and India's hockey captain. There were exhibition matches in hockey, cricket, tennis etc. and finally the inaugural address by Shrimati Mahadevi Verma on September 19. The Union sent an eleven-member goodwill team to South Indian universities under the leadership of its president C.B.Tripathi. During the Convocation Week there were English and Hindi debates as also Mushaira and Kavi Sammelan. Among the distinguished persons who addressed the Union were Poet Ramachari Singh Dinkar, Govind Sahai, J.B.Kriplani, Raja Maharaj Singh, Swami Vidyasand Saraswati and two distinguished American professors - Preston Valien of Fisk University and Stevenson, President, Oberlin College, Donald

Chesworth and the Iranian poet Suhail-i-Samandas. The Union as well honoured Udal Shankar, the famous ballet dancer and his wife Amla. It as well provided 2500/- for the Union Library and allotted 2000/- for helping poor students - a new feature. A British goodwill debating team consisting of Derek Torv, Allan Smith and James Fomester as well visited the Union in January 1953.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on roll in the session 1952-53 was 3279 in the Faculty of Arts (including 334 of Mahila College, 153 I. T. College and 25 Karamat Husain Girls); 1579 Science Faculty (including 138 of Christian College, 155 Kanya Kumbha, 18 Shia and 22 I. T. College; Faculty of Law 729, Faculty of Medicine 1076, Faculty of Commerce 653, M. Ed. 28, L. T. 117 (including 18 in I. T. and 50 in Mahila Vidyalaya), French 80, German 43, Russian 41, Diploma in Sanskrit 9, Diploma in Arabic and Persian 50.

Finance :

The financial aspect of the University during the year did cause for anxiety. The accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1951-52 stood at Rs. 20,11,825. It increased by Rs. 2,35,092 over the liabilities of the previous year. This was increased due to the fact that dearness allowance to the University staff was not provided by the Government. It stood at Rs. 1,44,442 for the Canning College, 1,53,235 for the Medical College Staff. The University had an income of Rs. 15,99,299 during the year 1951-52 as compared to 14,57,850 in the previous year, excluding grants received from Government and donations. The total expenditure of the year 1951-52 was Rs. 58,23,957 as against 55,45,236 in the previous year.

The Session 1953-54

During the year 1953 there was no change in the official hierarchy. K.M.Munshi, Acharya Jugal Kishore and C.A.Gupta continued to hold the offices of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer respectively. The enrolment figure in this session was 7217 as against 6399 in the previous year, showing an over all increase of 818. The break-up was as follows : Faculty of Arts 3,371 (of whom 100 joined other Faculties also), Faculty of Science 1297, Faculty of Law 915, Faculty of Commerce 651 (of whom 20 had joined other Faculties also), Faculty of Medicine 1103. The number of women students was 621 and that of research scholars 209. The total number of students in residence in hostels was 2339 of whom 940 lived in hostels attached to the K.G.Medical College. The number of students in the affiliated colleges was as under : Isabella Thoburn College - 197, including 160 B.A., 17 L.I. and 20 B.Sc. ; Mahila Vidyalaya 424 including 370 B.A. and 54 B.Sc. ; Lucknow Christian College 153 B.Sc., Kanya Kuber College 212 B.Sc., Shia College, 127 B.Sc. and Karamat Husain Girls College B.A. 18.

During the year under review there were several changes in the teaching staff of different Faculties. Delton.C.Brier, Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of Psychological Clinic, Indiana University, U.S.A. left the Department of Philosophy as a visiting Professor. Among the noteworthy promotees were those of Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi, Professor of Persian and Urdu, Baljit Singh, temp. Professor of Economics, Dayanovi Mitra, Reader in English and Sushil Chandra, Temp. Reader in the J.K.Institute. In the Faculty of Science, A.N.Singh, Professor of Mathematics, who was granted leave on deputation with the U.P.Government to take up the appointment of Principal, Government Degree College, Nainital, remained on leave during the year. H.P.Chauchary, Reader in Botany, retired

in May 1953 after putting in 30 years service. Another loss to the Faculty was that of the newly appointed Reader in Statistics, V.S.Huzurbazar, who resigned his post to take up the Headship of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics in the Poona University. In his place, V.N.Patankar was appointed Reader in Statistics. So also S.C.Agarwal was promoted as Reader in Botany and J.R.Sharaf appointed temporary Reader in Physics and V.N.Shukla as Reader in Law. B.N.Das Gupta of the Faculty of Commerce continued to be on deputation with the Government of India and the old arrangement continued with K.C.Sarkar, officiating as Professor of Commerce and S.L.Sharma as Reader.

The Faculty of Medicine as well had several changes and promotions. R.V.Singh who had worked as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery in the leave period of S.C.Misra, was appointed Professor of ~~Chemical~~ Surgery. K.P.Bhargava took over as temporary Reader in Pharmacology in the leave vacancy of A.K. Chaudhary, who was granted a year's leave to take up the post of Professor of Pharmacology in the Agra Medical College. Kumari D.M. Satur, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology resigned her post and in her place Kumari D.Kutty, Reader officiated till the permanent incumbent Kumari A.D.Engineer joined as Professor Head. C.P. Tandon was appointed part-time Professor of Forensic Medicine. In the absence of University minutes for the year, it is not possible to record the appointments of many others including lecturers in different faculties. The list of teachers who went on study leave earlier were Ramesh Mohan (English), B.P.Achikari (Mathematics), A.B.Tewari (Law and Asoka Mitra (Commerce). They continued to be abroad. Those granted study leave in the year 1953 were P.K.Sakesena and Deoki Pande (English), S.N.Jha (Education), G.S.Misra and B.N. Puri (History), D.N.Gurtu (Economics), P.G.Rao (Physics), Ram Gopal

(Chemistry), B.S. Trivedi (Botany) and D.N. Misra (Mathematics). The study leave was granted to the members of the Faculties to brush up their knowledge, proceed for a Doctorate degree abroad or attain specialised experience in their subjects. They were expected to serve the university for a minimum period of three years after their return. An analytical study of the number of teachers on study leave within a period of five years or even a decade could be helpful in assessing their contributions, as also in recording the migration of the experienced personnel from the University for material gain elsewhere. Factors responsible for this phenomenon such as lack of opportunities here for promotion or better emoluments elsewhere could as well be ferreted out.

Library :

The use of the University Library is a must for the teachers and students alike. It enables the teachers to keep himself abreast with the latest research relating to his subject. The Library with its growing strength in books and borrowers provides an indication of the academic impulse both among the teachers and among the students. During the year the total number of books in the Library rose to 1,31,339 as against 1,25,629 in 1952, with the membership being 1982. The total number of books issued for home reading was 1,62,810 registering an increase of 54,768 over the last year. 443 manuscripts were purchased in this period. The number of periodicals received in the library totalled 546, some were received as free gifts from Foreign Embassies. The text-book section was popular with the addition of 474 books purchased out of a special grant of Rs.4000/-. So also the main Reading Room of the Library was fully

utilised by the students whose overflow was channelised with the use of Research Society Room being converted into a temporary reading room. Other features in the Library were of course the Micro-Film Section, and Art Gallery, besides the Bonarjee Students Library with a membership of 615, circulating 20,338 books among them during the year. 71 students were provided seats in the Research Section. The distinguished visitors to the Library included the Chancellor K.M. Munshi, Count Fuhrer Hainendrof of London, Matine Daftany, Tehran, Claude Journot, France, Kau Sudassi, Ceylon, and members of the Chinese delegation headed by Tong, S. Lin.

Research :

This year 17 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 25 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The recipients in the Faculty of Arts included 2 in Hindi , 2 in Economics and one each in History, Philosophy and Mathematics. The eight candidates obtaining their doctorate in Science included 5 in Chemistry and one each in Botany, Zoology and Physics. Two candidates secured their Ph.D. in Commerce. The Master in Surgery quota included 6 in Surgery, 4 in Ophthalmology, and 1 in Orthopaedic Surgery. Over a dozen candidates secured their M.D. - 2 in Physiology, 2 in Pathology, 1 in Forensic Medicine and 3 in General Medicine as also one in Radiology. None secured the doctorate in Law. Ram Chandra Nigam of the Law Faculty secured his Ph.D. in History on the thesis entitled 'Principles of Criminal Law and its Administration in Ancient India'. One doubts very much if his research qualifications in another discipline were in any way helpful in his parental study of Law. The process of encouraging students or teachers of other subjects joining research in a different department had already started with academically benefitting the recipient

of the doctorate or his mentor. At best it was just a paper satisfaction for both - the former for producing a number of Ph.Ds. and the latter securing the three letters without greater effort to add to one's qualifications. Some of the candidates securing doctorate in their disciplines, however, distinguished themselves with sustained research activities and contributions. These include Ram Prakash Rastogi who worked as Professor of Chemistry and also as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. So also R.N. Lakhanpal and Surendra Singh Pannar had a fruitful academic career - the former retiring as Director of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany and the latter still associated with some foreign university. J.S. Shukla and Ram Dularay Srivastava continued to be associated with the Chemistry Department of the university. In the Faculty of Medicine K.B. Bhatia and R.N. Misra served the Medical College as Professors in the Department of Medicine while Triyugi Narain Mehrotra, securing M.D. in Pathology, retired as Principal of Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.

The Students Union :

The month of November 1953 was anomalous in the history of the university. It appeared as if the centre of learning was taken by storm. Not only was the academic life completely paralysed but even the city was placed under curfew. The controversy arose over the amended Constitution of the Lucknow University Union. Ordinarily, the students are involved in the framing of the Constitution or its amendment under the overall supervision and control of the University Executive Council and the Vice-Chancellor as its patron. Difficulties arose when the control is tightened or the membership of the Union is made optional. The control of

of the University of this country. It was not just a paper

presentation for some time but for producing a number of

Ph.D. and the latter securing the three letters without protest

effort to add to our qualifications. Some of our distinguished

research scholars in West Bengal, however, distinguished

themselves with sustained research activities and contributions

These include the Professor who worked as a Professor of

Chemistry and also as Vice-Chancellor of the same

University. He also had a Ph.D. in Chemistry and worked as a

and a first-class academic officer - the latter working in a

of the Central Board of Secondary Education and the latter

will associated with some foreign University. A. K. Chatterjee and

has many others who continued to be associated with the University

Department of the University. In the faculty of Science, A. K. Chatterjee

and A. K. Chatterjee served the Central Board of Secondary Education

Department of Education while they were in the Central Board of Secondary Education

in Technology, retired as Director of the Central Board of Secondary Education

College, Aligarh.

His Majesty's College

The work of the University of this country is not only

of the University. It is expected that the work of the University will

be taken by some. Not only was the work of the University but the work of the

but even the City was placed under the City. The University of

over the various departments of the University of this country.

University. The University of this country is not only

University of the University of this country is not only

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its work. The University of this country is not only

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the University authorities is through the Treasurer, a teacher appointed by the Patron-Vice-Chancellor, as also the Senior Librarian, another teacher appointed by the Patron the over-all incharge of elections. It so happened that the university Executive Council framed a new Constitution to improve the working of the Union which could not be put into effect due to students agitation, and hunger strike. The agitation took an ugly turn with the burning of the effigies and the naming of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer of the University - forming the triumvirate to crush the agitation. There was police firing as well resulting in the loss of life of one Dr. Gender who was in no way connected with the agitation. The bullet pierced his skull and despite the best efforts it could not be extracted. A huge mass of students surrounded the Medical College but the tactful handling of the situation by Col. Tandon, the Principal-cum-Superintendent saved the situation. He allowed the students to march past the ward where Gender was placed to assure them that he was not dead. The Vice-Chancellor Jughal Kishore was unable to retrieve the damage. It was only when the Executive Council decided not to introduce the Constitution of the Union that the agitating students were silenced. The Vice-Chancellor personally offered juice to the fasting agitators. The university closed for quite sometime and the Diwali festival was shorn of its lights. During this period when the Union was not functioning the normal administrative functions were carried on under the supervision of Nand Lal Chatterji, Senior Librarian and S.L.Sharma, Treasurer. There was participation in All-India Debates, a reception to Shri Prithvi Raj and some popular lectures were organised during the second and third terms.

Finance :

The financial position of the University continued to be grim with the accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1952-53 standing at Rs. 22,33,388, as against 20,11,825 of last year, an increase of Rs. 2,51,563 over the liabilities of the previous year. This deficit was as usual due to the non-grant of the dearness allowance. The University had an income of Rs. 18,29,214 during the year, as compared to Rs. 15,29,299 of the previous year excluding grants received from the Government and the donations for specific purposes. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,06,795 as against 58,23,957 in the preceding year. The expenditure included recurring and non-recurring ones of Rs. 55,75,069 and Rs. 6,31,726/- as against Rs. 50,57,639 and 7,66,318 respectively of the previous year.

The Last years of Jugal Kishore's stewardship :

While the Chancellor K.M. Munshi continued to hold his office for the entire year in his capacity as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Acharya Jugal Kishore had his last year at the University. His actual term of three years expired on December 14, 1954. He was offered another term but on December 8 he had to leave the University consequent to his appointment as Minister for Labour and Social Welfare in the Sampurnanand Ministry. He, therefore, tendered his resignation to the Chancellor which was accepted. The Executive Council passed a resolution at its meeting held on January 9, 1955 recording its deep appreciation of the services rendered to the University as Vice-Chancellor for over three years, marked with great zeal, enthusiasm and earnestness to bear upon his work. He had guided the affairs of the University with great success and was responsible for initiating a number of schemes for the improvement of the academic and social life of the univer-

11/11/55

The financial position of the University continued to be
 with the accumulated deficit at the close of the financial
 year 1954-55 standing at Rs. 11,11,111, as against Rs. 10,11,111 of
 last year, an increase of Rs. 1,00,000 over the liabilities of the
 previous year. This deficit was as usual due to the non-fulfilment of
 the financial obligations. The University had an income of Rs. 12,11,111
 during the year, as compared to Rs. 11,11,111 of the previous year.
 Excluded grants received from the Government and the University
 for specific purposes. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,11,111
 as against Rs. 10,11,111 in the previous year. The expenditure
 included recurrent and non-recurrent items of Rs. 11,11,111 and
 Rs. 1,11,111/- as against Rs. 10,11,111 and 1,11,111 respectively
 of the previous year.

The last year of the financial statement

While the financial statement continued to hold its
 place for the entire year in his capacity as Governor of the
 Pradesh, Shriyut Jugal Kishore had his last year at the University.
 His actual term of three years expired on December 1, 1954. He
 was elected another term but on December 8 he had to leave the
 University consequent to his appointment as Minister for Labour
 and Social Welfare in the Government of the State.
 He rendered his contribution to the University which was
 the executive body of the University at its meeting held on
 1 January 1955. He rendered his deep participation in the activities
 rendered to the University in the financial year 1954-55.
 He was a very active, efficient and energetic person in
 his work. He had guided the affairs of the University with great
 success and was responsible for the financial statement of the year.

sity and the students. By his resignation at a time when great changes were imminent, the university was deprived of the services of an experienced educationist and a great well wisher. There was no change in the office of the Treasurer and C.B.Gupta continued to retain it.

Obituaries +
A.N.Singh

The year 1954 was marked by the death of quite a few distinguished retired teachers of the university as also some eminent public figures associated with the university. The university suffered a great loss by the death of A.N.Singh, Professor of Mathematics, who was on deputation with the Government of U.P. as Principal of Government Degree College, Nainital. He expired all of a sudden at Varanasi in July 1954. In his death the university lost one of its most devoted teacher who brought to bear upon his work his great gifts of initiative and organisation. He had done pioneer work in Hindu Mathematics and had as well organised a well-knit centre for the development of this branch in the university. He was Dean, Faculty of Science, Superintendent of Works and was a great force in the Executive Council in the forties. As a member of the triumvirate consisting of Kali Prasad, A.C.Chatterji besides himself, he wielded great influence and enjoyed all kinds of perks and perquisites associated with the university - a free Bungalow as Warden with phone and chaperais and a vast amount of patronage. It was rumoured that a tiff with Chandra Shanu Gupta cost him his exile at a second grade post in Nainital, a shock from which he could not recover. His mentor Sampurnanand, of course, helped him as also his friend Kali Prasad, later on during the period of stress and strain. The role of the politicians, particularly the Chief

city and the students. By his resignation at a time when the
 changes were imminent, the university was deprived of his services
 of an experienced administrator and a great well known. There
 was no change in the office of the Registrar and U.P. Report
 continued to remain in.

University
 U.P. Report

The year 1954 was marked by the death of one of the
 distinguished retired teachers of the university. It was one
 eminent public figure associated with the university. The
 university suffered a great loss by the death of A. Singh.
 Professor of Mathematics, who was on deputation with the Govern-
 ment of U.P. as Principal of Government College, Meerut.
 He expired all of a sudden at Meerut in July 1954. In his
 death the university lost one of its most devoted teachers who
 brought to bear upon his work his great gifts of initiative and
 organisation. He had done pioneer work in high mathematics and
 had as well organised a well-knit centre for the development of
 this branch in the university. He was honest, faculty of science,
 superintendent of works and was a first force in the executive
 council in the history. As a member of the administrative committee
 of Kailash, A.C. (Chatterji) besides himself, he worked great
 influence and enjoyed all kinds of work in administrative matters.
 tied with the university - a fine tradition as known with those
 and discipline and a vast amount of patience. It was intended
 that a full with leaders those days that his role of a
 second grade post in national, a much time which he could not
 recover. His better administration of science, which was a
 his friend Kailash, later on during the period of science and
 affairs. The role of the university, particularly the

Minister Sampurnanand on the one hand and C.B.Gupta his colleague on the other hand in the affairs of the university was growing with intensity. This was reflected in the years to follow after the departure of K.M.Munshi, the Governor-Chancellor, who too was not a silent spectator or a figure-head ceremoniously presiding over the Convocation and the Court meetings.

M. R. Nayar and T. Prasad :

Besides A.N.Singh, the other casualties were M. R. Nayar, Reader in Chemistry, who served the university in all for 30 years, first as Lecturer and then as Reader. He was widely respected for his scholarship and solicitude for the welfare of the students. While he was personally not a Doctor of Science, he produced quite a few of them. Others in the list include Kumari S.Chakko, Principal of the Isabella Thoburn College, an esteemed member of the Academic and Executive Councils and was equally associated with a number of committees. T.Prasad of the Department of Surgery was associated with the Medical college for about 25 years and was also the Physician for the Canning College students.

K. N. Bahl :

The most tragic death was that of K.N.Bahl who along with Radha Kamal Mukherji was appointed as Honorary Research Professor. He left the university to join as Vice Chancellor of the Patna University. The situation there was not congenial to his academic temperament. He returned to Lucknow after a year or so only to experience frustration in life. He was becoming schizophrenic. This talented scientist of international reputation was languishing in an uncongenial atmosphere which proved too much for him. I remember the news about his death was flashed as were in the midst of an 'At Home' arranged in honour of S. Radhakrishnan at Moti Mahal

over the Convocation and the Court meetings.

M. K. Nayar and T. Prasad :

Besides A. R. Singh, the other casualties were M. K. Nayar, Reader in Chemistry, who served the University in all for 10 years. First as Lecturer and then as Reader, he was widely respected for his scholarship and solicitude for the welfare of the students. While he was personally not a Doctor of Science, he produced quite a few of them. Others in the list include Kamal S. Chandra, Principal of the Jassals Institute College, an esteemed member of the Academic and Executive Councils and was equally associated with a number of committees. T. Prasad of the Department of Surgery was associated with the Medical College for about 15 years and was also the Physician for the Cancer College students.

K. N. Sahi :

The most tragic death was that of K. N. Sahi who along with Kamal Chandra Sahi was appointed as honorary research Professor. He left the entire responsibility to him as Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University. The situation there was not congenial to his scholarly temperament. He returned to Lucknow after a year or so only to experience frustration in life. He was receiving encouragement. His talented assistant of international reputation was disappointed in an experimental approach which proved too much for him. However, the same approach was found to be in the line of an 'at home' approach in regard of a certain disease at the Sahi

grounds. It was a very sad news for the university, while the family bore another tragedy with the loss of Bahl's son and son-in-law in a course of couple of months.

Modi and Butt,
and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai :

Others associated with the university who died this year included J.P.Modi, former Reader in Forensic Medicine, and connected with the university for a long time since its inception. He was an authority on Medical Jurisprudence. Gulam Hasan Butt who was later on elevated to the Bench was a part-time Reader in the Faculty of Law till 1935. He was a sincere teacher, a great legal luminary and a thorough gentleman. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a minister in the Central Cabinet, was a great well-wisher of the university.

Changes in the Staff :
Retirements - R.R.Sreshta :

A number of changes as well took place in different Faculties with the retirement of a few Senior Professors who were associated with the university for over three decades. Among those who attained superannuation were R.R.Sreshta, who retired as Professor of English in May 1954 after 32 years of distinguished service. He had a brilliant academic record with a Tripos in English from the Cambridge University. He was also a gold medalist and a gifted poet. Though he appeared rather cynical and gloomy in appearance and insular, but he was a thorough gentleman. As my tutor in the thirties, I had occasion to come in close contact with him and enjoyed his hospitality a couple of times at his place. After retirement he felt very lonely though he survived for some years thereafter.

D.P. Mukherji :

D.P. Mukherji of the Department of Economics and Sociology had a similar distinguished record of service in the university since its inception early in twenties. He was a double M.A. in History and Economics from the Calcutta University and was also a Prem Chand Roy Chand scholar. Both Sreshta and D.P. as he was called, did not possess the doctorate degree but both were brilliant and erudite scholars. A right-up appeared on Mukherji some years later and he was called a great intellectual. He was versatile and could handle different disciplines with ease. He was equally a connoisseur of Indian Music and was on the Managing Committee of the Marris College of Hindustani Music. After retirement he was also for some time a visiting Professor at the Aligarh Muslim University. Mukherji retired from the Professorship of Economics on September 30, 1954.

Masud Hasan Rizvi, Thapar and B.N. Chatterji :

The Head of the Department of Persian and Urdu, Masud Hasan Rizvi, retired after the completing of his service in the university for over 30 years on June 15, 1954. Rizvi was equally gifted in Persian and Urdu and was a literary critic. He was well recognised for his contributions to Urdu literature and the Marsiya poetry relating to martyrdom of Hasan. The two other Professors who retired this year were G.S. Thapar of the Zoology Department and B.N. Chatterji of the Department of Applied Economics in the Faculty of Commerce. Thapar had originally joined the Canning College as a Lecturer and had put in 35 years of distinguished service. He was a well-known scientist in the international circles in his field of study. He was equally very social and one could always find him on the Mall in Mussoorie

2.1.1.1.1

U.S. University of the Department of Economics and Statistics

had a similar distinguished record of service in the university

since its inception early in 1947. He was a British subject

history and economics from the Calcutta University and was also

a first class honours scholar with honours and a first class

was called did not possess the doctorate degree but was

scholar and student scholar. A first class honours in

some years later and he was called a first class honours

various and could handle different subjects with ease. He

was equally a contributor of Indian history and was on the

Committee of the Indian College of Hindustani Music. After

retirement he was also for some time a visiting professor of the

Aligarh Muslim University. He retired from the

ship of economics on September 10, 1954.

Second hand name, name and name

The Head of the Department of Economics and Statistics

has been named. He retired after the completion of his service in the

university for over 30 years on June 10, 1954. He was equally

called in various and was a highly creditable

well recognized for his contributions to Indian literature and

gained highly respect to economics of India. He was

Professor who retired this year was U.S. University of the

Department and U.S. University of the Department of

also in the Faculty of Commerce. He had also

the Indian College of a lecturer and had been in 1947

distinguished service. He was a well known scholar in

international circles in his field of study. He was equally

social and one could always find him in the Hall of

in summers even after retirement. B.N.Chatterji of the Commerce Faculty was not so well known as a scholar though he had a consistently good record of service in the university for over thirty years and had supervised doctorate dissertations. The two Heads in the Commerce Faculty - Chatterji and B.N.Das Gupta, alternately shared w the Deanship of the Faculty. Das Gupta was for some time on deputation with the Government of India as member of the Tariff Commission and even after retirement sometime later he was found useful for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of a university in Bengal. Chatterji settled down in Calcutta after retirement. All the five professors were succeeded by the next in command A.V.Rao (English), Baljit Singh (Economics), M.B.Lal (Zoology), A.A.Suroor (Reader in Urdu) and O.P.Gupta (Applied Economics).

Appointments and Changes :

The other changes in the form of promotions, appointments and temporary shifting of situations include the appointment of Raj Narain as officiating Professor of Philosophy vice Kali Prasad who left for the States, and H.S.Asthana as officiating Reader. In the Political Science Department, A.L.Loomba joined his parent Department as Reader after long association with the Military Science Department. P.N.Masaldan left the University temporarily to join the States Reorganization Commission as Advisor and R.B. Das was appointed officiating Reader in Political Science. In the Faculty of Science R.D.Misra resigned from the University to join Vinoba Bhaba's Bhoodan movement and Ram Ballabha was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, R.P.Agarwal and R.S.Misra were appointed Readers in Mathematics and S.G.Churye joined as Reader in Statistics. In the Physics

is known even after retirement. A. Chattopadhyay of the Commerce Faculty was not so well known as a scholar though he had a considerable good record of service in the University for over forty years and had supervised doctorate dissertations. The two heads in the Commerce Faculty - Chattopadhyay and A. Das Gupta - almost entirely shared the leadership of the faculty. Das Gupta was for some time an deputant with the Government of India as member of the Tariff Commission and even after retirement he was found useful for appointment as vice-chancellor of a university in Bengal. Chattopadhyay retired from Calcutta after retirement. All the five professors were succeeded by the next in command A. Das Gupta (economics), A. Das Gupta (economics), A. Das Gupta (economics), A. Das Gupta (economics), A. Das Gupta (economics).

Administrative and Finance :

The other changes in the form of professorial appointments and temporary filling of vacancies include the appointment of (a) Das Gupta as officiating headmaster of Philosophy who held the post who left for the States, and (b) Das Gupta as officiating headmaster in the Political Science Department. A. Das Gupta joined his post as headmaster after long association with the University. A. Das Gupta left the University temporarily to join the State Commission on Education as advisor and A. Das Gupta was appointed officiating headmaster in Political Science. The faculty of Science & Maths resigned from the University to join the Government's Science Department and the well known physicist and head of the Department of Mathematics and Physics, A. Das Gupta and A. Das Gupta were appointed headmaster in Mathematics and A. Das Gupta joined as headmaster in Chemistry. In the Physics

Department S.N.Ghoshal Reader left the university to join the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta and in his place B.G. Gokhale was appointed Reader. J.R.Saraf and A.C.Banerji were appointed officiating Readers in the Department. In the Chemistry Department, R.C.Mehrotra was appointed Reader. There was change in the Deanship and S.N.Das Gupta, Professor of Botany, took over charge on September 13, 1954.

Appointments in other Faculties :

The Faculty of Medicine had the new appointment of A.D. Engineer as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology from March 1 with M. Mukherji appointed as officiating Reader. T.N.Chawla took over as Reader-Head of the Department of Dentistry. R.S. Srivastava of the Pharmacology Department reverted to his original post as Assistant Public Analyst in the U.P.Government and P.N. Sakseena was appointed officiating Reader. In the Faculty of Law B.K.Gupta was appointed Reader, while O.P.Gupta was promoted as temporary Professor of Applied Economics in the newly created post and he as well took over as Dean, Faculty of Commerce. B.N.Das Gupta, Head of the Commerce Department, continued to be on deputation and the same officiating arrangement continued with K.C.Sarkar as officiating Professor and S.L.Sharma as officiating Reader.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on the rolls of the university (including constituent colleges) in the Session 1954-55 was 8357 as against 7217 in the previous year, registering an overall increase of 1140. The increase was shared by all the Faculties with the enrolment in each Faculty as follows :-
Arts 3886 (of whom 126 joined other Faculties also) ; Science 1948;

Law 771, Commerce 600 ; and Faculty of Medicine 1068.

The total number of girl students was 471, and that of research scholars 314. The figures include 872 in the Faculty of Arts and 572 in the Faculty of Science in constituent colleges. Among these colleges the Isabella Thoburn was a constituent one since the inception of the university and played a conspicuous role in the organisation and general life of the university. The Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow, Christian College, and Kanyakubja College were granted permanent recognition, the first one for teaching B.A. classes and the other two for B.Sc. classes. The Shia College and Karamat Husain Muslim Girls College had temporary recognition by the university. The university as well granted temporary recognition to the following colleges to start under-graduate classes in Arts, Science and Commerce. These include Lucknow Christian College - B.A.; Kanya Kubja - B.A. & B.Com. ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. ; D.A.V. College - B.A. and B.Sc., Vidyanta - B.A., Shia - B.Sc. The Isabella and Mahila Vidyalaya were allotted L.T. classes for girls.

Research :

This year 33 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate in Arts, Science and Commerce, and 26 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. These include 2 in English, 3 in History, 7 in Political Science, 4 in Economics, 3 in Mathematics, 4 in Hindi, and 1 in Anthropology. In the Faculty of Science there was 1 in Physics, 3 in Zoology, 2 in Mathematics and 1 each in Botany and Chemistry. One candidate secured his Ph.D. in Commerce. There were 4 Doctorates in Medicine in Physiology, 2 in Pharmacology, 2 in Pathology, 1 each in Social and Preventive Medicine and Tuberculosis, and 5 in Medicine.

Law 771, Commerce 502, and Faculty of Medicine 1952.
 The total number of staff students was 271, and that of
 research scholars 314. The library included 512 in the faculty
 of Arts and 573 in the faculty of Science in constituent colleges.
 Among these colleges the Jassals' Hospital was a constituent one
 since the inception of the university and played a conspicuous
 role in the organization and general life of the university.
 The Medical Vidyapeeth College, Lucknow, District College, and
 Kanyakubaj College were granted permanent recognition, the
 first one for teaching B.A. classes and the other two for B.Sc.
 classes. The other colleges and Kanyakubaj Hospital were given
 College had temporary recognition by the university. The university
 also as well granted temporary recognition to the following
 colleges to start undergraduate classes in Arts, Science and
 Commerce. These included Lucknow Christian College - B.A., B.Sc.,
 Kanyakubaj - B.A., B.Sc., Kanyakubaj Vocational - B.A., B.Sc.,
 College - B.A. and B.Sc., Vidyanta - B.A., B.Sc., etc. The
 Jassals' and Medical Vidyapeeth were allotted B.A. classes for
 girls.

RESEARCH :

This year 31 candidates were admitted to the postgraduate
 in Arts, Science and Commerce, and 14 in the context of Doctor
 of Medicine and Master of Surgery. These included 1 in English,
 1 in History, 7 in Political Science, 1 in Economics, 1 in
 Mathematics, 4 in Hindi, and 1 in Anthropology. In the faculty
 of Science there was 1 in Physics, 1 in Zoology, 2 in Botany,
 and 1 each in Botany and Chemistry. The candidates secured the
 following marks : There were 1 candidate in Medicine in
 Physiology, 2 in Pharmacology, 1 in Pathology, 1 each in Microbiology,
 and 2 in Biochemistry.

The Master of Surgery toll includes 1 in Anatomy, 6 in Surgery, 2 in Ophthalmology, and 2 in Orthopaedic Surgery. The supervisors producing the largest number of doctors include B.M.Sharma (Pol. Science) 6, Radha Kamal Mukherji and K.R.Qanungo 2, Din Dayal Gupta (Hindi) and S.C.Mitra (Math.) 2 each.

Academic Innings of Some Recipients :

The recipients who were associated later on with this university or elsewhere or in some Degree College were Ram Asray Misra, Brij Kishore, Kashi Prakash Misra, Amareshwar Awasthi, Khaleeq Ahmad Naqvi, G.R.Madan, Hari Mohan Srivastava, Devaki Nandan Srivastava, Sarla Shukla, Ram Shankar Tandon, Jagdambika Prasad Jaiswal, Murli Dhar Upadhyaya and Bhim Shankar Trivedi. R.P.Kohili in Pharmacology and Puttu Lal Shukla were later on associated with the Lucknow Medical College and Kanpur-Gorakhpur colleges respectively. Ram Asray Misra of the Bareilly College later on took his D.Litt as well and retired as Dean, Faculty of Arts, Agra University. Kashi Prasad Misra distinguished himself as Professor of International Relations at the Nehru University while Naqvi was associated with the Delhi University and its School of Economics as an eminent professor in his discipline. Amreshwar Awasthi was for long connected with the Sagar University and Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. M.D.Upadhyaya finally ended his career as Vice Chancellor of the Kumaon University while the two others P.L.Das Jayaswal and Hari Mohan spent their academic life in the university, retiring as Readers in Mathematics. Jayaswal had the longest term as Reader, nearly three decades, and despite his brilliant academic career with seven first classes and foreign experience, the situation in the Mathematics Department blocked his way in reaching the highest

rung of the teaching ladder - professorship by personal promotion. Bhim Shankar Trivedi of Botany did retire as Head of the Department in the university, while R.S. Tandon, despite his D.Sc. acquired later on, had to seek promotion elsewhere in the University of Kumayun. G.R. Madan, despite his prolific writings and foreign experience, had to retire as permanent lecturer in the Department of Social Work. Most of the later period of his stay in the University was spent in petitions to the Chancellor as also in Court cases. In fact, the Department of Sociology and Social Work, first bifurcated from the Economics Department, and later on divided into two, had the utmost heart-brickerings among teachers including Reader-Heads. The Court cases lasting for years exhausted the talents of the teachers as also their financial resources without any fruitful result. Sewa Ram Sharma was another such teacher who finally got a mercy professorship slightly before his retirement. Sarla Shukla as well secured her professorship - headship of the department of Hindi, nearly three decades later in the university. Gir-dhari Lal Hajela and Jai Narain Sinha who secured their doctorates in Economics were absorbed in the department. The former retired as Head of the Department of Applied Economics and also as Dean, Faculty of Commerce, while Jai Narain later on left for a better assignment elsewhere.

Teachers on Study Leave and their commitments :

The number of teachers who were granted study leave ex-India include Zafar Hasan (Social Work), G.S. Misra and R.D. Srivastava (Chemistry), B.K. Tandon (Zoology), Mohammad Ishaq (Mathematics), K.P. Shargava (Pharmacology), K.M. Wahl (Pathology), L.R. Shalla (Dentistry), R.P. Singh (Education), Ranjana Sidhanta (Education),

S.R.Kapoor (Physiology) and B.N. Lal (Radio Therapy). Some teachers continued to be on study leave abroad. These include S.N.Jha (Education), D.N.Gurtu (Economics), B.P. Adhikari and D.N.Misra (Mathematics), Ram Gopal (Chemistry), B.S.Trivedi (Botany) and K.S.Mathur (Anthropology). The teachers on study leave as well include those who had the local doctorate and the purpose of their visit abroad was to avail of some travel grant or foundation grant for attachment in some universities. The attainment of a foreign doctorate was only in a few cases - an exception rather than the rule. The time factor involved was a minimum of three years in the States and even in British Universities this was not slackened. The teachers who secured their doctorates in 1954 from abroad include Ramesh Mohan (English - Bristol), B.N.Puri (History - Oxford), Ashok Mitra (Social Work - The Hague) and R.B. Tewari (Law - Yale).

Further, among the list of persons who went abroad during the period under review, 5 secured their Ph.D. later on, while those who left the university after the usual period of commitment include 9 roughly about 50%. Seven retired as professors, including B.N.Lal and K.P.Bhargava, who was also Principal of the K.G.Medical College for a number of years while S.N.Jha was Interim-Vice-Chancellor for six months sometime after retirement in eighties. K.S.Mathur died in 1977 while still in service. Zafar Hasan, Ranjana Sidhanta and Mohammad Ishaq settled down abroad. D.N.Misra was for some time in the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Later on reverted back to the University of Saugar as Professor of Mathematics. G.S.Misra (Chemistry) was also there as Professor. Adhikari (Statistics) left for Agra and R.P.Singh (Education) landed at Mysore - both as professors. D.N.Gurtoo

was a floating man while the rest marked time before their elevation to professorship in their departments. This analysis is meant as an analysis of the follow-up career of those who had gone abroad on study leave.

Library :

During the year under Report, the total number of books in the library rose to 1,37,953 as against 1,31,339 in 1953. The Library membership was 2941. The books issued for home reading was 1,98,925 as against 1,82,810 in the preceding year. 6614 books were accessioned during the year, including 675 books received as gifts besides free literature and information material from different Embassies in the country. A special feature of the year was the opening of a 'Mahatma Gandhi Room' housing all books relating to the 'Father of the Nation' as also his published writings and those by others on his life and philosophy. A micro-film section was also started to cater to the needs of the teachers and readers as also meet the requests from others. 25 manuscripts were added to the collection, now numbering 1598. A separate manuscript room was also set up. The Sonarji Students Library continued to be popular with its membership rising to 723 and the number of books on the shelves at 3064. The issue for the year was 30,397 books as against 20,288 in the last year. The University Library as well organized a series of exhibitions during the Annual Convocation week and the All India Conference of Social Work. It also prepared a set of coloured slides dealing with paintings from Ajanta to present times which were exhibited during the Convocation week. The Library's distinguished visitors include the Soviet Cultural Delegation led by M. Kozhonikov, Paul Weirs (U.S.A.), Ali Ahmed Popal (Afghanistan), Lilavati Munshi, A.S.Kher, Vichitra Narain

10

Sharma and O .C.Ganguly. Since the Hony. Librarian Kali Prasad proceeded on leave to the States, Radha Kamal Mukherji, Director of J.K.Institute of Sociology and Human Relations deputised for him. On his elevation as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Din Dayal Gupta, the professor-Head of the Hindi Department was appointed as the Honorary Librarian.

Lectures and Conferences :

Quite a number of lectures were arranged during this period. Those invited to do so include among foreigners - Donald Sigelow, R.Mikeon, Paul Weiss, Carl Rowan, Merrill Godaal, Louis Dumont, Douglas Waples, Hans Peter Muller, Franklin Edgerton, W.G. Archer, C. Goodrich, S.F.Nadel, G.S.Frankit, Paul Appleby, and among Indians S.C.Dube, M.N.Shrinivas, Raghyvira, G.B.Joshi and B.K.Sinha. The list includes scientists, Economists, Sociologists, Orientalists, Art Critics and others of varied interests. A symposium on 'Human Relations and International Obligations' was as well organized under the chairmanship of R.K.Mikeon of UNESCO. Two Conferences - The All-India one of Social Work and the All India Medical Conference were also organised. These extramural lectures and conferences generated academic atmosphere and stimulated intellectual growth in the university. A number of foreign students - numbering 40 - from different countries added to the feeling of human understanding and brotherhood in the campus.

The Union and its activities :

The Students Union which was virtually paralysed in 1953 was reinvigorated this year with an all-round display of activities. It inaugurated its activities with the collection of funds for flood-stricken people in collaboration with the Council of

Social Work. The Union was inaugurated by A.P. Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, and had a packed one week's programme. Lectures delivered during the Session include those by Radha Kamal Mukherji, B. Mukherji, D. R. Regni of Nepal, K. A. Subramania Iyer, Hemant Soman and Vishwa Nath Narvare - on the Goa Freedom Struggle. Jogesh Chatterji and Govind Sahai as also N. L. Chatterji spoke to the students. Several political leaders invited to address or participate in Symposiums on topics of current interest include Atal Behari Bajpai and Triloki Singh. Debates, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira were the usual features in the Convocation Week. Twenty-four students of the university were sent to New Delhi to participate in the First Inter-University Youth Festival held from November 1-7, 1954. The festival was organized by the Youth Welfare Section of the Ministry of Education. This kind of function organised by the university continued for a few years. Later on the attempt to organize it was given up for obvious reasons. It was supposed to more harm than good, more of a showpiece than a usual fraternal gathering with ties of friendship and brotherhood for a common cause namely the Service of Motherland, and the development of personality and preparation for leadership.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1953-54 (including the Medical College deficit) stood at Rs. 29,10,825/- as against 22,33,388 of the last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 6,77,437 (Rs. 4,12,613 Canning College and Rs. 2,64,824 Medical College) over the liabilities of the last year. The university had to depend for its legitimate needs on borrowed money in the form of overdrafts from its bankers, paying a sum of Rs. 73,480/10/6 as interest. The university had an

income of Rs. 20,94,759 during 1953-54 as compared to Rs. 18,29,204 of the previous year excluding grants received from the Government and the donations for specific purposes. The total expenditure during the year - recurring was Rs. 57,90,281 and non-recurring Rs. 6,44,822 against 55,75,069 and 6,31,726 respectively in the previous year. The deficit has accrued through successive years of commitment of expenditure not covered by adequate grants.

The Old Vice-Chancellor and the New One :

Acharya Jugal Kishore's term as Vice-Chancellor expired on December 14, 1954. On December 8, he was appointed a member of the Council of Ministers in Uttar Pradesh in charge of Labour and of Social Welfare. He therefore tendered his resignation to the Chancellor which was accepted. The Executive Council at its meeting on January 9, 1955 passed a resolution recording its appreciation of the services of Acharya Jugal Kishore. During his tenure of office for a little over three years, he brought great zeal, enthusiasm and earnestness to bear upon his work. Acharya Jugal Kishore had taken prominent part in the public life of the country and his experience as Chairman of several important committees and his association with a number of educational institutions enabled him to understand and guide the affairs of the university with great success. He was responsible for initiating a number of schemes for the improvement of the academic and social life of the university and he was ever solicitous for the welfare of the teachers and the students. By his resignation at a time when great changes are imminent, the university has been deprived of the services of an experienced educationist and well-wisher.

Radha Kamal Mukherji took over charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor from January 12, 1955. His appointment was

only for a year, though it continued for more than two years. It was not a full-fledged term appointment for a period of three years at a stretch. With Radha Kamal's stewardship begins the new era in the history of the university. He was associated with it since its inception as one of the youngest professors - the other being Bireal Sahni. There was no doubt difference in temperament, attitude and involvement in the affairs of the university. Radha Kamal had the longest association with the university and even after retirement he was appointed Hony. Research Professor and later on Director of J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations. As the Academic Vice-Chancellor, he was expected to display his talents and prepare schemes for improving the academic atmosphere of the university. The amount of success that he achieved during his tenure in bringing his schemes to fruition with the active cooperation of the colleagues, involving multi-dimensional improvement however necessitate evaluation. A complete appraisal of the situation involving official interference in matters of policy and its implementation, as also resistance from the senior members of the teaching faculty would be highlighted in the next chapter to follow.

CHAPTER IITHE UNIVERSITY IN THE SECOND HALF OF
THE FIFTIESTHE PERIOD OF RADHAKAMAL AND SUBRAMANIA IYER

The second half of the fifties witnessed the stewardship of two academic Vice-Chancellors, both insiders and with the longest innings in the university. Radha Kamal the earlier one combined in himself the felicity of a scholar, the mysticism of a yogi and equally a love for mammon. The youngest of the seven or others of the enlightened Brahmin family of Barisal, Radha Kamal had the distinction of being the first two professors in the university and for the longest period of thirty years. He did not snap his relations with the university even after retirement and attained his parinirvana while presiding over a meeting of the Lalit Kala Akademy of which he was the Honorary President. He did have precedence over his elder brother Radha Kumud, who joined the university only as Reader on a higher start and was promoted as professor a few years later. Both the brothers had many things in common including their heritage, academic attainments and proliferation of writing stuff. There was much in common in temperament as well. The urge for personal recognition in academic circles and public life was great in both of them. Radha Kumud after retirement was for some time a member of the Rajya Sabha as a nominated member while Radha Kamal was associated with several economic bodies and commissions. It so happened that an invitation to join the Food delegation of the Government of India in the time of Rajendra Prasad as member in charge of this department in the Interim Government under Wavell was sent to R.K. Mukherji which was received by Radha Kumud who availed of this invitation. Finally the other brother too was accommodated.

THE PAPER OF RAJESWAR LAL KANUNGI

The second half of the fifties witnessed the stewardship of two academic Vice-Chancellors, both insiders and with the longest tenures in the university. Ramesh Kumar, the earlier one, combined in himself the felicity of a scholar, the mysticism of a yogi and equally a love for manhood. The youngest of the seven ex-officers of the enlightened Brahmin family of Kanungo, Ramesh Kumar had the distinction of being the first two professors in the university and for the longest period of thirty years. He did not snap his relations with the university even after retirement and attained his post-retirement while presiding over a meeting of the Lalit Kala Akademi of which he was the honorary President. He did have precedence over his elder brother Ramesh Kumar, who joined the university only as Reader on a higher staff and was promoted as professor a few years later. Both the brothers had many things in common including their religious, academic attainments and proliferation of writing skills. There was much in common in temperament as well. The urge for personal recognition in academic circles and public life was great in both of them. Ramesh Kumar after retirement was for some time a member of the Rajya Sabha as a nominated member while Ramesh Kumar was associated with several economic bodies and commissions. It so happened that an invitation to join the good deliberation of the Government of India in the time of Rajeswar Lal passed as member in charge of this department in the interim Government under Jawahar was sent to R.K. Kanungo which was received by Ramesh Kumar who availed of this invitation. Finally the other brother too was associated.

This was the first and the last foreign visit of the elder brother while the younger one had occasion to enjoy several jaunts abroad both on his own on a lecture tour as also as a member of Government bodies. The two brothers were close to each other except where personal interests of any kind were involved. When Radha Kamal was appointed as interim Vice-Chancellor, the elder brother was not here to bless him, but he did come later on after a few months in connection with some University Examination work and enjoyed his hospitality for a few days. Since no official car was provided for the Vice-Chancellor. Radha Kamal disposed of his old car and dispensed with the services of the old chauffeur and purchased a new 'land master' to be handled by a young driver. That is how he started his Vice-chancellorship without changing his old Bungalow which was reported to have a haunted appearance. Radha Kamal did perform some form of transcendental meditation preceded by the chanting of mystic formula, more of the Tantric type.

Contacts and Innovations in courses of study :

Radha Kamal started his inning very well. The teaching faculty had great hopes from him. He was interested in raising the academic level with a wide coverage of general knowledge and equally providing greater choice in the subjects of study, particularly at the under-graduate level. He was greatly interested in Indian Culture and he wanted to introduce a course of general lectures for all the students in the university. He therefore introduced a full and two-half course subjects of study. Before doing so from the next session, he tried to find out the needs of the different departments. He started visiting each department, meeting individual teachers and assessing its needs. This was an innovative move and widely appreciated. The teachers had

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occasion to express their views as also their genuine grievances, particularly in matters of promotions and service conditions. Serious efforts were therefore contemplated for creating new posts as also in making provision for promotion.

For a long time it had been felt that the courses of studies particularly for the under-graduates in the Faculty of Arts needed reorientation. It was felt that the range of information possessed by an under-graduate had a tendency to become too narrow. There was complete lack of background in appreciating cultural and social developments. The need was therefore felt to broad-base the B.A. courses with a provision for a compulsory study of General Sanskrit, General Hindi (Higher and Lower courses) and one regional language. A course in General Education was also introduced in which compulsory attendance was required without any formal examination. With regard to other subjects it was decided that a student should offer one subject as Main and four subjects as subsidiary - two in each year with one subject to be taken from the group of Humanities and one from Social Sciences. These recommendations of the Faculty of Arts were put into operation from the next session in July. The scheme provided scope for the acquisition of a good general background to sustain and strengthen special and advanced study in one subject.

In the Faculty of Science, the plan to start the M.Sc. degree in Bio-Chemistry materialised. This was in addition to Physical, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry courses for the Post-graduate students. So also in the Faculty of Commerce, Banking and Accountancy were made compulsory for the B.Com students. It was equally desired that every M.Com student should undergo a three month's practical work in an approved centre before the degree was conferred on him. Permission was granted to the Lucknow Chris-

occasion to express their views as also their genuine grievances,
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 month's practical work in an approved centre before the degree

tian College to start the courses for a Diploma Examination in Physical Education.

The New Act :

The Lucknow University Act of 1920 needed some amendments in the changed situation, in the post-Independence era, with the rise in the number of students as also due to the growth in the number of Associated Colleges. The New Lucknow University Amendment Act and its enforcement from March 1955 made important changes in the university set-up. The Government issued necessary notifications for effecting the change over, and undertook to notify the new statutes in consonance with the provisions of the Act. The life of the then existing Bodies in the university was extended upto March 1956. Further amendment of the Act was necessary to facilitate the incorporation of the proposed Kanpur Medical College as a constituent unit of the Lucknow University. Under the old Act the jurisdiction of the University extended only upto a radius of 10 miles from the Convocation Hall of the University.

The Kanpur Medical College :

In pursuance of the policy to meet the medical needs of the State during the Second Five Year Plan, the State Government decided to open a Medical College at Kanpur and to have it affiliated to the Lucknow University. The University agreed to render all possible help and cooperation, and accorded necessary affiliation to the proposed college. In the absence of a proper set-up in the form of building and equipments, it was arranged to start the teaching of non-clinical subjects for the students of the Kanpur Medical College at the King George's Medical College. A batch of 103 students was duly admitted on the result of the competitive test held specially for this purpose. The Government of the State

was College to start the courses for a Diploma Examination in physical education.

The New Act:

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The Kanpur Medical College:

In pursuance of the policy to meet the medical needs of the State during the Second Five Year Plan, the State Government decided to open a Medical College at Kanpur and to have it affiliated to the Lucknow University. The University agreed to render all possible help and cooperation, and accepted necessary affiliation to the proposed college. In the absence of a proper set-up in the form of buildings and equipments, it was arranged to start the teaching of non-clinical subjects for the students of the Kanpur Medical College at the King George's Medical College, a batch of 100 students was duly admitted on the result of the competitive test held specially for this purpose. The Government of the State

provided additional staff and equipment for these students who stayed on here in Lucknow till the new buildings had come up at Kanpur. Under the New Act the proposed college was accorded the status of a Constituent College. Necessary steps were taken to integrate its academic and administrative work in the general set-up of the university and its different bodies.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on the rolls of the university (including Associated Colleges) in the session 1955-56 was 9527 as against 8587 in the previous year, registering an over-all increase of 1170. The break-up Facultywise was as follows :

Arts - 4476, Science - 2211 ; Medicine - 1174 ; Law - 859 ; Commerce - 787. The total number of women students was 1554 and that of research scholars 307. This number excluded students taking M.Ed. (23), B. Ed. (54), French (132), German (30), Russian (26), Diplomas in Sanskrit (57), in Arabic and Persian (5 46), in Public Affairs (131) and in Foreign Affairs (4); Proficiency in Sanskrit (7), D.L.D. (3), D.C.P.(4), D.O.M.S. (4), D.M.R.E. (4) and D.G.O. (4) - the last five in the Faculty of Medicine and the rest in the Faculty of Arts.

Obituaries and Retirements :

The University sustained a great loss in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. These include Jagdishwari Dayal, Reader in Zoology who expired after a brief illness. He was a distinguished alumnus of the University and a popular teacher for nearly 30 years. He was also incharge of the Chowk Delegacy Centre and participated in the activities of this centre of day scholars residing in the Chowk area on the western side of the city. Another sad death was that of W. Burridge who had retired from the

provided additional staff and equipment for these students who stayed at home in Lucknow till the new building had come up at Kanpur. Under the new act the proposed college was accorded the status of a constituent college. Necessary steps were taken to integrate its academic and administrative work in the general set-up of the university and its different colleges.

Enrollment :

The total number of students on the rolls of the university (including Associated Colleges) in the session 1952-53 was 9512 as against 8287 in the previous year, registering an overall increase of 15%. The break-up facultywise was as follows :

Arts - 4476, Science - 2211, Medicine - 1174, Law - 839, Commerce - 787. The total number of women students was 1554 and that of research scholars 307. This number excluded students taking M.Ed. (23), B. Ed. (24), French (132), German (30), Russian (26), diplomas in Sanskrit (57), in Arabic and Persian (24), in Public Affairs (137) and in Foreign Affairs (4); proficiency in Sanskrit (7), P.H.D. (3), B.L.S. (4), B.A. (4), B.L.S. (4) and B.L.S. (4) - the last five in the faculty of Medicine and the rest in the faculty of Arts.

Optimism and Retrospect :

The University sustained a great loss in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. These include Jagdishwar Prasad, leader in policy who expired after a brief illness. He was a distinguished alumnus of the university and a popular teacher for nearly 30 years. He was also in charge of the Jawahar Centre and participated in the activities of this centre of day scholars residing in the Chowk area on the western side of the city. Another great death was that of Dr. K. L. Dhillon who had retired from the

University as Professor of Physiology and was also Dean, Faculty of Medicine, for a number of years. He was internationally known for his Researches in his discipline. Two other luminaries, not directly connected with the University who died this year were Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the distinguished Scientist and Amar Nath Jha the eminent literateur. Both were associated with the university as members of the Faculties and Selection Committees.

Retirements :

Two eminent teachers retired from the university during this year on attaining superannuation. They were K.R. Qanungo, the Professor-Head of the History Department and S.N. Mathur of the Department of Physiology in the same capacity in Medical College. Qanungo had joined the university first in the twenties in a temporary capacity and later on did not avail of the offer of a lectureship. He joined as Professor in 1948. This appointment had caused a lot of heart-burning in the Department with two senior-teachers - Charan Das Chatterji and S.N. Das Gupta equally vying for the post. Qanungo, however, tried to mend fences and was successful with Das Gupta, but Charan Das continued to be in an uncompromising mood. The Department of History was one, with composite course at the under-graduate level. It was only after Qanungo's retirement that the riddle could be solved with the bifurcation of the Department. Ancient Indian History and Archaeology attained its independent status, under C.D. Chatterjee as Professor - Head of the Department. S.N. Das Gupta headed the Department of History which included both Medieval and Modern as also Western History. He was also promoted to Professorship. Nand Lal Chatterji had to wait for sometime more before achieving his life ambition of Professorship in History.

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Retirements :

Two eminent teachers retired from the University during this year on attaining superannuation. They were K. K. Choudhary, the Professor-in-Chief of the History Department and A. K. Mahapatra of the Department of Physiology in the same capacity in Medical College. Choudhary had joined the University first in the twenties in a temporary capacity and later on and now availed of the offer of a lectureship. He joined as Professor in 1958. His appointment had caused a lot of heart-burning in the department with two senior teachers - Choudhary and Chatterji and S. K. Das Gupta equally vying for the post. Choudhary, however, tried to mend fences and was successful with Das Gupta, but Chatterji continued to be in an uncompromising mood. The Department of History was one, with composite course at the undergraduate level. It was only after Choudhary's retirement that the issue could be solved with the bifurcation of the Department. Ancient Indian History and Archaeology attained its independent status, under S. K. Chatterji as Professor - Head of the Department. S. K. Das Gupta headed the Department of History which included both medieval and modern as also western history. He was also promoted to Professorship. S. K. Chatterji had to wait for sometime more before achieving his life ambition of Professorship in History.

He was banking on his double doctorate as also on publication of numerous papers. In the Faculty of Medicine, S.N.Mathur, who had put in more than 30 years service, handed over charge to his deputy R.C.Shukla, Reader in the Department.

Appointments and Changes in the Staff :

During the year under review the State Government sanctioned 16 Readership to make up in some measure, for the disparity of higher teaching posts to lower ones. The Executive Council decided with the approval of the Government to fill up 12 Readerships by the conversion of existing lecturerships, and four Readerships by direct appointment. The following Readers were appointed : R.S. Rastogi, Ramesh Mohan and S.P. Misra (English), S.P. Agarwal (Hindi), J.R. Saraf and Vachaspati (Physics), V.K. Shukla and K.S. Shukla (Mathematics) and Mahesh Chandra (Economics). The rest of the posts were to be filled later on. The important changes in the teaching faculty included promotion of M. Wahid Mirza as Professor of Arabic, as also of S.N. Das Gupta and C.D. Chatterji of History, and Ancient Indian History and Archaeology respectively. R.N. Nagar was appointed officiating Reader in History and Nasir Ahmad Khan - Reader in Economics. P.N. Masaldan, Reader in Political Science, resumed his duties after completing his term of assignment as advisor in the States Reorganisation Commission. A. Suroor, Reader in Urdu, proceeded leave for a year to join the Aligarh Muslim University as Professor. Kali Prasad returned from the States where he had gone as Full-bright Visiting Professor of Social Psychology.

In the Faculty of Science, the notable change was the departure of R.S. Misra, Reader in Mathematics, for Delhi to take up University Professorship. Misra had several other assignments,

He was working on his double doctorate as also on publication of numerous papers. In the faculty of Medicine, S.K. Mishra, who had put in more than 30 years service, handed over charge to his deputy, J. Chandra, member in the department.

Appointments and Changes in the Staff:

During the year under review the State Government

sanctioned 16 headship to make up in some measure, for the disparity of higher teaching posts to lower ones. The Executive Council decided with the approval of the Government to fill up 12 headships by the conversion of existing lectureships, and four headships by direct appointment. The following heads

were appointed: A.S. Kastol, Kanesh Mohan and S.P. Mishra

(English), S.P. Agarwal (Hindi), J.K. Saini and V.K. Chandra (Physics),

V.K. Chandra and K.S. Chandra (Mathematics) and Kanesh Chandra

(Economics). The rest of the posts were to be filled later on.

The important changes in the teaching staff included promotion

of S. Mohan as Professor of Hindi, as also of S.K. Saini

Saini and S. Chatterji of History, and Ancient Indian History

and Archaeology respectively. S.K. Saini was appointed officiating

professor in History and Sanskrit and S.K. Saini was appointed

professor in Political Science, resumed his duties

after completing his term of assignment as advisor in the States

Reorganisation Commission. A.S. Kastol, member in the States

leave for a year to join the Allahabad University as Professor

and resumed his duties from the States where he had gone as

officiating professor of Social Science.

In the faculty of Science, the posts of S.K. Saini and

professor of Mathematics, S.K. Saini, member in Mathematics, for

university professorship. S.K. Saini had received a letter

including the foreign ones before joining Kanpur University as its Vice-Chancellor, followed later on for a term in the Lucknow University in the same capacity, in early eighties. The change in the Chemistry Department was S.N.Shukla, Reader, going to Hamidia College, Bhopal, as Professor, and the appointment of L. N.Srivastava as officiating Reader. Other appointments were of Ram Rachapal and P.S.Krishnan as Readers in Zoology and Bio-Chemistry respectively.

In the Faculty of Medicine, R.C.Shukla was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology and A.P.Sharma as officiating Reader. J.N.Prasad, Lecturer, was appointed temporary Reader in Physiology for the Kanpur Medical College. So also in Anatomy, G.N.Kacker was appointed temporary Reader. H.C.Verma, Reader in Anatomy, continued to be on leave and A.C.Das officiated as Reader in his place. Further, K.N.Saxena was appointed Reader in Bio-Chemistry in the Department of Pharmacology. N.N.Gupta, Reader in Medicine, proceeded on leave to U.S.A. and Kedar Nath was appointed temporary Reader. E.S. Nasset, visiting Professor of Physiology, from Rochester Medical School, New York, left the Department in May 1955. In the Faculty of Commerce, B.N.Das Gupta returned to the University after completing his three years term as member of the Tariff Commission.

Appointments and Confirmations in the Session 1955-56

The appointments at the Lecturer's level during the session 1955-56 include those of K.C.Mathur and T.N.Madan (Anthropology), S.R.K.Rao (Applied Economics), S.P.Dube (History), Maqbul Ahmed (Arabic), M. Mokherji, Leela Verma and failing her Praha

including the foreign ones before joining Kanpur University as
the Vice-Chancellor, followed later on for a term in the
University in the same capacity, in early 1952. The change
in the Chemistry Department was S.K. Chandra, Reader, joined to
Hemanta Chatterjee, Reader, as Professor, and the appointment of
J. K. Chatterjee as official reader. Other appointments were
of K. K. Chatterjee and T. S. Krishnan as readers in Zoology and also
Chemistry respectively.

In the Faculty of Medicine, S. K. Chandra was appointed
officiating Professor and head of the Department of Physiology
and A. P. Sharma as officiating Reader. J. K. Chatterjee, Reader, was
appointed temporary Reader in Physiology for the Kanpur Medical
College. He also in Anatomy, S. K. Chatterjee was appointed temporary
Reader. S. K. Chatterjee, Reader in Anatomy, continued to be on leave
and A. C. Das officiated as Reader in his place. Further, K. K.
Saxena was appointed Reader in Microbiology in the Department
of Pharmacology. S. K. Chatterjee, Reader in Medicine, proceeded on
leave to U.S.A. and Kedar Nath was appointed temporary Reader.
S. K. Chatterjee, officiating Professor of Physiology, from October
Medical School, New York, left the Department in May 1952. In
the Faculty of Commerce, S. K. Chatterjee returned to the University
after completing his three years term as Reader of the Faculty
Commission.

Appointments and promotions in the session 1952-53

The appointments of the Session's level during the
session 1952-53 include those of S. K. Chatterjee and T. S. Krishnan (Anatomy),
S. K. Chatterjee (Applied Zoology), S. K. Chatterjee (Physiology),
S. K. Chatterjee (Microbiology), S. K. Chatterjee (Zoology) and S. K. Chatterjee (Chemistry).

Mehra (Gynaecology), T.N.Kapoor (Commerce), Braj Kishore (History), D.P.Singh (Pol.Science), Uma Bohra (Leave Vacancy - D.P.A.), Moti Lal Rastogi (Sanskrit), A. M.Chak (Mathematics), A.Sharma and A.C. Nigam (Statistics). These appointments were made in July and August till the end of the Academic session in April 30, 1956. Some other appointments in mid session include those of R.N.Srivastava (English), Harish Chandra and M.P.Singh (Applied Economics), K.M.Lal (Statistics), Satish Kumar (Temp. Statistics), A.N. Srivastava (Orthopaedics), Leila Khazaw Chand (Tem. Education), R.C.Srivastava and N.N.Srivastava (Temp. Leave Vacancy), Sarva Daman Singh (History). Those who were confirmed included M.B.Lal (Professor, Zoology), K.P.Misra (Lecturer, Pol. Science), R.C. Mehrotra (Reader, Chemistry), P.D. Gupta (Reader, Zoology), M.L.Bhatia (Lecturer, E.N.T.), Sarla Shukla (Lecturer, Hindi), S.K.Agarwal (Law), M.D.Joshi (Reader, Economics). Several appointments of Lecturers were made on the last week of December. These include those of M.R.Jha (temp. ^{Anatomy} Arabic), Raghib Husain (temp. Persian), Km. R.K.Kaul (Law), Deva Anand Singh and R.C. Vyas (Law, Prem Shankar (Philosophy). M.A. Farooqi resigned his post as Lecturer in English. He had joined the English Department of the Karachi University. The appointments and promotions in the later part of the Session in February and March 1956 need be noticed in the next year's review.

Teachers on Study Leave during the Session :

The teachers who continued to be on study leave during the year 1955 included D.N.Gurtu, Zafar Hasan, K.S.Mathur, B.K. Tandon, B.P. Adhikari, Mohd. Ishaq, Devendra Nath Misra, Harish Chandra Verma, S.R.Kapoor, K.P.Shargava, K.M.Wahl and Braj Nandan

Lal, but of these twelve teachers, the first seven were from the Canning College - three from the Faculty of Arts and four from that of Science. The other five were from the Medical College. Those teachers granted study leave during the year were Naresh Chandra (English), V. Parajyoti (Education), V.B. Singh (Economics), Nazir Ahmad (Persian), M.P. Madan (Physics), B.P. Yadava (Chemistry), R.D. Srivastava and S.S. Parmar (Chemistry), J.P. Jaiswal (Mathematics), N.N. Gupta (Medicine), M.K. Goel (Orthopaedics) and Aljaz Ahmed (Maulvi). B.P. Yadava, already a Ph.D. was able to secure his doctorate from Cambridge.

Research & Appointments :

During the year (1955) under review, 32 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 23 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Kripa Shankar Shukla of the Department of Mathematics secured his D.Litt on 'Astronomy in the Seventh Century in India : Bhaskar I and his Works' under the supervision of R.D. Misra. This was Shukla's solid contribution in the field of Hindu Mathematics. Shakti Kumar Bose of the same Department also secured his D.Sc. under the supervision of Ram Ballabha. Both were good teachers in the Department, besides being researchers. Others securing their doctorate in the Faculty of Science and Arts were G.S. Misra (History), Anand Mohan Chak, Dinesh Chandra and Uma Kant Saran Shukla (all of the Mathematics Department). Those were appointed in the university after securing their doctorate degree were K.P. Vimal, who retired late in eighties as Head of the Department of Geology, Mohd. Yasin Siddiqi (History, who was temporarily appointed here before he left for Kashmir where he was Professor and Head of the History Department. Similarly Gyaneshwar Dayal Bhatnagar was also here

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in the same department for some time before joining the Banaras Hindu University from where he retired as a professor. Bhagwan Das Gupta (History) was in Jhansi College and finally retired as Head of the History Department, Bundelkhand University. Others who secured their doctorate include Krishna Jauhari (English), Bishambhar Singh (Pol. Science), Satish Chandra Bhartiya (Pol. Science), Jai Deva Varma (Economics), Hasan Meer Syed Shah (Urdu), Indra Pal Singh and Laliteswar Jha (Hindi) and Prem Prakash (Mathematics). In the Faculty of Science, there were seven in Chemistry, two in Botany, three in Geology (including Vimal) and five in Mathematics (including the three teachers). Among the Supervisors, A.C. Chatterji supervised 4, K.R. Qanungo 2, R.D. Misra 2, S.R.N. Rao 2, B.M. Sharma 2, S.K. Bose 2. Many others including some lecturers - Sitholey, Surange, V.B. Trivedi, A. Sharma, R.P. Agarwal, S.S. Tewari, L.N. Srivastava, N.H. Hashmi, Surana Das Gupta, N.L. Chatterji, Racha Kamal Mukherji, D. Mitra and A.R. Rao (Botany) had one each.

In the Faculty of Medicine, those securing doctorate in Medicine included three in Physiology, two in Pharmacology, two in Pathology, one in Social Medicine and Public Health and six in Medicine, two in Tuberculosis. The M.S. quota includes one each in Anatomy and Surgery, four in Ophthalmology and one in E.N.T. Diseases. The supervisors were all Heads of the Departments. There was none in Commerce while the Faculty of Law had yet to open its account.

Distinguished Visitors :

The visits of distinguished scholars to the university generated intellectual atmosphere as also invigorated a feeling of involvement in research. The visitors included Gardner Murphy,

Marcus Buch, Edward A. Shilla, Carrington Goodvich, Warner Thompson, Frank W. Notestram, W. Ellis, Richard Weigles Pauling, Bernards Alberts Herasay, Mcfarlone, Elmet, Robert J. Koblitz, Arthur Gaddes, Sterling Stucker ; and among the Indians - C.N. Vakil, G.B. Joshi, O.C. Ganguly and C. Sivarama Murti. O.C. Ganguly was invited to deliver the Radha Kumud Mookerji endowment lectures. He was a pioneer connoisseur of Indian Art and was the Founder of the Art Journal 'Rupam'. C. Shivarama Murti of the National Museum was another art historian and critic and later on published his monumental illustrated work on the 'Art of India' besides another one on 'Ganesa' and 'Ganga'. Vakil and Joshi were great Economists and so also was Gardner Murphy. The other distinguished lecturers were equally notable. It is a pity that the lectures delivered by these guest speakers were never published even in the time of this academic Vice-Chancellor, who was interested in his publications. He as well delivered the Radha Kumud Mookerji's endowment lectures on 'Greater India' - his favourite theme.

Library :

During the year under report, the total number of books in the Library rose to 1,45,800 as against 1,37,953 in 1954. The Library membership was 2,344. The total number of books issued for home reading was 2,17,042 as against 1,98,925 last year. The Bonarjee Section meant exclusively for students had 783 members with the total books numbering 2,068. The circulation figure for the year was 23,042. The Text Books Section was the most popular one, with the entire reading rooms being used by the students for browsing through the text books and recording notes. The Mahatma Gandhi Reading Room which was opened in 1954, catered to the needs of those interested in research and information relating to Gandhian

Marcus Bach, Edward A. Shill, Carlington Goodwin, Walter Thompson,
 Frank W. Notestine, R. Ellis, Richard K. Lewis, Hermann
 Albert Kersley, McAlister, Albert, Robert J. Foster, Arthur Jones,
 Sterling Stocker, and among the Indians - C. S. Vakil, S. S. Joshi,
 S. C. Ganguly and G. Sivarama Murthy. S. C. Ganguly was invited to
 deliver the Keshu Kumbh Mookerji endowment lectures. He was a
 pioneer connoisseur of Indian art and was the founder of the art
 journal 'Sangam'. S. C. Ganguly was a member of the National Museum and
 another art historian and critic and later on published his mono-
 mental illustrated work on the 'Art of India', besides another one
 on 'Ganga' and 'Ganga', Vakil and Joshi were first economists
 and so also was Ganga Murthy. The other distinguished lecturers
 were equally notable. It is a pity that the lectures delivered
 by these guest speakers were never published even in the time
 of this academic vice-chancellor, who was interested in his quali-
 tations. He as well delivered the Keshu Kumbh Mookerji's endow-
 ment lectures on 'Foster India' - his favourite theme.

LIBRARY :

During the year under report, the total number of books
 in the library rose to 1,52,800 as against 1,37,933 in 1954. The
 library membership was 2,344. The total number of books issued for
 home reading was 2,17,042 as against 1,98,522 last year. The
 exchange section meant exclusively for students had 783 members
 with the total books numbered 2,880. The circulation figure for
 the year was 25,344. The text books section was the most popular
 one, with the entire reading room being used by the students for
 browsing through the text books and reading notes. The exchange
 reading room which was opened in 1954, catered to the needs
 of those interested in research and information relating to various

Philosophy and thought. The receipt of two grants of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 30,000/- from the University Grants Commission was helpful in purchasing scientific books and those on humanities. The Library subscribed to 609 periodicals while 50 journals were received as gifts. 24 new periodicals were as well added to the list. There was also an addition of eight manuscripts which were purchased, making a total of 1,606 in the University Library. The gifts of 762 publications from different embassies, and presentation of a number of books on the Iranian poet Jami by the Iranian ambassador was equally welcome. The Library as well maintained an Art Gallery with additions of four original paintings presented by Radha Kamal Mukherji, and purchase of 44 Ragamala miniatures and 194 coins. A number of exhibitions were as well arranged, including the one on 'Masterpieces of British Art' loaned by the British Council, which was opened by Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister on December 2, 1955. The distinguished visitors to the Library during this year included Ali Ashgar Hikmat, the Iranian Ambassador in India, G.C.L. Sangko from Outer Mongolia, Carl Mirchison U.S.A., Karl Pfauser, German Embassy in India, C.E. Click, University of Hawaii. The Rajyapala K.M. Munshi as also Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, visited the University Library.

The Students Union :

The office-bearers of the Union Executive Committee were administered an oath to pledge their loyalty to the Constitution, to the University and the country. The Union was inaugurated by Jai Prakash Narain, followed by a week-long packed programme, which included a cultural programme of Kathak dance by artist Shri. Lectures were organised on several occasions by distinguished

persons, among whom were Rahil Sankritayan, C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia, Jonson of Norway, Ali Soodan Jafri, Govind Sahai and N.D. Joshi. The Convocation Week celebrations included an All India Kavi Sammelan, Mushaira, Music Competition, one Act Play Competition, Drama, Variety Show and Mock Session of the U.N.O. Besides these, English and Hindi debates were also arranged. A warm reception was accorded to the local participants in the Second Inter-University Youth Festival. A hearty welcome was also accorded to the artists from Uzbekistan and Soviet Youth Delegation. The Union also presented an address to the Head of the Bohra Mission Smedna Tahir Saifuddin, Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, who gave a donation of 5000/- to the Union. Film Shows, particularly on Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union, were as well arranged. A contingent of University students was sent to Delhi to visit historical sites. It also participated in the reception to M. Bulganin and N. Khurshev of the U.S.S.R. The Union allotted Rs. 2500/- to the Library and Reading Room, and gave grants amounting to Rs. 2500/- to various Departmental associations, as also Rs. 3000/- for helping poor students. The Union tried its best to enrich the corporate life of the university by organising social, literary and other activities. It as well participated in the area of social work by setting up adult night school with the appointment of poor students as teachers on 2 5/- per month for taking classes in the night.

Finance:

The University which was running into deficit for a number of years had its financial liabilities accumulated to the tune of Rs. 32,21,712 as against 29,10,825 of the last year. This was

mainly due to the non-receipt of any grant for items like dearness allowance and for posts sanctioned from time to time. The payment of D.A. to the university staff itself amounted annually to Rs. 1,56,051 for Canning College, and Rs. 1,48,493 for the Medical College. The Government, however, provided a non-recurring grant of Rs. 65,000/- to the university for payment of interest on overdraft. The university had an income of Rs. 24,79,825 during the year 1954-55 as compared to 20,94,759 of the previous year. The Government grant aggregated to Rs. 43,55,320 (including the grant for Hospitals amounting to Rs. 18,26,900). The total expenditure of the year during this Session was Rs. 69,46,270 as against Rs. 64,40,073 in the preceding year. A block grant conceived on a liberal scale alone could meet the needs of both consolidated and expansion.

New Buildings :

The most outstanding addition to the building of the university was a new block constructed at a cost of 7.5 lacs for housing the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. The State Government as well provided a grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- for new furniture and equipment. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed a sum of 10,000 dollars for the purchase of equipment. A separate block for the Children's Hospital was also under construction with a grant of 3.5 lacs from the Government. The construction work was also started for the new buildings to provide additional accommodation both to the Faculties of Arts and Law. A new building for housing some of the departments of the Faculty of Arts had already started and the building was likely to be ready by the beginning of the next Session.

mainly due to the non-receipt of any grant for items like dress allowance and for posts sanctioned from time to time. The payment of Rs. 5.50 to the university staff itself amounted annually to Rs. 1,56,051 for Canning College and Rs. 1,48,493 for the Medical College. The Government, however, provided a non-recurrent grant of Rs. 62,000/- to the university for payment of interest on overdraft. The university had an income of Rs. 24,75,422 during the year 1954-55 as compared to Rs. 20,94,730 of the previous year. The Government grant aggregated to Rs. 43,52,320 (including the grant for hospital amounting to Rs. 18,28,900). The total expenditure of the year during this session was Rs. 69,46,270 as against Rs. 64,40,073 in the preceding year. A block grant conveyed on a liberal scale alone could meet the needs of both consolidated and expansion.

New Buildings :

The most outstanding addition to the building of the university was a new block constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakh for housing the department of Pathology and bacteriology. The State Government as well provided a grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- for the furniture and equipment. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed a sum of 10,000 dollars for the purchase of equipment. A separate block for the children's hospital was also under construction with a grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh from the Government. The construction work was also started for the new buildings to provide additional accommodation both to the faculty as well as to the students. A new building for housing some of the departments of the faculty of Arts had already started and the building was likely to be ready by the beginning of the next session.

The Year 1956 :

The first few months of 1956 are taken as the last term of the academic session 1955-56. The Annual Reports of the University, however, record the events connected with the university as an institution and personalities involved in its functioning from the beginning of every year ; So the important events of the year actually fall within the purview of the last academic session of the University. In that year the Rajyapal, K.M.Munshi, continued to hold the office of the Chancellor and Radha Kamal Mookherji its Vice-Chancellor. C.B.Gupta, however, held the office of the Treasurer (Honorary) till June 27, 1956 when he proceeded on a year's leave, and C.B.Agarwal, a judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed acting Honorary Treasurer. The first meeting of the Executive Council held on February 26, met in a state of gloom. Its first item on the agenda was the condolence Resolutions on the death of Acharya Narendra Deva, its former Vice-Chancellor and Megh Nath Saha, who was not directly involved with the university, but was a member of Science Faculty and took great interest in the university's welfare and progress.

Narendra Deva's Death :

Great men generally depart honoured, sung and usually wept in rare cases and as a ritual with varying degree of sincerity. That was not so in the case of Narendra Deva who died at Erode, not far from Madras on February 19, 1956. As the news flashed in Lucknow, there were very few eyes that did not moisten. An Indian Force plane brought his body the next day to the local Amausi Airport where a vast crowd had gathered to receive the Acharya's mortal remains. K.M.Munshi, the Governor

The first few months of 1956 are taken as the last term of the academic session 1955-56. The annual reports of the University, however, record the events connected with the University as an institution and personalities involved in the functioning from the beginning of every year; so the important events of the year actually fall within the purview of the last academic session of the University. In that year the rector, K.M. Muneer, continued to hold the office of the Chancellor and Nadra Kanai Mohanji the Vice-Chancellor. A. S. Gupta, however, held the office of the Treasurer (honorary) till June 27, 1956 when he proceeded on a year's leave, and A. S. Gupta, a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed acting honorary Treasurer. The first meeting of the Executive Council held on 1st January 1956, met in a state of gloom. The first item on the agenda was the condolence resolutions on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. The former Vice-Chancellor and Rector, who was not directly involved with the University, but was a member of the Executive Council and took great interest in the University's welfare and progress.

Nadra Kanai Mohanji's Death

Great men generally depart honoured, rich and usually well in their cases and as a ritual with varying degrees of sincerity. That was not so in the case of Nadra Kanai Mohanji. He died at a time, not far from his death on January 19, 1956, as the news flashed in Lucknow, there were very few eyes that did not witness the funeral procession. The body was taken to the local crematorium where a vast crowd had gathered to receive the body. The funeral was held in the presence of the Governor.

of the State, was there bareheaded. In fact, I saw him as one of the pall bearers when the coffin was brought down from the plane. Kamlapati Tripathi, one of his pupils at Kashi Vidya-Peeeth, touched his guru's feet. The body was finally laid on an old truck brought by Tirloki Singh, Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party to which Acharyaji then belonged as its Chairman, and was draped in the party flag.

From Amausi Airport to his house in New Hyderabad were lined thousands of people who had thronged there to have a glimpse of the beloved leader, and, above all, a gentleman and a good citizen. After the usual rites, the body was taken to the Moti Mahal by the side of the river Gomati and was consigned to the flames amidst the chanting of Vedic mantras and cries of Acharyaji amara rahenge. What pained me most was that this dominant personality in the Indian Freedom Struggle, who could have anything from Chief Ministership of the State to a Central Ministership or a Governor's post, was denied a befitting State funeral. I had my last meeting with him in the Cottage Ward of the Medical College where he was being treated as a chronic patient of asthma. He was all alone and in a lighter view he said that he had been unlucky in life. I could understand ~~when he~~ what he meant. That was just a few months before his death. The life drama of a great patriot, who had distinguished himself in many fields and who was a man of ineffable charms and manners, and was equally noted for his integrity of character, had finally ended in a sad manner.

Acharya Narendra Deva's stay in the University was no doubt a full-time assignment, but he had not alienated himself from politics. Had he taken Sanyas from this involvement with men and matters exploiting him, probably he would have lived

longer, and been more happy. The political comrades and hangers-on of a much inferior calibre were too much for his peaceful life. His house had an open langar - free food, but without a number of cooks and servants. He was sensitive and was shaken by the rough and tumble of politics. Sampurnanand was not exaggerating when he said that it was not asthma but politics which killed him.

It would be more appropriate to equate Narendra Deva with some Vedic seers in relation to his pupils, considering the amount of respect which he enjoyed among them for his integrity, honesty, uprightness, and above all, for his learning. During his regime there was no police arrangement in the university for his security or that of the University property, nor barbed wires or high walls and gates for the said purpose. In the words of Nehru, 'the Ach-arya distinguished himself in many fields and was rare in spirit, rare in mind and rare in integrity. Only his body failed him. His was a life of piety, self-less devotion and profound patriotism. He was well-known for his idealism. He was a socialist before socialism could find its feet here'.

This account about Narendra Deva in an obituary notice of him is portrayed here as a fitting tribute to the great Vice-Chancellor which the University was privileged to have.

The New Statutes and Bifurcation of Departments :

Under the new Lucknow University Act, the Government had the authority under section 42(3) to make new statutes or amend existing statutes and the process was completed by Government in two instalments in February and September 1956. Necessary steps were taken to give effect to the new statutes and different bodies were reconstituted and officers appointed in conformity with new

longer, and been more happy. The political conditions and changes of a much inferior calibre were too much for his peaceful life. His house had an open ladder - free food, but without a number of cooks and servants. He was sensitive and was shaken by the rough and tumble of politics. Communism was not attracting when he said that it was not as attractive as politics which killed him.

It would be more appropriate to quote Narayana's words with some verbatim in relation to his pupils, considering the amount of respect which he enjoyed among them for his integrity, honesty, uprightness, and above all, for his learning. During his regime there was no police arrangement in the university for his security or that of the university property, nor armed men or high walls and gates for the said purpose. In the words of Narayana, "He always distinguished himself in many fields and was called a spirit, free in mind and free in integrity. Only his body failed him. His was a life of quiet, selfless devotion and sacrifice. He was well-known for his modesty. He was a socialist before socialism could find its feet here."

This account about Narayana's life in an ordinary house of him is portrayed here as a fitting tribute to the great Vice-Chancellor which the university was privileged to have.

The new statutes and situation of the university

Under the new Indian University Act, the Government had the authority under section 4(3) to make new statutes or amend existing statutes and the process was completed by Government in two instalments in January and September 1956. Necessary steps were taken to give effect to the new statutes and officers were reconstituted and officers appointed in conformity with new

provisions. The new departments created out of the parents one were Philosophy & Psychology, Sociology and Social work, Law - Private and Public, and Commerce, Applied Economics and Business Administration. The then existing staff was accordingly allotted to the new departments. The Department of Philosophy comprised of Raj Narain (Reader - Head), Surima Das Gupta (Reader), N.K. Devaraja and Srichandra (Lecturers). The last one was subsequently transferred to the Psychology Department and A.N. Pandey was appointed as temporary lecturer. The teachers allotted to the Department of Psychology were Kali Prasad (Professor-Head), H.S. Asthana, R.M. Loomba Srichandra and Prem Shankar. The newly created Department of Sociology and Social Work came into existence from the commencement of the Session 1956-57. It included Sushil Chandra (Reader - Head), Zafar Hasan (Reader - on leave), Sarla Garg (on leave), Shiva Ram Sharma, A.K. Saran, S.P. Nagendra, K.K. Singh, A.B. Bose and S.K. Khanduka (all lecturers).

In the Faculty of Law, the Department of Public Law was headed by R.V. Singh - the Professor, G.S. Sharma (Reader), V.N. Shukla, Reader, L.N. Tandon, R.B. Tewari, Shraddha Kumari and S.K. Agarwal - all lecturers. The rest were in Private Law headed by S.S. Nigam (Reader). In the Faculty of Commerce, in pursuance of the new statutes, the following three departments were created - Department of Commerce, Department of Applied Economics and Department of Business Administration. The Executive Council made the following allocation of teachers to the above departments :

Department of Commerce : K.C. Sarkar - Reader Head, S.L. Sharma, Reader, P.D. Saksena and R.M. Lall, Lecturers. The Department of Economics was headed by O.P. Gupta - Professor, Guru Dutt - Reader and G.L. Hajela - Lecturer. The third department of Business Adminis-

provision. The new department created out of the existing one
 were philosophy & psychology, sociology and social work, law,
 private and public, and commerce, applied economics and statistics
 administration. The then existing staff was accordingly allocated
 to the new departments. The department of philosophy comprised
 of Mr. N. K. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. and Mr. S. S. (Lecturers). The first one was subsequently
 transferred to the psychology department and Mr. S. S. was appointed
 as temporary lecturer. The teachers allotted to the department of
 psychology were Mr. S. S. (Professor - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. and Mr. S. S. (Lecturers). The newly created department of
 sociology and social work came into existence from the corresponding
 of the session 1956-57. It included Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (on leave), Mr. S. S. (on leave), Mr. S. S.
 Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (Lecturer), Mr. S. S. (Lecturer),
 Mr. S. S. (Lecturer).
 In the faculty of law, the department of public law was
 headed by Mr. S. S. (Professor - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (Lecturer), Mr. S. S. (Lecturer),
 Mr. S. S. (Lecturer). The rest were in the faculty of law headed by Mr. S. S. (Lecturer).
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 of Commerce, Department of applied economics and department of
 business administration. The Executive Council made the following
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 Department of Commerce: Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. (Lecturer), Mr. S. S. (Lecturer). The department of
 Economics was headed by Mr. S. S. (Professor - Head), Mr. S. S. (Reader - Head),
 Mr. S. S. (Lecturer). The third department of business administration

tra-tion had B.N. Das Gupta as Professor Head, and Anant Pande, R.L. Varshney and L.D. Joshi - Lecturers. Among the new appointments made were those of S. L. Sharma as Reader in Commerce and Guru Dutt as Reader in Applied Economics - to be confirmed on his securing doctorate. Guru Dutt could not fulfil this stipulation throughout his career though he did produce several doctors.

Changes in the Staff :

There were several other changes in the staff in the year 1956. In the Faculty of Arts, Ranjana Sidhanta resigned and L. Mukherjee and Pratibha Deo of the Education Department proceeded to U.S.A. on a Ford Foundation Scholarship. R.N. Nagar was appointed Reader in the Department of History, while R.K. Dikshit, Lecturer in Ancient Indian History, left for Bhopal to join the Hamidia College. J.P. Misra was appointed temporary lecturer in Dikshit's place, and M.L. Nigam was appointed a Part-time Lecturer owing to the increase in the number of students. K.S. Mathur of the Department of Anthropology continued as a research fellow at the Australian National University, Cambodia. T.N. Madan of the same department was selected for the second Australian scholarship and left for Australia in April 1956. The creation of the new Department of Sociology and Social Work started functioning from the July Session 1956-57 and Prof. Malcom B. Stinson of the University of Minnesota also participated in the post-graduate teaching programme of the department. Syed Ehtesham Husain was appointed officiating Reader in Urdu in place of Ali Ahmad Suroor who left for Aligarh.

In the Faculty of Science, Vachaspati and K.S. Krishnan joined as Readers in the Department of Physics and Chemistry respectively. The latter was appointed for Bio-Chemistry. S.N.

...tion had ... as Professor ... and ...
 ... and ... among the new appointments
 made were those of ... as reader in Commerce and ...
 as reader in Applied Economics - to be confirmed on his securing
 doctorate. ... could not fulfill this obligation through
 his career though he did produce several papers.

Changes in the Staff:

There were several other changes in the staff in the
 year 1955. In the faculty of Arts, ... resigned
 and ... and ... of the Education Department
 proceeded to ... on a ... scholarship. ...
 was appointed reader in the Department of History, while ...
 lecturer in Ancient Indian History, left for ... to join the
 ... College. ... was appointed temporary lecturer in
 ... place, and ... was appointed a ... lecturer
 owing to the increase in the number of students. ... of
 the Department of Anthropology continued as a research fellow at
 the Australian National University, Canberra. ... of the
 ... was selected for the second Australian scholarship
 and left for Australia in April 1955. The creation of the new
 Department of Sociology and Social Work started functioning from
 the July session 1955-56 and ... of the
 University of Minnesota also participated in the post-graduate
 teaching programme of the department. ...
 appointed officiating reader in place of ...
 who left for ...
 to the faculty of Science, ... and ...
 joined as readers in the Department of Physics and Chemistry
 respectively. The latter was appointed for the ...

Shukla, who was earlier on leave at Bhopal, joined the Department of Chemistry after a year's sojourn at Bhopal and so also Dixit a year later in 1957. In the Department of Chemistry L.N.Srivastava and L.N.Mukherji were promoted to Readerships. The Department of Mathematics too had some changes. J. P. Jayaswal was appointed Reader in Mathematics and Arvind Sharma left for U.S.A. as visiting Assistant Professor at Cornell University. Dinesh Chandra of the same Department left on study leave for Toronto as a National Research Council Fellow of Canada. G.S.Churye, Reader in Statistics, proceeded on leave ex.India and Siya Ram left for U.S.A.on study leave. K.V. Ramachandran was appointed temporary Reader in Statistics.

In the Faculty of Medicine, H.C.Verma returned from U.S.A. in March 1956 after one and a half-years stay abroad and took over charge as Reader in the Department of Anatomy from A.C.Das. So also, K.P.Bhargava, Reader in Pharmacology, joined after two year's study in the States. N.N.Gupta, Reader in the Department of Medicine, continued to be on leave upto August 20, 1956 to avail of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for advanced training in Neurology and Ps-yochosomatic Medicine in U.S.A. and U.K. K.B.Kunwar officiated as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the absence of S.S.Misra and O.P.Tandon officiated as Reader. Kedar Nath who was officiating as Reader in the leave vacancy of N.N.Gupta was given a personal promotion to Readership from the date he relinquished charge of the officiating Readership. In the Department of Surgery, A.Charan proceeded on study leave to U.K. and in his place P.C.Dobey was appointed in the leave vacancy. There were equally four conversions of readership to professorship with the sanction of the Government and the following were promoted : C. Chatterjee as Professor of Radiology, R.N.Tandon as Professor of Tuberculosis, S.N.Sinha as

Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and R.N.Misra as Professor in E.N.T. Diseases.

The bifurcation of the Faculty of Law into two Departments - Public Law and Private Law and that of Commerce into three - Commerce, Applied Economics and Business Administration, naturally involved the division and shifting of the existing staff, promotion of a few and appointment of a few temporary lecturers, which have been duly recorded earlier.

Teachers on Study Leave :

The teaching faculty continued to avail of study leave for improving their qualifications and gaining useful foreign experience. Some actually went to secure a doctorate from some foreign university while others availed of some grant with the study leave granted by the university for post-doctoral experience. Those who continued to be on study leave during the year were : Zafar Hasan (Social Work), K.S.Mathur (Anthropology), B.K.Tandon (Zoology), B.P.Adhikari (Mathematics), Mohd. Ishaq (Mathematics), B.N.Lal (Radiology), V. Paranjyoti (Education), M.P.Madan (Physics) B.P.Yadava, R.D.Srivastava and S.S.Parmar (Chemistry). Reference has already been made to the post-doctorate research of these teachers. Out of these, Adhikari, Ishaq and Devendra Misra left the University for better situations and emoluments. Zafar Hasan left much later in the seventies for the States and permanently settled down there. Ishaq too left for France where he could find a more congenial atmosphere and also a better situation - academically and in personal life with his French spouse.

Among the teachers who were granted study leave in 1956 were K.N.Shukla, Reader in Hindi, D.K.Sen (Anthropology), S.N. Singh (Geology), S.N.Dutta (Physics), B.N.Prasad (Botany), A.N.Bose,

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M. C. Rastogi, R. C. Rastogi (all Chemistry), Siya Ram (Statistics) and Dinesh Chandra (Math. & Astronomy). Shukla was earlier connected with the School of Oriental and African Studies as Lecturer in Hindi and later on he was in the same position with a better designation at Moscow. He did not improve his academic qualification nor could he develop those angularities or attain the flair which one would notice in a professor of foreign experience for years. His appointment at the Gorakhpur University as Professor and Head of the Hindi Department was no doubt helpful in gaining seniority in the university for securing Deanship in seventies. As an old classmate of the early thirties in the under-graduate classes and later on as a colleague and friend of Shukla, one could not fail to find in him that spirit of complacency and underestimation of self, combined with lack of dynamism and exuberance. He is still alive but now concentrates on his pauja - which consumes lot of his time. He is not to be found in any academic gathering at the university or at the meetings of the retired teachers of the university held every month in the Staff Club. D.K. Sen left the university to join the Anthropological Survey of India. A. N. Bose later on became Director, National Council of Research and Training in Education (NCERT), R.P. Rastogi had a long inning as Professor of Chemistry at Gorakhpur and later on as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University for two terms. He is at the moment in the Emeritus Scientist scheme working at the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow. B.N. Prasad retired as Professor of Botany here in the University while Dinesh Chandra had to content himself with a Readership only.

W. C. Handberg, a Norwegian, who was earlier connected with the School of Oriental and African Studies in London and later on he was in the same position with a better designation in Moscow. He did not improve his economic position but would be developing those facilities or within the limits which one would notice in a professor of foreign experience for years. His appointment at the Government University as a professor and head of the Hindi Department was an honor which is a seniority in the university for securing leadership in several classes and later on as a colleague and friend of Shri. The could not fail to find in him that spirit of conscientiousness and estimation of self, combined with lack of dynamism and experience. He is still alive but now concentrates on his job - which consumes lot of his time. He is not so fond of any academic gathering at the university or at the meetings of the learned teachers of the university held every month in the hall. The university to join the Anthropological Survey of India and some later on became director, National Council of Research and Training in Education (NCTE). W. C. Handberg had a long lasting professor of Chemistry at Government and later on as Vice-Chancellor of the Government Medical University for two terms. He is at the moment in the United States where he is working as a professor of research institute at London. W. C. Handberg was a professor of Botany here in the University while Shri. Handberg had to do with a leadership only.

Research :

During the period under review 39 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 15 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. In the Faculty of Arts, N.K. Devaraja secured his D.Litt on 'the Philosophy of Culture' and Nasir Ahmad Khan on 'The Problems of Growth of Undeveloped Economy in India' - both under the supervision of Radha Kamal Mookerji. Triloki Nath Dikshit, another recipient of the D.Litt Degree worked on 'A Study of Philosophical Views of Sundar Das, Charan Das and Malik Das' under Din Dayal Gupta (Hindi). Others securing the Ph.D. Degree include Uma Bora and D.P. Singh (both in Pol. Science) under B.M. Shama and R.B. Das respectively, Puran Chand Joshi and Mohindra Singh Bhatia (under Radha Kamal Mookherji and M.D. Joshi), Shankar Sahai Srivastava (Sociology) under R.K. Mukherji, Naziruddin Akmal Abdi (Arabic) under Wahid Mirza, Dwijendra Nath Shukla (Sanskrit) under K.A. Subramania Iyer and D.D. Gupta. K. Bhaskaran Nair and Shakuntala Verma also worked under D.D. Gupta. Others to secure their Ph.D. in Hindi were Pushpalata Nigam and Shanti Prasad Chandola (both under Bhagirath Misra), Ram Chandra Tewari (under K.N. Shukla), Usha Gupta (under V.B. Trivedi) and Avinash Chandra Agarwal (under T.N. Dikshit).

In the Faculty of Science, there were only three candidates who secured their doctorate. The two in Chemistry were M.P. Khare (under V.S. Misra) and Anil Kumar Sen Gupta (under A.B. Sen) and Sohan Lal Jain in Zoology under M.B. Lal. The two new doctors in the Faculty of Commerce were Ram Krishna Kashinath Rao under B.N. Chatterji, and Triloki Nath Kapoor under Guru Dutt. Khare was Head of the Department of Chemistry for some years and died while still in service and Sen Gupta retired as Professor in

the department. T.N.Kapoor left the university for Chandigarh as Reader in Commerce and finally rose to the position of Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Faculty of Medicine had on M.D. in Physiology - Jagan Nath Prasad, who incidently was also practising as an eye specialist. He finally left the university for Aligarh from where he retired as Professor. There were three M.Ds. in Pharmacology, five in Pathology, two in Forensic Medicine and five in Medicine, and one in Radiology. The M.S. in Anatomy included Abdul Halim. The Surgery Department under S.C.Misra produced seven Masters in Surgery including P-rakash Chandra Dubey, who distinguished himself as an eminent surgeon and retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery. There were two M.S. in Ophthalmology, one in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and two in E.N.T. Disease, under the Heads of the two Departments, A.D.Engineer and R.N.Misra respectively.

Convocation 1956 :

The Convocation address of the year was delivered by B.C.Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, described by K.M.Munshi, the Chancellor, as 'one of the foremost medical men in the country' and 'one of the ablest administrators of free India'. He called upon the main political parties in the country to solemnly agree that they would keep students outside group politics and never use them for their political ends. He equally deprecated the attitude of some students to function as member of trade unions, anxious to fight for their rights. 'The political freedom', in Roy's words, 'was with the students playing a notable part. There was now need for harnessing their energies to ensure economic freedom, with those who governed and the people governed forming one

the department. The hospital left the university for Chandigarh
as leader in commerce and finally came to the position of Vice-
Chancellor of the University.

The faculty of medicine had on 1.1.1952 in physiology - 1 person
Nath Tripathi, who incidentally was also placed as an eye
specialist. He finally left the university for a position from where
he returned as Professor. There were three in pharmacology,
five in pathology, two in forensic medicine and five in medicine.
and one in radiology. The hospital included a dental college.
The surgery department, under the hospital, included seven persons in
surgery including a person, who was a Professor and head of the
department of surgery. There were two in ophthalmology, one
in obstetrics and gynaecology and two in ENT. There was, under the
heads of the two departments, a physician and a clinical professor
tively.

Composition 1952 :

The composition of the year was followed by
the hospital, which Minister of Health, Government of Punjab, Punjab,
the hospital, as one of the prominent medical men in the country.
and one of the most distinguished personalities of the country. He called
upon the main political parties in the country to solemnly agree
that they would keep a permanent committee of the political parties and never
use them for their political ends. He actually represented the
alliance of some students to election as members of the Punjab
assembly to fight for their political ends. The political situation, in
the country, was at the time of the Punjab's joining a separate party. There
was now need for a permanent committee to ensure students' free
the, the hospital, formed the Punjab University Medical Council.

cooper-ative common wealth for the development of the country. Roy condemned the series of disorder and rowdyism sometimes witnessed among the students, tending to disrupt social solidarity which was essential for the orderly progress of the nation.

The Bengal Chief Minister criticised the present system of indiscipline in the student community for which he held the educational system as responsible. A sense of frustration and discomfort pervaded the mind of large sections of students. The urgency for a proper type of education had to be realised for providing that type of education which would ensure complete confidence in the youth, enabling them to devote their full energies in serving the country and its people.

The logical solution was to have a net work of rural universities for higher education in rural areas, combining general education with vocational one, as would ensure fulfilment and refinement of human personality. This did not mean neglecting the present centres of learning, however imperfect they might be. There should be provision for continued development of the existing institutions. Our education must project the new ideals and new visions which affect the world at large and also influence the minds of the young. We are living in an ever-changing dynamic world. Men and things move faster than we imagine. Our old scales of value are giving place to new ones. The educational system of the time has to be modulated so that it could be attuned to the needs of the modern world. The proper education must include two objectives, first to develop the individual mentally, physically and morally and secondly to get such development integrated not merely with the development of the society in which the student lived but also with the world around him.

cooperative common wealth for the development of the country. I have condemned the series of disorder and lawlessness sometimes witnessed among the students, leading to drastic social solidarity which was essential for the orderly progress of the nation. The General Chief Minister criticised the present system of discipline in the student community for which he held the educational system as responsible. A sense of discipline and discipline pervaded the mind of large sections of students. The urgency for a proper type of education had to be realised for providing that type of education which would ensure complete confidence in the youth, enabling them to devote their full energies in serving the country and its people. The logical solution was to have a new work of rural universities for higher education in rural areas, combining general education with vocational one, to ensure complete and refinement of human personality. This did not mean neglecting the present centres of learning, however imperfect they might be. There should be provision for continued development of the existing institutions. Our education was a project, the new levels and new vision which affect the world at large and also influence the minds of the young. We are living in an ever-changing dynamic world. Our minds were limited when we imagined. Our old values of value are placed in a new order. The educational system of the time has to be modelled so that it could be adjusted to the needs of the modern world. The present education must include two objectives, first to develop the individual mentally, physically and morally and secondly to set such development, later stated not merely with the development of the society to which the student lived but also with the world around him.

Library :

The number of books added to the university library was 7646 making a total of 1,53,446 books. The apparent fall in the number of books added to the Library was due to the disruption of sea mail due to the Suez Canal crisis. A grant of Rs. 30,000/- for Library books and another grant of Rs. 2,000/- for books and journals were received. An adhoc grant of one lac of rupees was expected for the extension of the premises under the Second Five Year Plan. The extension was to include an auditorium, more research accommodation and manuscript rooms. Additional equipment worth about Rs. 5,000/- was acquired for the microfilm section making it a complete photo-documentation unit with both micro-film and reflex copying facilities. These were availed of by the Government of India as also by the Universities. Among the additions were 741 Sanskrit and Hindi books, 401 Urdu, Persian and Arabic books and 12 manuscripts. 457 books and 45 journals were received as gifts from different embassies as also from the UNESCO. The number of books issued for home reading during 1956 was 1,36,567 as against 2,17,042 in 1955. The fall in the number of books suggests that the students were interested more in text books relating to the subjects of their study than in general reading of wider interest. The registered membership rose to 2,434 as against 2344 in 1955. The Bonarjee Section of the Library was fruitfully utilised by the students with the total number of books being 2082 and the membership being 733. The circulation during the year was 16,009.

The Art Gallery of the Library had been a great place of attraction, and almost an entire wing was converted to meet its growing need. The Library acquired eighty original paintings

Library. The number of books added to the library during the year 1961 was 7540 making a total of 1,52,140 books. The constant fall in the number of books added to the library was due to the fact that all new books are added to the book bank library. A grant of Rs. 30,000/- for library books and another grant of Rs. 2,500/- for books and journals were received. An amount of Rs. 100/- was also received for the extension of the premises under the second five year plan. The extension was in fact an addition of more research accommodation and manuscript room. Additional equipment worth about Rs. 2,000/- was acquired for the technical section making it a complete photographic section with micro-film and other copy facilities. These were provided by the Government of India as also by the University. The additions were 741 books, 100 journals, 101 books, 101 journals and 12 manuscripts. 47 books and 45 journals were received as gifts from different sources as also from the University. The number of books issued for home reading during 1961 was 1,36,307 as against 2,17,041 in 1960. The fall in the number of books issued was due to the fact that the students were not allowed to take books relating to the subjects of their study from the general reading of wider interest. The faculty-led membership rose to 2,434 as against 2,114 in 1960. The faculty - section of the library was fully staffed by the students with the total number of books being 202 and the membership being 711. The circulation during the year was 16,001.

The art gallery of the library had been a great place of attraction, and almost an entire wing was converted to meet the needs. The library has many special collections

of well-known modern Indian painters, like Sudhir Khas+gir, Sridhar Mahapatra and Madan Lal Nagar, out of the funds provided for this purpose by the Vice-Chancellor, Radha Kamal Mukherji. The Library was visited by many prominent people including J.B. Orrick of U.S. Information Service, Wilman H. Lewis from its Lucknow Centre, Mohammad Kamil Husain, Cultural Counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy in India, Signor-Franco Lombardi of the University of Rome, K. Santhanam, Chairman, Finance Commission, and Phulan Prasad Verma, Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation.

The improved situation in the Library was due to the active interest taken by the Hony. Librarian Kali Prasad, who was granted his third term, and of course Tara Singh, who was promoted as Deputy Librarian. The latter was connected with the Library for nearly thirty years or so and had full cooperation of the staff.

Students Union :

The Union started functioning after the holding of the elections in August. It was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister, Govind Ballabh Pant. It organised lectures by several eminent persons including Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister and Bakshi Gulam Mohammad of Jammu and Kashmir. Student delegations from the States, Nepal, Malaya and Dacca were received during the year. The Union organized Mushaira, Kavi Sammelan, Fancy Dress Show, One-Act Play, Drama, Variety show, UNO Mook Session, debates, lectures etc. during the Convocation week. As usual, the Union afforded monetary help to the poor and needy students and also enriched its library with the purchase of books, and also brought out its Annual Magazine. It tried its best to enrich the corporate life of the University by organising social, literary and other

activities.

Number of Students :

The total number of students on roll in the session 1956-57 was as follows : Faculty of Arts 4431, including 141+6 in the Associated College ; Faculty of Science 2129 including 949 in the Associated College, Faculty of Medicine 1265, including 206 of the Kanpur Medical College, Faculty of Law 861, Faculty of Commerce 830 including 116 in the Kanya Kubja College. In Education there were 27 M.Ed. and 55 B.Ed. students. The Diploma course students included French 61, German 44, Russian 31, Sanskrit 74, Arabic and Persian 56, D.P.A. 123, D.F.A. 6, Proficiency in Sanskrit 16, D.L.O. 4, D.C.P. 8, D.O.M.S. 8, D.Orh.S. 4 and D.T.D. 21. The total number of women students was 1677 and that of research scholars 260. The total number of students residing in the hostels was 2224 of whom 1017 lived in hostels attached to the King George Medical College.

Constituent & Associated Colleges :

The break-up of the students in the Associated Colleges equally need be recorded for purposes of reviewing their progress as parts of the University. The Isabella Thoburn College - the first to be associated with the University and enjoying the status of a Constituent, and the Associated ones had the following number of students on rolls : Isabella - B.A. 211, B.Ed. 23 and B.Sc. 20 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 464, B.Sc. 64 ; Lucknow Christian College - B.A. 92, B.Sc. 200, Diploma in Physical Education 23 ; Kanya Kubja College - B.A. 158, B.Sc. 407, B.Com. 116 ; Shia College - B.Sc. 207 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 29 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 118 ; Vidyantha Hindu - B.A. 135 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 87, B.Sc. 115 ; and Jubilee Girls - B.A. 42.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit - quite a normal feature for the last many years - rose at the close of the year 1955-56 (including the Medical College deficit) to Rs. 36,17,597, as against Rs. 32,21,712 of the last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 3,95,885 (Rs. 3,21,930 for Canning College, and Rs. 73,955 for Medical College) over the liabilities of the last year. This was mainly due to the uncovered dearness allowance and posts sanctioned by the university from time to time due to increased number of students. Further grants were not received for certain items of expenditure eg. Electric current charge, Conduct of Examinations, Rates and Taxes for new buildings, the payment of D.A. to the university staff alone amounted to Rs. 1,63,041 for the Canning College and 1,32,693 for the Medical College. The University had to take overdrafts from its bankers on which the interest alone amounted to Rs. 99,676. It had an income of Rs. 28,89,391 during the year 1955-56 as compared to Rs. 24,79,825 of the previous year. The Government sanctioned grants during the year 1955-56 aggregated to Rs. 44,00,767 including the grant for Hospitals amounting to Rs. 18,93,481. The total receipt stood at Rs. 72,90,158 and expenditure was Rs. 79,39,003. It was hoped that the accumulated deficit would be gradually wiped out with non-recurring grant from the Government.

The Court Meeting :

The meeting of the University Court had always been a source of worry to the authorities. Interpellations were normal features and sometimes these put the administration in a tight corner. These were generally preceded by the address of the Vice-Chancellor after taking notice of the obituaries. Certain

Page 2

The accumulated deficit - during a normal year for the last many years - rose at the close of the year 1955-56 (including the Medical College deficit) to Rs. 36,11,391. As against Rs. 21,712 of the last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 34,99,679 (Rs. 3,21,930 for Canning College and Rs. 31,77,749 for Medical College) over the liabilities of the last year. This was mainly due to the uncovered business expenses and losses sanctioned by the University from time to time due to increased number of students. Further grants were not received for certain items of expenditure viz. electric current charges, conduct of examinations, rates and taxes for new buildings, the payment of Rs. 10,000 to the University staff alone amounted to Rs. 1,61,000 for the Canning College and Rs. 32,593 for the Medical College. The University had to take over the Rs. 100,000 on which the interest alone amounted to Rs. 99,875. It had an income of Rs. 25,99,391 during the year 1955-56 as compared to Rs. 24,71,552 of the previous year. The Government sanctioned grants during the year 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 44,00,707 including the grant for hospital amounting to Rs. 19,53,881. The total receipts stood at Rs. 72,90,128 and expenditure was Rs. 75,19,003. It was hoped that the accumulated deficit would be practically wiped out with non-recurring grants from the Government.

The Court Meeting :

The meeting of the University Court, and always been a source of worry to the administration. The meeting was held on 15th March 1956. The meeting was held in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, other members of the administration, and the members of the Court. The meeting was held in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, other members of the administration, and the members of the Court. The meeting was held in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, other members of the administration, and the members of the Court.

members from the Registered Graduate Constituency were always acting as stormy petrels. Braj Nath Sharga was one of them. He always fortified himself with facts and figures, while his experience and mastery over rules and regulations as also provisions of the University Act, Statutes and Ordinance were plus points in his arguments. The proceedings of the Court meeting held on May 5, 1956 began with the address of the Vice-Chancellor who spelled out the activities as also the progress made by the university during the course of the Session. He referred to the Foundation Stone of the Medical College building at Kanpur being laid by the President, the coming up of the J.K. Institute, Radiology and Cancer Research at Kanpur. These provided vast and quick expansion of the medical side of the university. He as well referred to the bifurcation of the Departments of History, Economics and Sociology, Mathematics and Statistics and Law, as also Philosophy and Psychology. The specialised studies were expected to provide avenues for advanced research. The introduction of courses in General Education, Culture and Humanities, division of courses into full and half provided broad based and diversified courses of literary education. The Vice-Chancellor as well referred to cooperative effort and Shramadana - the giving of voluntary labour by way of contribution to collective enterprise. The Lucknow University Act transferred Hostels into Halls and as well provided Delegacy Centres for non-resident students, who constituted about 70% of the total students population in the university, since there were only 1500 out of 7314 students in residence. Radha Kamal in his usual academic posture concentrated on the deeper attitudes and values of life symbolised by active thinking and intellectual curiosity. In his words, 'the

quickening of life must come from all organs of human activity, with mind free from intolerance and degenerate spirit seeking to attain truth and values of wisdom".

The interpellations as usual were meant to elicit information as also to highlight lapses on the part of administration. One such reference was about the appointment of Braj Kishore, a third class B.A., as pointed out by Sharga, without any teaching experience. He had worked as Sub-Registrar for sixteen years. It was creditable that even in service he could find time to concentrate on research which earned him doctorate. The subject of his dissertation was 'Tarabai and her times'. The thesis was subsequently published. Racha Kamal justified his appointment for his possessing knowledge of Persian and Marathi. Braj Kishore retired in 1975. During this period of nearly two decades he did not bring out any other research publication except a few papers. He as well supervised two or three dissertations, one being that of Suchir Qanungo on 'Jaswant Rao Holkar - the Golden Rogue'. This work earned young Qanungo his lecturership, Readership as well as Professorship.

While Sharga highlighted the case of Braj Kishore, but his was not the solitary instance of such appointments. In the Faculty of Law, there were several appointments of lecturers who were previously connected with the Secretariat or some other avocations. In fact, there has been no uniform yardstick for evaluating the qualifications and the fitness of candidates for appointment in the university, and their subsequent contributions for purposes of promotion. On the other hand, there have been many cases of persons with high qualifications including foreign

ones, experience and reputation for scholarship, being compelled to try their luck elsewhere. Patronage, caste factor and several other considerations sometimes proved more effective than research work etc. in securing promotion. The aspirants found it more lucrative to become proteges of some patron. The Heads who had secured their position through this weapon or channel were equally anxious to have around them such band of votaries. One not joining their coterie could find the situation rather difficult for them. The degenerate practice to prop up one's proteges was to ask the students to protest in the examination hall against the internal Paper Setter for his failure to cover the entire course. The leakage of paper set by this setter was equally detestable. It did happen in certain subjects during Kacha Kamal's time, and was a normal feature later on in the Faculty of Law. Powerful forces were no doubt helpful in expunging the remarks against the guilty persons. More than a decade later the S.D. Commission also recorded such malpractices committed in examinations and also noticed cases of irrate markings and irregularities committed in Pre-Medical list examination.

Leakage of Papers in History and Chemistry :

The leakage of papers was not an unusual phenomenon, which no doubt involved the examiner. If proved, he could be debarred from future examination work for a couple of years or his increments could be stopped. The person doing so could as well be one of the moderator or the Press itself, in which case the Registrar was as well involved. The earliest case reported is that in 1937 when a Political Science Paper of M.A. II was supposed to have been leaked out. Overnight a new paper was set, stencilled and instead of the printed one a cyclostyled paper

ones, experience and reputation for scholarship, being compelled
 to try their luck elsewhere. The Institute, caste factor and several
 other considerations sometimes proved more effective than caste
 work etc. in securing promotion. The aspirants found it more
 lucrative to become private of some party. The heads who had
 secured their position through this system of channel were also
 anxious to have around them such kind of workers. One for
 pointing that colleges could find the solution to their difficulties
 for them. The department's practice to give up one's position
 was to ask the students to protest in the examination hall and
 the internal paper given but his failure to cover the entire
 course. The leakage of paper set by this system was equally
 disastrous. It did happen in certain subjects during exams
 Kunal's time, and was a normal feature later on in the faculty.
 of law, powerful forces were no doubt helpful in expanding
 remarks against the guilty persons. More than a decade later
 the 111 Commission also received such misstatements committed
 examinations and also noticed cases of irregular markings and
 irregularities committed in the medical first examination.
Leakage of papers in the 111 and 112
 The leakage of papers was not an isolated phenomenon,
 which no doubt involved the examination. It proved he could be
 detected from future examination work for a number of years
 his statements could be stopped. The person could be
 roll be one of the candidates or the first 111. In some
 the register was as well involved. The earliest case was
 is that in 1937 when a political science paper of 111 was
 supposed to have been leaked out. Overnight a new paper was
 prescribed and instead of the original one a completely new

was given to the examinees. All the teachers of the Department were debarred from examination work for a year even though the liability could not be fixed. In the 1955 examination, a paper of M.A. II in Ancient Indian History was supposed to be leaked out. That paper was also changed over-night. The examiner was not given any paper next year and he quietly swallowed the chagrin. In 1956, two Papers were supposed to be leaked out, one in B.A. II History and the other in B.Sc. Chemistry. I happened to be the setter of the first Paper and R.C. Mehrotra of the second one. In Chemistry, another examiner gave his paper for translation to his colleague in Hindi, who was reported to have leaked it out. As regards my paper, when I did not receive the scripts in the evening, I asked the Registrar the reason for it and he directed me to the Vice-Chancellor Racha Kamal. I called on him and he asked me to search my heart. I told him that mine is clean but there is something wrong at your end. I asked him to appoint an enquiry committee. He did not care to acknowledge my letter. I wrote two letters to the Chancellor, K.M. Munshi, who replied that he would look into the matter. I decided to press the issue at the meeting of the Academic Council and gave a challenge to the Vice-Chancellor that he should not feel shy in appointing an enquiry committee, and if found guilty I would be prepared even to stake my life, else the person responsible for it must be lynched. That meeting was rather stormy in the sense that several senior teachers including R.V. Singh, Kali Prasad and D.N. Majumdar asked Racha Kamal to mend his norms in relations with his colleagues and avoid resorting to underhand means, else they could be compelled to use continental methods. Racha Kamal was demoralised and the meeting had to be adjourned. It did not accept again during his tenure.

The Executive Council appointed an enquiry committee consisting of C.B. Agrawala, the Judge member of the Council and C.N. Chak, Director of Education. The Committee examined the paper setters, members of the moderation committee and completely absolved me from any responsibility. My integrity was upheld and established and subsequently two Papers were sent to me for setting and evaluation. Another senior teacher who had set the last year's M.A. II Paper, which had leaked out, was supposed to have provided some clue to a girl student, who was roped in the leakage. That teacher had left for Bhopal to join the Hamidia College and did not care to appear before the committee. In Chemistry, Mehrotra was absolved but another teacher was debarred from further examination work. The Executive Council at its meeting on August 27, 1957 passed strictures against that teacher in Ancient Indian History, which were later on expunged at the meeting of the Council on November 8, 1958.

It is a pity that nothing came out of the said Enquiry Committee with reference to the supposed leakage of History B.A. II Paper. Of course Radha Kamal Mukherji as also the Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, who were both interested in proping up some junior fellow without any research qualification, failed in their manoeuvring to get a quiet walk over two senior teachers. They both lost respect. It was quietly told by the Dean, that they surreptitiously wanted to recommend their protege's name for promotion, but as Dean he set his foot down and the recommendation for Readership lapsed at the departmental level. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a Readership for the Department of Ancient Indian History was converted into Readership in Greater India to eliminate the two senior teachers and

get some outsider but even this attempt failed. Something more was to follow later on. Of course, I could not get any promotion from lectureship to readership, despite my two Oxford research degrees of M.Litt and D.Phil, several publications including the two dissertations and over 50 papers, which included several on 'Greater India' and even a book entitled 'Bharata aur Kamboja' in Hindi. The book fetched me a cash award of Rs. 700/- from the Hindi Samiti of the U. P. Government, and also a letter of appreciation from the Prime Minister Nehru on receiving a copy of the book. The set-backs are parts of the game of life, serving as spices to the otherwise plain-menu served in an academic centre of learning.

K.M.Munshi - the Chancellor :

K.M.Munshi continued as Chancellor upto June 9, 1957 and V.V.Giri assumed office from June 1957. Racha Kamal too did not hold the office for long. He remained Vice-Chancellor of the University till July 11, 1957 and K.A.Subramania Iyer took over from him as Vice-Chancellor from July 12, 1957. Munshi, in his own words, was an odd mixture of an idealist and a realist. He was a rare blend of an author and an administrator, lawyer and a political prisoner, minister and mendicant, who distinguished himself in manifold areas of activities. He believed in the aristocracy of intellect, called the dominant minority, engaged in preserving, enriching and transmitting the rich culture and traditions of the past for a better future. That did not close the windows of his mind for fresh air of modern knowledge. As Chancellor of the State Universities, Munshi was not a ceremonial head presiding over the Convocations or the meetings of the Court. He meant business and during his tenure several camps known as

the 'Chancellor's Camp' were set up every summer at Chaubatiya in the Ranikhet district, for highly intelligent groups of students and teachers. The Chancellor personally attended and lectured to the participants. Besides the usual prayer, contemplation and routine programme, group discussions and preparation of reports for final discussion in the open house were the salient features of these academic camps. Provision was also made for socials, recreations, entertainments, including dance and dramas and light sports etc. Only brilliant people were selected for such camps providing the base for their academic attainments and mental development with a wider coverage of information and general knowledge.

Munshi as well introduced the programme of the gospel of the dirty hands signifying Bramadana for students and teachers alike, a point which he stressed in his Convocation Address in 1952. His visit to the university was scheduled practically every term and he presided over departmental functions. The Raj Bhawan or the Government House in his time breathed an academic atmosphere, with visits of intellectuals from the university and outside. His Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, started in 1938, had come up very well and its journal was very popular in the academic circles and so also the low priced books published by the Bhawan. A few volumes of the 'History of the Indian People' were published in the fifties while the entire set of 11 volumes took more than two decades. It was a collective enterprise from the pen of specialists, ably edited by the doyen of Indian historians R.C. Majumdar.

Munshi was a curious blend of the old and the new and his contributions to Indian public life were manifold. He distin-

guished himself everywhere. In the words of the late President Rajendra Prasad, 'If I were to give my estimation of Sri Munshi's work, personally I would say that I bow to him for his versatility. He is a live wire and whatever he touches or undertakes he puts new life into it, and makes it a living institution.

Radha Kamal - An Assessment :

Radha Kamal Mukherji had a good equation with Munshi and his appointment was at the pleasure of the Chancellor. It was renewed from year to year, and was not for a full term. He was a Retired Professor and was ^{also} the Director of the J.K. Institute of Sociology and Social Relations on an Honorarium of Rs. 1/- per month as Research Professor. Several students in Economics and allied disciplines secured doctorate under his supervision which was more in name than in reality. Radha Krishnan as Vice-President of India has referred to the contribution of Radha Kamal Mukherji, on some occasions during his visit to Lucknow. He refers to his acquaintance with Mukherji, then the Vice-Chancellor of the university. His works suggest prodigious learning, acute sociological thinking and deep devotion to the fundamentals of Indian culture. He attempts to base his sociological thinking on Indian mysticism with the perception that human life is a whole and cannot be studied in fragment. Sociology or the science of man in society cannot ignore the question of values. Spiritual values and and social behaviour are not antithetical. There is a fundamental harmony between our relations with the Unseen Reality which inspires nature and history and our relations with our fellow men. In Radha Krishnan's words, 'Mukherji's great ambition is to work for a better social order. There is nothing inevitable where

planned himself everywhere. In the words of the late Professor
 K. S. Thirumala, 'It is not easy to give my estimation of the
 work, personally I would say that I have to say that his
 life is a life wide and whatever he touches or touches, it is
 new life in it, and makes it a living institution.'

Professor K. S. Thirumala

Professor K. S. Thirumala had a good reputation with regard to
 his appointment was at the pleasure of the Government. He was
 removed from year to year, and was not for a long time. He was
 a highly qualified professor and was the director of the
 Sociology and Social Science as an honorarium of Rs. 15,000
 as a research professor. Several students in Economics
 allied disciplines secured doctorate degrees under his supervision
 was more in name than in reality. He was known as a
 of India has referred to the contribution of K. S. Thirumala
 on some occasions during his visit to India. He refers to
 acquaintance with K. S. Thirumala, then the Vice-Chancellor of the
 University of Madras. His work was highly appreciated and
 thinking and deep devotion to the Indian people at large and
 he attempts to bring his sociological thinking on Indian society
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 studied in fragments. Sociology of the Indian people is not
 cannot ignore the question of values. Spiritual values and
 and social orientation are not antithetical. There is a
 harmony between our relations with the cosmic reality which
 inspires nature and history and the relation to the social
 in K. S. Thirumala's words, 'Humanity is not a mere
 for a better social order. There is a great deal to be

human beings are concerned. We are not the unconscious tools of an unkind fate. We can by a determined effort change the course of history, stop the process of decay and lead our civilization to new greatness'.

Radha Kamal did not snap his relations with the university after laying down the office of the Vice-Chancellor. He continued to be the Director of the J.K. Institute and also the Hony. Research Professor. He stayed on in his old Bungalow. Only the angularities that he had developed during his term of Vice-Chancellorship were rubbed out. He used to share the research room in the University Library with me and I had no grudge left in me against his behaviour. I congratulated him from Mussoorie early in sixties when he got the 'Padmabhushan' award from the Government of India and he sent me an acknowledgement addressing me as 'My Dear'. That was the end of the matter. He died while presiding over a meeting of the Lalita Kala Academy of which he was the Chairman. He donated his Library and paintings to the University Library.

K. A. Subramania Iyer :

This soft spoken Madrasi gentleman who retired as Professor of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages was connected with the University since its inception. He was the consensus choice of the members of the Executive Council which chose its Vice-Chancellor after proper election and forwarded the name to the Chancellor for approval. This was generally taken for granted. There was no instance of disapproval in the past. It was therefore said that a few gallons of petrol with 13 votes could secure the Vice-Chancellorship or treasurership of the university. Generally the Party in political power with four nominated members and some ex-officio ones did command a strong force in the Executive Council.

human beings are concerned. We are not the mechanical tools
 as an unkind fate. We can by a determined effort change the
 course of history, stop the process of decay and lead out of
 this dark present.

After leaving the office of the Vice-Chancellor, the
 to be the director of the U.K. Institute and also the
 professor. He stayed on in his old bungalow. Only the
 that he had developed during his term of Vice-Chancellorship
 moved out. He used to share the research room in the
 library with me and I had no single left in my right hand
 vision. I congratulated him from time to time. In 1961
 he got the 'Fakhrul-Uloom' award from the Government of India
 he sent me an acknowledgment addressing me as 'Dr. J. S. Dhillon'.
 was the end of the matter. He died while presiding over a
 of the Delhi Kala Akademi of which he was the chairman. He
 donated his library and paintings to the University library.

Dr. J. S. Dhillon

This well known Hindi scholar who retired as a
 of Sanskrit and Hindi languages was connected with the
 since his inception. He was the constant visitor of the
 of the Executive Council which was Vice-Chancellor after
 proper election and continued to serve as the Vice-Chancellor for
 period. This was generally known for his work. There was
 instance of his approval in the past. It was therefore said
 a few persons of general view that he would be the Vice-
 Chancellorship or representation of the university. He
 party in political power with four years ago. He was
 the Vice-Chancellor and continued to serve as the Vice-Chancellor.

It had also members from the teaching faculty, two representatives of the British India Association, and 5 elected members from the University court, including a Registered graduate. The composition of the Council represented at least two major groups and some splinter ones.

C.B.Gupta in the Fray :

It so happened that Chandra Bhanu Gupta, the strong man of the Congress Party, who was a member of the State Council of Ministers, lost his election to the State Assembly from the Lucknow East Constituency, which elected Triloki Singh of the Praja Socialist Party. A year or so later Gupta as well contested the by-election from the Maudaha Constituency and here too he lost. It is said that many people in the Congress Party were opposed to him. He went into wilderness. His association with the University as Treasurer was broken for a year when he took leave and got C.B.Agrawala appointed in his place. C.B.Gupta resumed his duties as Hony.Treasurer with effect from June 27, 1957. He was, however, interested in playing higher stakes and wanted to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. This he could have easily bagged since his personal following and contacts could ensure him 13 votes but he wanted his name to be recommended to the Chancellor as a unanimous choice of the Council. M.L.Gujaral of the Medical College and some other members of the teaching staff in the university vehemently opposed his name. Gupta did not pursue the matter and better sense prevailed. A majority of members met informally at a dinner and decided to propose Iyer's name for the Vice-Chancellorship of the university for a full term of 3 years. This was formally done at a meeting of the Executive Council and Iyer assumed charge on July 12. Gupta told some of

It had also members from the leading faculty, two representatives of the British India Association, and a elected members from the University Council, including a representative of the composition of the Council represented at least two major groups and some smaller ones.

3.8.1. The First

It is happened that during the year 1927, the first meeting of the Council was held, who was a member of the State Council of Ministers, took his election to the State Assembly from the Lucknow East constituency, which elected him to the State Council of Ministers. A year or so later he was elected to the State Council of Ministers. It is said that many people in the Congress Party were opposed to him, he was into wilderness. His association with the University as Treasurer was broken for a year when he took leave and got a degree appointed in his place. C.B. Gupta returned his duties as Treasurer with effect from June 1931. He was, however, interested in giving higher education. This was wanted to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. This was have exactly happened since his personal following and contacts assured him if voted but he wanted his name to be recommended. The Chancellor as a unanimous choice of the Council. C.B. Gupta of the Medical College and some other members of the faculty in the University vehemently opposed his name. Gupta did not pursue the matter and partial settlement. A majority of members met informally at a dinner and decided to support him for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University for a year. This was typically done at a meeting of the Council and I am not sure of the date on July 1931.

his friends that even Prime Minister Nehru had a hand in this so-called move to isolate him politically, as also in the university. He had secretly phoned Munshi not to approve Gupta's name, even if formally recommended by the Executive Council. One need not be certain about this part of the news since the Prime Minister was far above this local politics and Gupta was appointed Interim Chief Minister of the State by Nehru on three occasions. The story ends here.

The bumpy wicket :

Iyer could not start on a placid wicket. Kali Prasad having proximity with Sampurnanand, was playing his game by utilising forces at the Secretariat level and in the university itself. He was only marking time to get Iyer shifted, if not removed to some other post. In the meantime the University Act came into force on January 27, 1958. The new Statutes introduced sometime later, replaced the existing Deans. Din Dayal Gupta, who was functioning as Dean for hardly a month, was deemed to have had his term and he cleared the pitch for Kali Prasad. Prem Nath Sharma of the Science Faculty, however, had his locks fixed in the office and obtained injunction from the Court preventing S.N. Das Gupta (Botany) from taking over as the new Dean, Faculty of Science. The situation, as such, could hardly be considered as congenial for the new Vice-Chancellor.

Obituaries of 19 57

a) R.V. Singh

At the commencement of the year the University sustained a great loss in the sudden and premature death of R.V. Singh, Dean of the Faculty of Law. Singh had joined the University in 1935 as full-time Reader in Law. I was his student in the LL.B. Previous that year and he taught us Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law.

his friends that even if the Minister had a hand in this
 the called move to isolate him politically, as also in the
 ally. He had secretly phoned several to approve of the
 even if formally recommended by the Executive Council. The
 not the Minister about this part of the move since he was
 was for move this local politics and hope was appointed
 Chief Minister of the State by him on three occasions. The
 story ends here.

The Bengal Affair

It could not start on a blackboard. It all started
 having previously with a disagreement with him. His move of
 existing forces at the Provincial level and in the District
 level. He was only making time to get the matter settled at
 removed to some other post. In the meantime the Government
 came into force on January 10, 1952. The new Government
 sometime later, replaced the existing Council. The Council
 who was functioning as soon as he had a meeting, was decided
 have had his term and he cleared the list for Kailash
 then had chance of the election. However, had his
 fixed in the office and retained information from the party
 for a long time (somebody) was taking over as the new
 body of the Council. The situation, as such, could hardly be
 considered as congenial for the new Government.

Continuation of 15.12
21.1.1952

At the commencement of the year the delivery of
 a great loss in the matter and personally to the
 of the Council of the State. It was a great loss to the
 as the Minister was not. I was his friend. In the
 that was the result of the situation.

Evidence and Rent Law were the other two papers covered by him in the Final class. He used to lecture with affectation and mannerism, followed by dictation of notes. He took a prominent part in the development and progress of the university in general and the Faculty of Law in particular. He opened the LL.M. classes in the university. For a couple of years he was out of Lucknow as Professor-Head and Dean of the Faculty of Law at Delhi University. He was taken over there by Maurice Gwyer, the former Chief Justice of the Federal Court and later on Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University for a number of years. Singh as well organised the Department of Public Administration in the Lucknow University and was instrumental in sending a number of his young colleagues to secure Doctorate in Social Jurisprudence from Yale University in the U.S.A. I attended his cremation held at the banks of the Gomti near Moti Mahal Bridge. I could notice many faces with moistened eyes. C.B. Agrawal, the Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was one of them. I have recorded by my impressions about him in my Memoirs - The Changing Horizon, which might as well be quoted here. 'R.V. Singh built up the Department and the Faculty of Law brick by brick and raised the structure to the pinnacle of glory as one of the foremost institutions of legal learning with a well equipped library. He also groomed his pupils, some of whom share elsewhere as jurists of international reputation - one of them being A.T. Marcose of Kerala who became the Vice-Chancellor of Cochin University. Another pupil Gyan Shanna, a close friend, alas no more ! was for a long time Principal and Dean, Faculty of Law at Jaipur and was also connected with the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi. R.V. Singh died rather young in his early fifties. His death might have been precipitated by many factors, including betrayl

evidence and went to law with the other two people covered by him
 in the final class. He used to lecture with collection and
 management, followed by discussion of cases. He took a prominent
 part in the development and progress of the university in law
 and the faculty of law in particular. He opened the law school
 in the university. For a couple of years he was out of India
 as a professor and Dean of the faculty of law at Delhi Uni-
 versity. He was taken over there by Justice Gopal. He later on
 became a member of the Federal Court and later on Vice-Chancellor of
 Delhi University for a number of years. Along with well original
 the Department of Public Administration in the University
 and was instrumental in starting a number of new colleges
 to secure students in social administration from this University
 in the U.S.A. I attended the conference held at the centre of
 the World Bank for social studies. I could not see many faces
 registered eyes. I.E. Gopal, the Dean of the law school and
 Court, was one of them. I have recorded a my impression and
 his in my Memoirs - The Gopal Gopal, which is not as well
 quoted here. I.E. Gopal built up the department and the faculty
 of law out of brick and raised the structure to the present
 of glory as one of the foremost institutions in legal education
 with a well equipped library. He also opened his public, so
 whom share elsewhere as Justice of International reputation
 of them being a measure of results and success. He was one
 of India University. Another point I want to mention is that
 also no more I was for a long time in India and went to
 law at Delhi and was also connected with the law school
 "Gopal". I.E. Gopal also worked hard in his early life.
 Gopal might have been a product of my father's education

by some of his friends and proteges, and his unnecessary interference in political matters, as also in interests other than academic which are extremely baneful to one's health and happiness after a certain stage in life. I shall not say anything more'.

b) Mubashir Hasan Qidwai :

The University suffered another loss in the sad death of Justice Mubashir Hasan Qidwai, one of the prominent members of the Faculty of Law and the University Court. I had occasion to meet Qidwai in the Oudh Bar Association in late thirties when I was a practising lawyer. I was very much impressed by his suave manners, polished look and etiquette. Sometimes he would wish me first, thus making me feel small. I had occasion to see some of his letters written to my Professor and Supervisor of doctorate dissertation of W.F.W. Thomas. I could gather that Qidwai was a very fine Urdu poet. Mubashir Hasan belonged to the Taluqdar family of Gadia and had his Honours from Oxford.

c) P.N. Bhargava and D.P. Halwasia :

The other two Lucknowites whose obituary references are recorded in the Report for the year 1957 were Prithvi Nath Bhargava and D.P. Halwasia. The former was a Commerce graduate of the University and his father Triloki Nath was for a long time President of the Lucknow Municipal Board. Prithvi Nath unsuccessfully contested the election of Treasurership in late forties. Debi Prasad Halwasia was a business man dealing in Petrol, cars etc. The Halwasia Court carved out of the old Kothi once occupied by Nawab Mohammed Yusuf, is a prominent business centre with all kinds of shops at the ground floor and some chambers and coaching institutes at the first and second ones. He was only a donor of the University without any academic background.

Enrolments :

The enrolment of students in each Faculty excluding Associated Colleges, was as follows :- Faculty of Arts 3613, Faculty of Science 1414, Faculty of Medicine 1932, Faculty of Commerce 721, Faculty of Law 903 and Faculty of Ayurveda 87. The additional Sections started in 1956 in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Commerce were continued and additional staff needed for the purpose was duly appointed. The total number of women students was 1068 and that of research scholars was 508.

The accommodation in University Hall (old Hostel) was in the Canning College 1219 ; Medical College Halls 821, G.S.V.M. Medical College Hall 232. The above number includes 274 girl students in their Halls.

Amendment of the Act and the Statutes :

With the decision of the Government to merge the scale of Lecturers and Readers into one common scale of Rs. 300-800, it became necessary to amend the University Act and Statutes. This opportunity was as well availed of to introduce some other changes which were considered necessary. The Government made the necessary amendments by promulgating an Ordinance and subsequently necessary changes were made through an amending bill in the Legislature. The amended Act empowered the Government to introduce consequential changes in the Act and Statutes in order to facilitate transition from the principal Act to the amended Act. Necessary notifications introducing changes in the Statutes were, however, awaited. It was only on January 27, 1958 that the amended Lucknow University Act came into force. Under the authority vested in the State Government, the Statutes were promulgated on May 7, 1958. Immediate

Enrollment :

The enrollment of students in each faculty excluding associated colleges, was as follows :- Faculty of Arts 1913, Faculty of Science 1914, Faculty of Medicine 1915, Faculty of Commerce 1916, Faculty of Law 1917 and Faculty of Agriculture 1918. The additional sections started in 1919 in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Commerce were continued and additional staff needed for the purposes was only appointed. The total number of women students was 1918 and that of assistant scholars was 1919.

The accommodation in university hall (old hostel) was in the Canning College 1919; Medical College 1920 and 1921. The above number included 1922 and students in their halls.

Amendment of the act and the position :

With the decision of the Government to merge the scales of Lecturers and Readers into one common scale of Rs. 300-800, it became necessary to amend the University Act and Rules. This opportunity was as well availed of to introduce some other changes which were considered necessary. The Government made the necessary amendments of promulgation as Ordinance and subsequently passed changes were made through an Ordinance Bill in the Legislature. The amended act empowered the Government to introduce changes in the act and Rules in order to facilitate transfer from the principal act to the amended act. Necessary facilities for introducing changes in the act were, however, omitted. It was only on January 17, 1920 that the amended University Act came into force. After the Ordinance passed in the State Government, the Ordinance were promulgated on May 1, 1920.

steps had to be taken to implement the provisions of the Act and the Statutes. In due course the Government had to issue a number of orders for the removal of difficulties in the transition from the provisions of the old Act and Statutes to those of the new Act and Statutes. It became necessary to set up the different bodies of the university on the basis of the new provisions, relating to elections, seniority and rotation. The transition was not an easy affair. Considerable controversy arose leading to several representations being made to the Chancellor and Writ Petitions filed in the High Court. All the bodies could not be constituted even till the end of the year consequent to temporary injunctions issued by the High Court of the Writ Petitions. An atmosphere of uncertainty prevailed on account of the changes in the Act and Statutes and normal work was to some extent impaired. The official grip over the affairs and administrative set up of the university was gradually tightening with the erosion of academic values. The teaching faculty was equally agitated with the Readers appointed only two years back and slightly earlier clamouring for the retention of their status, rather than being levelled down with the common ^{designation} ~~denomination~~ of assistant professors. It, however, took few years to retrieve the situation and restore the old classification of teachers into Professor, Reader and Lecturer once again.

Changes in the Faculty of Medicine :

The changes made in this Faculty were of a different kind involving improvement of teaching and clinical work. With the generous grant of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs from the Rockefeller Foundation and a matching grant of half of that amount by the State Government it was possible to introduce an Internship Residency Programme for advanced clinical training of medical graduates. The plan for the construction of the residential unit was duly approved and

construction work started. Under the scheme 100 Internees were to be recruited every year and placed under training and practical work in different batches for different periods in the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the first year. In the second year, 50 of the above Internees were to be selected and divided into three batches to work as Senior Internees. In the third year, 25 out of these 50 Internees were to be selected to work as Residents in the various Departments. In the fourth year, they were designated as Senior Residents. It was proposed to pay the Internees a modest stipend of Rs. 50/- p.m. and the Residents Rs. 100/- p.m. in addition to free board, lodging and other incidental expenses.

The shifting of the students of the G.S.V.M. Medical College who were receiving their education in 1955-56 and 1956-57 at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, was possible with the completion of the initial set of buildings and the appointment of the necessary staff for the Kanpur Medical College. It was possible to transfer these students to Kanpur. All arrangements for their teaching and residence were naturally completed and the necessary departments started functioning. These included Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Forensic medicine, Hygiene and Public Health, Pathology, Pharmacology, Anatomy, Physiology, Tuberculosis, Radiology and Orthopaedics.

Institute of Public Administration :

Public Administration forms a distinct course for a post-graduate diplomas in the University. Some aspects were no doubt covered by the courses for the M.A. Degree in Political Science as well as in LL.B. and LL.M. courses. It was, however, felt necessary to start a well-planned and comprehensive course and research in different branches of Public Administration. The State

Construction work started under the scheme for 1955-56 and was to be completed every year and placed under training and construction work in different batches for different periods in the respective of medical, surgery, pathology, obstetrics and gynaecology in the first year, in the second year, 50% of the above mentioned work to be selected and divided into three batches to work in different batches. In the third year, 25% of the above mentioned work to be selected to work as residents in the various departments. In the fourth year, they were designated as senior residents. It was proposed to pay the inmates a monthly stipend of Rs. 50/- p.m. and the residents Rs. 100/- p.m. in addition to free board, lodging and other incidental expenses.

The selection of the students of the Medical College who were receiving their education in 1955-56 and 1956-57 at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, was possible with the completion of the initial set of buildings and the appointment of the necessary staff for the King George's Medical College. It was possible to transfer these students to Lucknow. All arrangements for their teaching and residence were satisfactorily completed and the necessary departments started functioning. These included Pathology, Chemistry, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Clinical Medicine and Public Health, Radiology, Pharmacology, Surgery, Physiology, Tuberculosis, Microbiology and Hygiene.

Establishment of a Public Health Department:
Public Health Department came into existence for the first time in the University. The subject was covered by the courses for the B.A. degree in Political Science as well as in M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. It was, however, felt necessary to start a well-planned and equipped department for the purpose of research and teaching in the subject.

Government approved the scheme with some modifications and agreed to provide necessary funds. The Government of India was equally helpful in approaching the authorities of the T.C.M. for providing necessary help in the form of technical assistance through experts, equipment of the library of the Institute and training of members of the university staff in the U.S.A. Professor Donald Hecock was deputed as an Expert to visit the Institute and submit his Report. The T.C.M. authorities granted Rs. 35,000 for Books and Journals and the following teachers of the staff were sent to U.S.A. for advanced training in Public Administration : P.N.Masaldan, D.P.Singh and R.B.Das from the Political Science Department and V.N.Shukla and Sraddha Kumari from the Law Faculty. Due to the sad death of R.V.Singh who was mainly responsible for initiating the scheme and bringing it to fruition and progress, there was some inevitable set-back. S.S.Nigam, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, succeeded Singh as Director of the Institute of Public Administration.

Visiting Professors and Distinguished Speakers :

Several distinguished scholars visited the university as Visiting Professors in the year 1957. These include Herbert S. Coffery, Associate Professor of Social and Clinical Psychology, California University, U.S.A. who joined the Department of Psychology as Fulbright Visiting Professor. Malcom Stinson continued as Honorary Reader in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. In the Faculty of Medicine, E.D.Churchill and H.L.Blumgart were attached to the Department of Medicine, and B.Werner continued as W.H.O. Pediatrician in Children Section. Among those who delivered lectures at the University include : Karel Raska, L.Syrneck, Oliver Carmichael, Stafford E.D.Burff, Prof. Mortan, Wilson

Coates, Profs Briggs, Thiniann, Frank.N.snowden, S.Soltyriak of Poland, J.H. Quastal, W. Peterson, E.E.Shall, John.C.Bigelow, M.C. Balfour, Charles Janaway, David Baur, J.L. Barnett and H.M. Kalekar.

Important Changes in the Staff :

Damamay^Y Mitra retired from service as Reader in English on April 30, 1957. His services were, however, retained as Reader ex-cadre on a nominal honorarium for purposes of research guidance. S.P.Misra of the same department left on a year's leave to join Gorakhpur University as Reader Head. Surima Das Gupta, Reader in Philosophy and N.K.Devaraja, Lecturer, proceeded on leave ex.India and so also R.B.Mathur, Reader-Head of the Department of Education. S.N.Jha took over as Acting Head and V. Param^Njoti as officiating Reader in this department. In the Economics Department, Nasir Ahmad Khan joined as Reader on his return from U.S.A. J.N.Sinha proceeded on leave ex.India for advanced studies in population at Princeton University, U.S.A. D.N.Gurtu, Lecturer, left the Department to join as Research Economist to the U.S.A. Embassy in India. S.Zafar Hasan resumed duty as Reader in Sociology and Social Work on return from the United States. K.K.Singh, Lecturer in the same department, took a year's leave to join B.R.College, Agra. D.N. Majumdar, Professor Head of the department of Anthropology, proceeded on leave ex.India in September 1957 and K.S.Mathur officiated as Reader Head during the period of leave. K.C.Pandey was appointed Prof. and Head of the Department of Sanskrit and S.V.Singh was appointed officiating Reader in Sanskrit. Nazir Ahmad, Lecturer in Persian, proceeded on leave to take up appointment in the Aligarh University.

In the Faculty of Science, C.B.Sharma, M.C.Saksena and J.N.Singh, Lecturers in Physics, proceeded on leave for higher

studies. S.N.Singh, Lecturer in Geology, was granted leave on deputation to take up the post of Palaeontologist in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Government of India. G.S. Ghuryal, Reader in Statistics, resigned and so also K.V. Ramachandran, temporary Reader in the subject. A.L.Nagar, Lecturer in Statistics, left for Holland for further studies. U.K.Shukla and S.K.Bose of the Mathematics Department went to Lebanon and Calcutta respectively to take up ~~appeare~~ opportunity as Visiting Professor, and Professor of Mathematics respectively.

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes. Priyam Das and G.N.Kacker left for Kanpur to take up appointment as Professor of Clinical Surgery and Reader in Anatomy respectively. Among the appointees were K.P.Bhargava, Reader in Pharmacology vice N.K. Chaubey^{Chauhan} resigned, N. L.Sharma, Reader in Pediatrics, and P.C.Bajpai Lecturer in Pediatrics - both on the newly created posts. So also T.N.Chawla was appointed Professor of Dentistry on the newly created post, while K.P. Chauchary took over as Reader in Dentistry. R.K.Roy was appointed Lecturer in Dentistry and A.N. Srivastava Lecturer in Physiotherapy. K.M.Wahl was promoted as Reader in Pathology. D.Kutty was officiated as Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology during the leave period of A.D.Engineer who went to the States to study the Residency and Internship Programme in her field of Medical Science. M.M.Singh of the Harvard School of Medicine U.S.A. was appointed Senior Resident in the Department of Medicine to initiate the new residency programme.

The Faculty of Law too had some changes : G.S.Sharma was appointed as officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Public Law vice late R.U.Singh and S.N.Tandon was appointed



officiating Reader. R.B. Tewari, Lecturer in Public Law, resigned. Three practising lawyers of long standing joined as Honorary Readers in Law. They were S.C. Das, G.G. Chatterji and Ram Prasad Verma for Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws respectively. S.C. Das was for a long time lecturer (Part-time in Law). Chatterji had a good criminal practice at the original side. Ram Prasad Verma had retired as a member of the Income Tax Tribunal.

Some other appointments, Promotions, Leave etc.

Among the appointments at the Lecturer's level from the beginning of the Session 1957-58 onwards were those of G.S. Tandon, senior Demonstrator in Physiology and B.N. Dhar in Pharmacology for 3 years each on a salary of Rs. 200/- per month. Tandon continued in the Department and eventually attained the post of Professor. Gopal Saran and N.S. Reddy were appointed temporary lecturers in Anthropology in the leave vacancies - the former for a longer period. Saran left for Harvard after sometime and was at the University of Dharwar (Karnataka) for quite sometime before returning to the Lucknow University as Professor and Head of Anthropology Department more than two decades later. Other appointments of a temporary nature include those of Sri Chandra and Prem Prakash in Philosophy, L. Khazanchand in Education, T.K. Majumdar and G.R. Madan in Sociology, A.K. Mitra in Economics, T.N. Kapoor and I.B. Sinha in Commerce, J.L. Rastogi (Applied Economics), K.S. Srivastava and O.P. Kaushal (Business Administration). Those who were confirmed this year were K.C. Mathur - Lecturer in English, J.P. Jayaswal - Reader in Mathematics, Braj Kishore - Lecturer in History, Ram Rachapal - Reader Zoology, Rachael John - Lecturer in Botany, K. M. Lal in Commerce, Kedar Nath Reader in Medicine, R.S. Nanda Lecturer in Dentistry. P.G. Dev, Lecturer in Physics, resigned at the end of

the session to take up appointment elsewhere with a higher designation. Those attaining superannuation during the session included S.N.Das Gupta, Professor History - Aug. 30, 57, B.N.Das Gupta, Professor Business Administration (September 28, 57). Their services were extended till April 30, 1958. The birth day of C.D.Chatterji was corrected to August 15, 1897 and his services too were extended till April 30, 1958. S.R.Narayan Rao (Geology) and M. Wahid Mirza (Arabic) attained superannuation on Dec. 4 and 31, 1957 respectively and their services were extended upto the end of session April 30, 1958. B.B.Bhatia, Professor of Medicine, was granted extension for a year.

Return of Teachers on Study Leave :

Among the grantees of study leave ex.India those who returned with the doctorate degree from some foreign university included S. Zafar Hasan, Reader in Social Work. He obtained the degree of Master of Science in Social work and Doctor of Social Welfare from the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. B.P.Yadava and S.S.Pamar, Lecturers in Chemistry, obtained the Ph.D. degrees from the University of Cambridge and McGill University (Canada) respectively. B.K.Tandon, Lecturer in Zoology, obtained the Ph.D. degree of the Manchester University. B.P.Achikari of the Department of Statistics obtained his Dr. es.Sc., while D.N.Misra and Mohd. Ishaq, Lecturers in Mathematics & Astronomy were awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of the Paris University. S.K.Agarwal took the degree of Master of Laws from the Harvard Law School, U.S.A. All the six Lecturers belonging to the Science Faculty already possessed a local doctorate degree. Zafar Husain did manage to secure his professorship after a couple of years but he preferred to continue with some

assignment in the States and finally resigned from the university early in seventies. Parmar too left for the States after serving for some time in the Medical College. Ishaq as reported earlier preferred to stay with his French wife in her country France, where he had some assignment. Misra was for a number of years Deputy-Joint Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education and finally landed at Sagar, the home town of his father-in-law. Dwarka Prasad Misra who was also Vice Chancellor of the university late in the fifties. Only Tandon and Yadava stayed on here. The former eventually had his professorship, while the latter despite his double doctorate had a miserable ending retiring as an officiating Reader in 1975.

Study Leave :

The teachers on study leave abroad were S.S. Parmar (Chemistry), D.K. Sen (Anthropology), Pratibha Deo (Education), S.N. Dutta (Physics), B.N. Prasad (Botany), A.N. Bose and M.C. Rastogi (Chemistry), Siya Ram (Statistics), Dinesh Chandra (Mathematics) and Premvati Gupta and B.B. Saksena (Zoology). Those who returned from leave abroad, including the five teachers specially sent for Public Administration, were P.N. Masaldan, R.B. Das, D.P. Singh (Pol. Science), V.N. Shukla and Shradha Kumari (Law), Surma Das Gupta (Philosophy), N.K. Devaraja (Philosophy), M.P. Khare (Chemistry), A.D. Kharkhwal, (Geology), A.L. Nagar (Statistics) and M.C. Saksena, J.P. Shah, C.B. Sharma and J.N. Singh (all from Physics Dept.). The Law Faculty lecturers on study leave were Surendra Kumar Agarwal (Public) and R.K. Agarwal. Abhaya Kumar, Lecturer in Pathology, was also granted study leave. Some of the teachers reported to be on leave had returned and joined their duties after attaining some experience in their disciplines as also improving their qualifications.

Research :

During the year under review, 49 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate degrees in Arts and Science, and 35 to the Degrees of Doctorate in Medicine and Master of Surgery. The list includes four teacher candidates who secured their Doctorate in Literature degree. They include Indra Dutt Sharma (Pol.Sc.), S.B. Samads (Persian), Nazir Ahmad (Urdu) and Nurul Hasan Hashmi (Urdu). Sharma's dissertation entitled 'Influence of Western ideas on Nationalist movement in India since 1956' was supervised by B.M. Sharma. To the best of my knowledge, the thesis remained unpublished although under the old rules the degree of D.Litt could only be conferred when the work was published. Sharma left the university after some time later to join the Punjab University as Reader in Political Science there. He was more of a snob and lectured with affectation. I remember in one of the parties hosted by C.B. Gupta to find out the reaction of the lecturers on the students' agitation, he told some of his colleagues that they were fit to be his students. He was simply jeered. He had as well joined hands with B.M. Sharma against their teacher and mentor V.S. Ram when he was on sick bed late in 1950. Ram died a broken man. Samadi was in the Arabic department and his supervisor was Yusuf Husain Mosvi, the Reader Head of the Persian Department, while Nazir Ahmad of the Persian department secured his D.Litt in Urdu under the supervision of M. Wahid Mirza, the Retiring Head of the Arabic Department. ^WSamadi stayed on here in his parent department and retired as its Head in early seventies. He was no doubt good and pious person except for certain weaknesses, particularly relating to money matters, as reported by his colleagues. He was equally unrespectful to his senior colleagues in the department as also in the Oriental Section. Nurul Hasan Hashmi stick to his department

and retired as Head sometime in 1974. Both of them were quite close to the governor, Ali Akbar Khan.

Among other teachers or those joining later on to receive their doctorate degree were Rajendra Nath Nagar (History), Shiva Sekhara Misra (Sanskrit), Rajendra Nath Avasthi (Pol.Sc.), Ram Sagar Rastogi (History), Prem Narain (Hindi), Mahi Dutt Trivedi (Sanskrit), Brij Kishore Misra (Hindi), Mohammad Rizwan Alvi (Arabic). Others securing their doctorate in Arts subjects include Jagdamba S. Tewari (Economics), Evelyn Berry (Philosophy), Chandra Mani and Surendra Kumar Sinha (Pol.Sc.), Prem Das Mukherji (Economics), Kailash Nath Sharma (Anthropology), Athar Masud Rizvi (Persian), Lakshmi Narain Gupta (Hindi), Prakash Chandra and Ram Nath Bhalla, Udal Narain Shukla, Raj Kumar Vakil (Pol.Sc.), Atar Singh and Shanti Seth (Economics), Dayal Das (History), H.V. Narain (Sociology) and Viswa Nath Singh (Maths). The Department of Political Science produced the largest number of candidates numbering 9, shared by B.M. Sharma and J.D. Sharma 3 each and Dhawan, Masaldan and L.P. Chaudhary 1 each. The three candidates securing doctorate in History were all from Modern India with N.L. Chatterji as their supervisor. In Economics Radha Kamal had three and D.P. Mukherji one doctorate candidate under their supervision. In Dayal Gupta as well supervised all the three dissertation in Hindi, while Wahid Mirza and Yusuf Mo^Avi had 2 each, Surima Das Gupta, D.N. Majumdar, K.A. Subramania Iyer, S.N. Singh and R.P. Agarwal supervised one each in their subjects.

The Science Faculty produced 19 doctors - all Ph.Ds. - 7 in Chemistry, 6 in Botany, 2 in Zoology and 2 in Mathematics. There was none in Physics. A.C. Chatterji supervised 3, A.B. Sen 2, and R.C. Menrotra, D.N. Mukherji, G.S. Misra and R.R. Rastogi - one each. In Botany, S.N. Das Gupta and K.R. Suranga produced 2 each, S.K. Pande, R.N. Lakhanpal - one each. M.B. Lal and S.M. Das of the

Zoology department had one each and so also was in Mathematics under R.P. Agarwal and S.N. Bose. Lakshmi Narain Srivastava - a senior member of the department, secured his degree under A.C. Chatterji, while Rachel John (Botany) had Das Gupta as her supervisor. Y.D. Kulkarni, who had worked under A.B. Sen, secured his doctorate. He stayed on here and recently retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry.

In the Faculty of Medicine, one secured his M.D. in Physiology and 2 in Pharmacology under R.C. Shukla and M.L. Gujral respectively. One of the two in Pharmacology included Bhola Nath Dhawan, who joined the Central Drug Research Institute and retired as its Director. There were three M.D.'s in Forensic Medicine under R.C. Srivastava and 2 in Tuberculosis under R.N. Tandon. Medicine had 11 new Doctors - 5 under B.B. Bhatia and 6 under S.S. Misra. There were 2 Masters in Surgery in Anatomy, 4 in Surgery, 5 in Ophthalmology, 1 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and 4 in Orthopaedic Surgery. Their supervisors were their Heads of Departments. The list includes Prabha Mehra who retired some time back as Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The Faculties of Commerce and Law were blank this time with none securing the Doctorate degree.

Library :

10,973 books as against 7,616 in the year 1956, were added to the Library in the year 1957 bringing the total number of books in the library to 1,64,419. Some more books under the Wheat Loan Scheme were also expected. The number of Hindi and Sanskrit books added during the year amounted to 2,157 and Urdu and Persian books 417. The journals and magazines received during the year were 633, including 46 as gift ones. 26 manuscripts were acquired during the year as against 18 in the preceding one,

bringing the total number of manuscripts in the Library to 1664. The Mahatma Gandhi section was enriched with the acquisition of the recorded prayer speeches of Gandhiji along with an amplifier to play these records. The number of books issued for home reading during the year totalled 1,15,412 as against 1,31,567 in the year 1956. The total membership of the library was 2,325 as against 2454 in the previous year. Stock taking was the regular feature of the Library and the total loss of books was 130 costing Rs. 599. The number of books in the Bonarji Library totalled 2098 with the student membership figure of 631. The Art Gallery was equally enriched with the purchase of 34 original paintings and pieces of sculpture. The distinguished visitors to the Library during the year were A.M. Dyakov, M. Koudriavtsev of Moscow and Leningrad respectively. A. Padoux of the French Embassy, New Delhi, Pan-Tzu-Li Ambassador of China and P.J. Philip, Development Officer, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Union :

The Lucknow University Union was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru. Others visiting the Union and addressing the students were Radhakrishnan - Vice President, V.V. Giri, Governor U.P., Bakshi Gulam Mohammad of Jammu and Kashmir, and eminent political leaders of different shades of opinion. Atal Behari Bajpai, Nanaji Deshmukh, Din Dayal Upadhyaya from the Jana Sangh, Ajit Prasad Jain, Acharya Jugad Kishore, Mohan Lal Gautam and Syed Ali Zaheer from the Congress, A.J. Gopalan and P.C. Joshi, Ashoka Mehta and Rama Manohar Lohia etc. of other leftists and Praja Socialist Parties as well addressed the students of the Union. The famous film-cum-drama star Prithvi Raj Kapoor addressed the students on December 20. Krishna Menon, Minister for Defence, was

the special invitee for the Silver Jubilee function of the Union on January 22, 1958. During the inaugural week and Silver Jubilee fortnight, the Union organised a heavy programme of literary, social and cultural activities.

Finance :

The financial position of the university during the last several years was a cause for anxiety. As a result of uncovered items of expenditure for which grants were not received, a working deficit at the end of the financial year 1956-57 stood at Rs. 29,05,159 for the University (Canning College) and Rs. 68,934 for the K.G. Medical College. Two grants received from the State Government of Rs. 3,34,000 in 1956-57, followed by a more generous one in the subsequent financial year of Rs. 7,18,000, enabled the university to reduce the total deficit by Rs. 10,52,000/-. The State Government was equally planning to examine the position in the Medical College to cover up the deficit.

The university had an income of Rs. 24,91,660 during the year 1956-57 as compared to 22,91,357 in the previous one. Grants from the State and Central Governments aggregating to Rs. 62,17,705 including the grants for hospitals amounting to Rs. 24,32,581 were received as compared to Rs. 49,98,801 (including Rs. 18,93,481 for Hospitals) in the previous year. The total receipts stood at Rs. 87,09,365 and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,45,717 as against Rs. 79,39,003 in the preceding year.

Convocation :

The annual convocation of the university was held on January 28, 1958 with Zakir Husain, Governor of Bihar, delivering the convocation address. ^{In this} Delivering the address, Zakir Husain, appealed to the universities to undertake productive educational

the special fund for the silver jubilee function of the Union on January 25, 1958. During the inaugural week and silver jubilee fortnight, the Union organised a heavy programme of literary, social and cultural activities.

FINANCES :

The financial position of the university during the last several years was a cause for anxiety. As a result of unbalanced items of expenditure for which grants were not received, a working deficit at the end of the financial year 1956-57 stood at Rs. 29,05,159 for the University (General College) and Rs. 69,934 for the K.S. Medical College. Two grants received from the State Government of Rs. 3,34,000 in 1956-57, followed by a more substantial one in the subsequent financial year of Rs. 7,18,000, enabled the university to reduce the total deficit by Rs. 10,52,000. The State Government was equally anxious to examine the position in the Medical College to cover up the deficit.

The university had an income of Rs. 14,91,000 during the year 1956-57 as compared to Rs. 12,17,157 in the previous year. From the State and Central Government's contribution to Rs. 61,17,700 including the grants for hospital and dispensary to Rs. 25,12,521 were received as compared to Rs. 49,52,501 including Rs. 10,33,501 for hospital (in the previous year). The total receipts stood at Rs. 67,03,355 and the total expenditure was at Rs. 96,17,157 as against Rs. 75,35,003 in the preceding year.

CONVENTION :

The annual convention of the university was held on January 25, 1958 when the State and Central Government of India, Delhi, the convention address. The convention was held at the university and the convention was held at the university.

work and devote more time to concrete projects, and not remain content with transmitting second-hand knowledge. He asked the students not to become impatient by the bewildering multiplicity of challenge which freedom had flung at them, but work silently, sincerely and in a constructive way to build up the edifice of national life which would come only by united and constructive effort. The Bihar Governor in his address enjoined the teachers and the taught not to exploit or be exploited by political affiliations. Young men and women, if they have to get the best results out of university education, should devote themselves in realising the objectives set up before them. They must further realise that India was a land of villages and the rural areas have to be revitalised. We should practise plain living and high thinking. Advocating the Panchayat system in villages of seven forming a unit, these local institutions must possess well-run multi-purpose cooperative societies, rural electrification schemes for subsidiary industries, and all kinds of amenities. They should not feel that they were fishing out of water. The young graduates should primarily realise their duties and responsibilities first before they think of their rights and privileges. They should fulfil the expectations placed on them by their parents. Further, they should think in terms of the country and its development and cultivate the power of introspection which would facilitate in the better understanding of the various problems that would arise in their future lives.

Governor, V.V.Giri, as Chancellor, presided over the Convocation at which nearly 3,000 candidates received their degrees and diplomas. V.V.Giri as well presided over several other functions during the Convocation Week, which was celebrated with

work and now, a more time to conduct a project, and so, the
 committee, with a representative knowledge, has asked the
 students not to become impatient by the difficulties which
 of challenges which freedom had given to them, but work actively
 sincerely and in a constructive way to build up the edifice of
 national life in which would come only by united and constructive
 effort. The other Governor in his address explained the "national
 and the "national not foreign" or as explained by political activities
 things. Young men and women, if they have to get the best results
 out of university education, should develop themselves in technical
 the objectives set up before them. They must further realize
 that India was a land of villages and the rural areas have to be
 developed. The should practice plain living and high thinking.
 advocating the Panchayat system in villages of seven to ten
 units, these local institutions must possess well-kept multi-purpose
 cooperative societies, rural electrification schemes and schools
 industries, and all kinds of amenities. They should not feel that
 they were flitting out of work. The young students should give
 fully realize their duties and responsibilities from before they
 think of their rights and obligations. They should fulfill the
 expectations placed on them by their parents. When they are
 think in terms of the country and its development and not of
 the power of the majority which would facilitate the power
 understanding of the various problems that would arise in their
 future lives.

Governor, A. K. Ghosh, in his address, explained that the
 Government, with a view to the 1950 Constitution, received from the
 the following, A. K. Ghosh, a well-known and respected leader
 of the Indian National Congress, said that the Government of India

great enthusiasm. Several lectures by eminent persons were arranged during the week. The university Union also celebrated its Silver Jubilee which was inaugurated by V. K. Krishna Menon.

The Year 1958 :

This was very eventful in the history of the university. While there was no change in the personnel of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, the Amendment of the Lucknow University Act and the Statutes did involve many changes. On January 1958, the amended Act came into force, while the Statutes were promulgated on May 7, 1958. Some reference has already been made to the changes on the basis of the new provisions relating to election, seniority and rotation. The anomalies involved in the process, the removal of difficulties through Ordinances and finally the writ petitions in the High Court were all-time-consuming factors. A number of Ordinances of a routine nature were made and approved by the Chancellor. An Ordinance, prescribing the age of retirement at 60 years for all teachers of the university, was accepted by the Executive Council and brought into effect. The necessary Ordinances relating to the institution of the M.A. degree in Public Administration was also accepted.

The University Executive Council at its meeting on July 19, 1958 discussed the Government Notification relating to new Statutes. The Council in a resolution protested against the act of the Government in making certain fundamental amendments in the Statutes without taking into consideration the opinion of the university on these changes. It appointed a committee of the Council to suggest changes in the Statutes. It consisted of the following : The Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'y. Treasurer, The Dean of Faculties, B.K. Dhawan, Mr. Gur Narain, Shri Dhar Misra, V.S. Mangalik and Baljit Singh. There is no further reference to the changes proposed

by this committee and the Government's response in this context.

Obituary ^{ies} :

The University Executive Council recorded the deaths of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Bhagwan Das - two great educationists. It as well expressed its grief at the death of Har Govind Sahai, who was connected with the university for three decades and was Emeritus Professor of Medicine. M.A. Ahal and G.P. Shukla were connected as members of the University Court and took active interest in the affairs of the university and condolence resolutions were passed for them.

Grants from the University Grants Commission :

The year was equally noteworthy for the long awaited sanction of grants from the University Grants Commission. These included Rs. 3,95,000 (of which the share of the Commission was Rs. 2,66,333) for scientific equipment ; Rs. 1,20,000 for Books and Journals. The Commission as well sanctioned the creation of the following posts for the maintenance of which they sanctioned 50% of the cost : One Professor each in Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Statistics ; One Readership each in the Departments of Physics, Botany, Geology and Anthropology, as also provision of one Workshop Foreman and one Technician in Zoology. The Commission as well sanctioned grants - recurring and non-recurring - for post-graduate development and research in humanities : Building and Equipment in the Faculty of Law Rs. 3,00,000 ; Faculty of Commerce Rs. 1,00,000 ; Faculty of Arts (Department of Psychology) Rs. 1,00,000. In all these the Commission's share of the contribution was two-thirds. The university Library received a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for Air-Conditioning and Construction of Research Cubicles and Rs. 2,00,000 for Books, Manuscripts and Equipment.

In addition to the above non-recurring grants, the Commission as well sanctioned the following posts : Five Professors one each in the Departments of History, Sociology and Social work, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Education and Law ; (ii) Sixteen Assistant Professors in the Departments of Hindi, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Psychology and Philosophy, Economics, Sociology and Social work, English and the Faculty of Commerce. The Research Assistants sanctioned by the Commission included seven in the Departments of Psychology and Philosophy, Economics, Law and Education, one Research Fellow and one Technician in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy, three Field Supervisors in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. The above grants, except for that for Books, were subject to the contribution of the Matching Grant by either the University or the State Government. The latter agreed to provide the matching grant for almost all the items, thus enabling the university to take full advantage of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission. Despite the delay caused by the introduction of the new Act and Statutes in constituting different bodies, every effort was made to implement the approved schemes and make a number of appointments.

The Faculty of Medicine received special recognition for its work in connection with the post-graduate degree and diploma courses. The Rockefeller Foundation was pleased to sanction a grant of \$ 2600 34,000 (approximately Rs. 1½ lakhs for the development of Medical Library). A further grant of \$ 2600 was received from the Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme for purchase of Books on Dental and allied subjects. The Dental College was extended with a grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs from the State Government. So also the Departments

of Pathology and Bacteriology and that of Pharmacology were upgraded and grants were received for the extension of buildings, with the sanction of grants from the State Government amounting to Rs. 2,50,000 for the former and Rs. 2,00,000 for the latter. Other grants from the Rockefeller Foundation include one for a separate Laboratory for Bio-Chemistry, while the Ford Foundation announced a grant of \$ 24,500 for the Department of Sociology and Social Work. One might not call these grants from different sources as windfall for the university but these were definitely helpful in toning up the academic environment with its diversified disciplines. The grant for the books, buildings and additional staff definitely improved the teaching Faculty and its members. It was possible to concentrate on research, take up new projects and establish closer relationship between the teacher and his pupils through individual attention. The induction of visiting professorships particularly in English for a short term of two months or a few weeks established closer rapport with western scholars in this subject.

Changes in the Staff :

In the Faculty of Arts several teachers retired after rendering more than thirty-five years service to the university. These include A.T.Bhattacharya - Reader in English, C.D.Chatterji, - Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Mohd. Wahid Mirza - Professor of Arabic. They had joined the university more or less from its very inception early in twenties. B.M.Sharma and K.C.Pandey, Professors of Political Science and of Sanskrit respectively had joined in the thirties and the length of service rendered by them was nearly twenty-five years or so. S.N.Das Gupta had earlier retired as Professor of History. The appointees

of technology and methodology and the extension of methodology
 required and plans were developed for the extension of methodology
 with the sanction of grants from the State Government amounting
 to Rs. 1,50,000 for the former and Rs. 2,00,000 for the latter.
 Other grants from the Rockefeller Foundation include the for
 a separate laboratory for the study of the history of science
 and social work. One might not call these grants as donations
 sources as individuals for the university but these have definitely
 helped in building up the academic environment with its various
 field disciplines. The grant for the course, which gave and addition
 to all definitely improved the teaching faculty and its equipment.
 It was possible to concentrate on research, take up new subjects
 and establish closer relationship between the faculty and the
 pupils through individual attention. The institution of visiting
 fellowships partly cut in its position for a short time but
 within a few weeks established closer rapport with the system
 scholars in this subject.

Changes in the Staff
 In the faculty of arts several changes took place after
 formation more than thirty-five years ago. It is not only
 that include A. T. Bhattacharya, who is now in Japan, and
 Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, who is now
 at the University of London. They have joined the university and
 after a period of time. The present staff is composed of
 of some time ago very young and only a few are now
 and A. C. Banerjee, Professor of History and Archaeology at
 respectively had joined in the faculty and the change of staff
 recruited by men who have been in the faculty for some time.
 They had earlier taken an interest in history. The present

in the different departments consequent to these retirements were N.H.Siddiqi and R.N.Srivastava as Assistant Professors in English, R.K.Dikshit, Asstt. Professor, took over as Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History ; G.N.Dhawan and Satya Vrat Singh were appointed as officiating professors of Political Science and Sanskrit respectively. S.B. Samadi, Assistant Professor, assumed charge as Head of the Department of Arabic without any change in designation. Nand Lal Chatterji was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of History. Malcom B. Stinson, Visiting Professor, left for the States after two years of stay in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. Mahesh Chandra, Reader in the Department of Economics as well left for his parent University of Allahabad. Those returning from the States after completing their assignments or study leave included R.B.Mathur, Head of the Department of Education ; Jai Narain Sinha, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics. So also P.N.Masaldan and D. P.Singh, Assistant Professor of Political Science, returned after training in Public Administration in U.S.A. Ejaz Ahmed was appointed on a permanent basis as Assistant Professor of Arabic. Those leaving the university on leave or permanently were K.K.Singh (Assistant Professor, Sociology and Social Work) joining the Planning and Action Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow ; A.B.Bose (same department) granted extension of deputa- tion with the Town Planning Organization, Government of India, Sarla Shukla (Hindi) joining the post of Senior Associate to the Specialist on Women Welfare in the Planning and Research Action Institute ; K.N.Shukla (Hindi) left for Russia to take up an appointment as Reader in Hindi at the University of Moscow.

In the Faculty of Science, A.C.Chatterji, Professor-Head

(Chemistry) retired on May 1, 1958 and A.B.Sen was appointed officiating Professor of Chemistry from July 16, 1958. Subsequently both S.N.Shukla and A.B.Sen were appointed Professors of Chemistry and P.S.Krishnan, Professor of Bio-Chemistry. S.N. Das Gupta, Professor of Botany, was on a year's leave to join as Member of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal, and S.K.Pande, Assistant Professor was appointed officiating Professor of Botany. S.R.Narayan Rao of the Geology Department also retired from service on April 30, 1958 and R.C.Misra was appointed Professor-Head of the Department. Changes at the Assistant Professors level include S.C.Mitra (Maths.) retiring from service, A.Sharma and D.Chandra joining on return from leave, and S.D.Singhal of the Department of Mathematics resigning from his post. S.B.Bhatia of the Geology Department joined the Geological Survey of India as Publicity Officer. Premvati (Zoology) retired returned from Canada after taking her post-doctorate degree from there, while Suresh Singh (same Department) was granted leave to take up the appointment as Professor of Parasitology, Post-Graduate College in Science, Izzatnagar. J.P.Shah (Physics) returned from leave and T.P.Pandya, R.C.Srivastava and S.K.Bhattacharya were appointed permanent Assistant Professors of Physics. A.N.Bose and M.C. Rastogi of the Chemistry Department, who were on leave, returned from abroad and joined the department.

There were several changes in the Faculty of Law and Commerce. V.N.Shukla and Sradha Kumari returned from the States after completing a years training in Public Administration, the latter in Canada as well. Shukla was appointed Professor of Constitutional and Administrative Law and B.K.Gupta was appointed

Professor of Law. G.S.Sharma was granted leave for one year with permission to accept the post of University Professor and Principal, University Law College, Jaipur. S.K.Agarwal, Assistant Professor of Law, returned from the States. B.N.Das Gupta, Professor-Head of Business Administration, retired from service on May 1, 1958 and Anant Pandey, Assistant Professor, took over charge as Head of the Department. K.C.Sarkar and O.P.Gupta were appointed Professors of Commerce and Applied Economics respectively. S.L.Sharma, Assistant Professor of Commerce, was granted a years leave to take up the post of Development Officer, Small Scale Industries, Government of India. T.N.Kapoor went on leave without pay for one year to join East Punjab University as Reader and S.R.K.Rao, Assistant Professor, Applied Economics, left on a years leave without pay to join the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, as Research Officer.

In the Faculty of Medicine, B.G.Prasad took over charge as whole-time Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine from March 14, 1958. T.Bahadur worked as Part-time Reader in Social and Preventive Medicine, and P.C.Bajpai was appointed officiating Reader in Pediatrics in August 1958. T.N.Chawla, Prof. & Head of the Department of Dentistry, went abroad as a W.H.O. Fellow for visiting various Dental Schools and research centres in U.S.A., U.K. and the Scandinavian countries. In his absence K.P.Choudhary, Reader, officiated as Professor and K.Bhargava was appointed as Lecturer in Dentistry vice K.P.Choudhary. Pritam Das of the Department of Surgery continued to be at the G.S.V.M. Medical College as Professor of Clinical Surgery, and G. N.Kacker as Reader in Anatomy in the same college. S.R.Kapoor, Lecturer in Physiology, also joined the Medical College at Kanpur as Professor in the

subject. S. K. Agarwal, Lecturer in Radio-Physics, who was out on study leave, returned in September 1958.

Some other appointments at the Assistant Professors level not recorded in the Annual Report but duly mentioned in the Minutes of the Executive Council, include those of A. B. L. Awasthi (Ancient Indian History), Puttu Lal Shukla, Usha Gupta and Saryoo Prasad Agarwal, temporary Lecturers in Hindi. Those working in temporary capacity were allowed to continue till April 30, 1959. These include Prem Shankar (Psychology), R. P. Singh (Education), T. K. Majumdar (Sociology), S. S. Misra (Sanskrit), J. S. Shukla (Chemistry), Krishna Murari Lal (Statistics), Kamini Adhikari (Psychology), Manjula Gautam (Psychology), R. C. Srivastava (Physics). T. N. Dasgupta Madan was appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology on a higher start of 400/- while Shahibul Hasan (Urdu) got the initial start of Rs. 300/-. Gopal Narain Mehrotra and R. N. Awasthi were appointed in Social Work and Political Science respectively - the latter in the leave vacancy. Rizwan Alvi was appointed as the third Maulvi. Iqbal Bahadur Sinha (Commerce) was given a higher start of Rs. 360/- and Mahendra Pratap Singh (Applied Economics) of Rs. 340/-. A. R. Roy was appointed Professor of Statistics on 800/-. Roy stayed on here till retirement and Adhikari finding his claim being overlooked and his chances of promotion being eliminated, decided to leave at the first opportunity. He at first went to Agra and finally joined the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The appointments in certain cases presented problems of seniority determination. At a meeting of the Executive Council, the question of seniority of Ramesh Mohan over R. S. Rastogi figured in. Both were appointed in the same meeting of the Executive Council and Rastogi was much senior to Ramesh Mohan as Lecturer, but the

the former managed to take over the same evening after the meeting of the Council, thus making him senior. Eventually Rastogi resigned when A. V. Rao became Vice Chancellor and Ramesh Mohan took over as Head of the Department. There was also litigation regarding the seniority of A. B. Sen over S. N. Shukla when both were appointed Professor of Chemistry at the meeting of the Executive Council on November 8, 1953. A. B. Sen had earlier taken over as Head from A. C. Chatterji. Finally Shukla's claim was upheld by the Council and he became Head of the Department.

Enrolment :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts - 3658, Faculty of Science - 1404 ; Faculty of Medicine (K. G. Medical College, Lucknow) - 996 ; Faculty of Commerce - 775 ; Faculty of Law - 1206, Total 8039. The additional Sections started in 1955 in all the Faculties (except Medicine) were continued with the appointment of additional staff for the purpose. The number of scholars from outside India was 39. The students in residence in different Halls of the College were 1229 and in the K. G. Medical College 716, including 200 students in Girls Halls. The number of students in the Associated Colleges was equally impressive and as follows : I. T. College - B.A. 166, B. Ed. 19, B.Sc. 37 ; Mahila - B.A. 523, B. Ed. 63, Karamat Husain Girls - 38, Jubilee Girls - B.A. 82 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 102, B.Sc. 193 ; Dlp. Ph. Ed. 24; Kanyakubja - B.A. 138, B.Sc. 384 ; B. Com. 115; Shia - B.Sc. 209 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 224 ; Vidyan Hindu - B.A. 387 ; D. A. V. - B.A. 112, B.Sc. 150 ; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 1 - 23.

Research Degree :

The number of candidates admitted to the Doctorate Degrees in Arts, Science and Commerce numbered 47 and 40 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Dwijendra Nath Shukla, who had secured his doctorate earlier in Sanskrit in 1956 on 'A Study of Bhoja's Samarangana Sutradhar' secured his D.Litt under the supervision of C.D.Chatterji from the Department of Ancient Indian History. This Department and its Professor welcomed others from different disciplines to work under him at least in name and the higher degree was secured. Another instance was that of Shyam Lal Pande, a Head Master in a local High School, who got his Ph.D. in Political Science in 1949 on 'Democratic Elements in the Hindu State as found in the Epics' under B.M.Sharma. Later on he secured his D.Litt in Ancient India on 'Some Political thinkers in Ancient India'. An Assistant Professor of the Sanskrit Department, S.S.Misra, was later on became its Head, and his wife were as well the recipients of the degree of Doctor of Literature from this Department. Several others including the wife of the Professor-Head R.K.Dikshit in the sixties as also some others - whose names need not be mentioned here - also secured the higher degree of Doctorate of Literature - thus making it so cheap and it was just for the asking. Oh ! what a deflation of this highest degree in the university. The subsequent contributions of these D.Litt holders was reduced to a naught. In the Faculty of Science, one candidate Mahendra Pratap Madan of the Physics Department, secured the D.Sc. under P.N.Sharma.

Among the 23 candidates securing their Ph.D. degree - the Hindi Department's contribution was 8 - including 3 under Din Dayal Gupta, 3 under K.N.Shukla, and one each under T.N.

1073
1073

Research Degrees :

Dikshit and B.K.Misra. 3 candidates secured their first doctorate degree in Economics and Political Science each - 2 under B.M. Sharma and 1 under J.C.Sharma ; and in Economics one each under R.K.Mukherji, Baljit Singh and S.D.Misra. M.Wahid Mirza, who had retired duly completed the supervision work of all the candidates working under him. As such, one finds 4 candidates including a lady securing their doctorate under his supervision in Arabic and Islamic Culture and civilization. While Wahid Mirza was an erudite scholar, sincere and devoted to his work, his department and its subsequent Heads in the two decades to follow, made their D.Litt in Arabic Civilization rather cheap. Candidates without any knowledge of Arabic could secure their D.Litt from this Department. One such candidate as well secured a lectureship in that department. Ehteshan Husain produced only one Ph.D. in Urdu and so also A.C.Banerji did the same in Sanskrit. Both the teachers left the university to join as Professor-Head at Allahabad and Gorakhpur respectively. One candidate secured his Ph.D. in English under the supervision of D.Mitra, who had already retired. Some of the candidates in the list of doctors include teachers already working or later on absorbed in this departments as Asstt. Professors/Lecturers. These were Lakshmi Dutt Thakur, who retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science in 1992 ; Tapan Kumar Majumdar (Sociology), Ejaj Ahmad (Arabic), Shankar Lal Yadava (Hindi), Savitri Shukla (Hindi) and Pratap Narain Tandon (Hindi). The list includes 5 lady candidates securing their doctorates.

In the Faculty of Science, besides D.P.Madan (D.Sc.), 20 secured their doctorate - 8 in Chemistry, 6 in Zoology, 4 in Mathematics, and one each in Geology and Physics. The list includes two Assistant Professors - Ramesh Chandra Srivastava

Research Degree :

number
the/or candidates

(Physics) and Ram Chandra Agarwal (Chemistry). The former stayed on here and retired as a substantive Reader, while the latter left for Varanasi sometime late in sixties and retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry. No lady candidate's name figures in the list. In the Faculty of Commerce, one secured his doctorate in Applied Economics under O. P. Gupta, and two in Commerce under K. C. Sarkar.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of M.D.'s include 2 each in Physiology and Pathology, and one each in Forensic Medicine, Social Medicine and Public Health, and Tuberculosis - all under the supervision of the respective Heads of the department. 10 candidates secured their Doctorate in Medicine under B. B. Bhatia. In Surgery - 8 secured their Master's degree under S. C. Misra. These include G. P. Agarwal, who retired sometime back as Professor of Surgery and one lady candidate Saraswati Devi Gupta. The Ophthalmology quota of Master's in Surgery was 6 - all under S. P. Gupta, 2 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 3 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 3 in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology - popularly called E. N. T. They all worked under the supervision of their Heads - A. D. Engineer, B. N. Saha and R. N. Misra respectively.

Convocation :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on December 17, 1958. The Governor-Chancellor, V. V. Giri, presided over the function and K. S. Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, delivered the Convocation Address. Krishnan in his address made a strong plea for the integration of scientific knowledge to make it deep-rooted in the traditions of the country and to bring upon it the humanising influence of classic, the humanities and religion. He asked the students to dedicate them-

selves to the highest ideal of seeking truth, of continuous study and propagation of knowledge. They should shun narrow specialisation and the ivory tower approach to knowledge. The knowledge which man had acquired was little compared to what he had still to seek. Every new discovery opened up vast vistas of knowledge which could be acquired and utilised for human welfare only; if it was integrated, consolidated and humanised. The learned scientist pointed out that the course of history might be stopped but scientific advancement would go on. Asking the students to dedicate themselves to 'tapasya' or search for truth he said that 'tapasya' meant 'study by any one of the numerous known methods of observation, experimentation and propagation of knowledge and ideas. In the words of Krishnan, 'study was a continuous and life-long process. The frontiers of knowledge were expanding rapidly and there was no end of it. The trend towards narrow specialisation led to a general imbalance of knowledge and hampered the growth of an integrated human personality.

The Convocation was a hundred minute affair. A record number of 3726 candidates received their degree and diplomas. The Convocation Week had as well a number of other functions and some distinguished guests were invited to deliver a course of special lectures. The invitees included J.N. Jeffers, J.H. Richardson, Sidney Hook, R.K. Mukherji and B. Mukherji. The Students Union as well organised a number of functions of social and literary nature. A number of Symposiums were also held on important subjects like 'Socialism through Sarvodaya'.

The University Library :

With the availability of grants from the University Grants Commission and also due to the increase in the enrolment figure,

the University Library could add a large number of books and periodicals. A special grant of Rs. 5,000/- from the U.P. Government enriched the Text Book Section. In all during 1958, the number of books added to the Library was 9965, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,74,384. This includes 914 Hindi books and 449 Urdu and Persian books. The Library received 824 current periodicals showing an increase of 291 over the last year's figure. Sixty periodicals were received as gifts from various agencies and embassies. The manuscript section had an addition of 5 to its number. The generous gift of books from individuals included the Library of Aditya Prasad Advocate by his wife, as also the Library of his father-in-law by P.N. Masaldan. The Wheat Loan Exchange Programme as well added some books to the Library. The number of membership in 1958 was 2743 including 528 members of the Bonarji Library. During the year 83,816 books lent out for home reading. The Bonarji Library had 3188 books in this section. The Library timings were fixed between 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. for the Reading Room and on holidays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. The Reference Section was equally popular with the students as also the Text Book one for deserving poor students. In order to meet the increasing demand for Text Books, several copies were purchased out of the grant of Rs.8000/- for this purpose. The annual inventory of 1956-57 showed the loss of 175 books costing Rs. 1300/-.

Students Union :

The inauguration of the Students Union was done by V.V. Giri on December 5, 1958. Among the distinguished speakers invited to address the members were P.C. Ghosh, Manu Shal Shah, Lakshmi Raman Acharya, Ram Manohar Lohia, Triloki Singh, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Prakash Veer Shastri, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Ramaswami

Narka-r, Krishna Menon, C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, inaugurated the Annual Day on March 20, 1958. An international delegation comprising student leaders of Sumatra, Burma, Malaya and Australia visited the university. The Union as well organised various programmes of literacy, social and cultural nature during the Convocation Week.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 19.95 lacs from fees, rent of houses etc. during the year 1957-58. Grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources aggregating to Rs. 78.45 lacs were received as under : Central Government Rs. 3.72 lacs ; State Government Rs. 27.31 lacs, and other sources Rs. 0.9 lacs. Medical College receipts include State Government Rs. 20.60 lacs and additional contribution of Rs. 26.73 lacs for G.M. & Associated Hospitals. The total expenses for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 83.56 lacs as below : University Rs. 41.22 lacs ; K.G. Medical College Rs. 19.67 lacs ; G.M. and Associated Hospitals Rs. 23.27 lacs. The State Government could wipe out a part of the deficit of the university amounting to Rs. 15.84 lacs in the year 1956-57, 57-58 and 1958-59, but at the close of the year 1957-58 the deficit in the University Budget was Rs. 21.74 lacs and Rs. 18.87 lacs in the King Georges Medical College Budget, including Rs. 1.31 lacs of the B.M.B.S. Course and G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. The major item responsible for the deficit was the Dearness allowance to ministerial and inferior staff of the University which remained uncovered.

1959

Obituary - ^{ies} Raja Maharaj Singh

This year is noted for several changes in the administration of the university and its tone and tenor. While V.V. Giri

and K.A. Subramania Iyer continued to hold the office of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor respectively, C.B. Gupta, the Honorary Treasurer finding his seat rather hot for him, proceeded on four month's leave and subsequently resigned from November 9, 1959. K.D. Tewari, Registrar, was appointed Treasurer in his place. The University sustained a great loss by the sad death of Raja Maharaja Singh who was Vice-Chancellor of the university for some time. He had succeeded S.M. Habibullah and both belonged to the Taluqdar class and also to the State Civil Service. Maharaj Singh had piloted the Lucknow University Bill in 1920 and had an occasion to deliver the Convocation address late in the forties. He was India's High Commissioner in South Africa before retiring from the Government service. The university welcomed him in 1935 at a tea party given in his honour by the Union Executive. I had attended that party as a member and was introduced to him. The Badshah Bagh area, where the University stands, was actually his family's property. Two small graves of some children of the family still lie in a small conical park adjoining the canal.

S.N. Das Gupta :

Another loss to the university was in the death of S.N. Das Gupta, Retired Professor of History. He was a quiet, sophisticated fellow, who did not meddle in university politics. Unlike some of the colleagues in the Department who indulged in mud slinging to and to a certain extent character and academic performance assassination, he kept his cards to his chest. He was extremely soft-spoken, benign and cooperative. He had officiated as Head of the Department of History when it was not bifurcated, and later on acted independently before division into Western History and Medieval and Modern Indian History.

and the University continued to hold the office of the

Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor respectively. The latter was

temporarily transferred during his absence for his personal

reasons and subsequently resigned from November 2.

Dr. K. S. Lakshmi, Assistant, was appointed Treasurer in his

place. The University sustained a great loss by the death

of this noblest group who was Vice-Chancellor of the University

for some time. He had succeeded in his position and was

in the forefront of the work and also in the State (Dr. Lakshmi)

which had helped the University to rise in 1950 and had an

occasion to deliver the Convocation address in the year.

He was India's first Commissioner in South India before retiring

from the Government service. The University was proud of him in 1952

at a party given in his honour by the Union Executive.

He had attended that party as a member and was introduced to him.

The learned group also, while the University's work, was actually

his family's property. Two small groups of some children of the

family still live in a small corner of the campus.

Dr. Lakshmi

continued to be the University and in the year of 1953.

He had been a member of the University and was a member of the

University, who had been in the University for some time.

Some of the collection in the University was donated in 1953

to and to a certain extent, the University had received a

large collection, which was given to the University.

extremely well-known, which was given to the University.

in the year of the University of History and was not interested

and later in the University of History and was not interested

University of History and was not interested

Gaya Prasad Dikshit :

Gaya Prasad Dikshit, who had retired but slightly earlier, was a good Sanskrit teacher first in the Mahila College and later on in the university from where he retired as Assistant Professor/Lecturer. Although he had enrolled himself for Ph.D. in Sanskrit and was a fellowship holder but he did not submit his thesis. He was at best a devoted teacher and student's friend and guide. J.C.Ghosh, Member, Planning Commission, who also died this year, was not directly connected with the university but was a member of some of its Bodies.

New Buildings :

The construction of the Post-Graduate (Humanities) Block was completed during the year and the Departments of Education, Economics and English were transferred to this complex with a total plinth area of 44,130 sq.ft. divided equally between the Ground and the First floor. It provided accommodation for 6 Large Lecture Halls, 6 medium-sized Lecture Halls, 24 Tutorial Rooms, one large Hall for Common Room, and a Museum, 6 Lecture Rooms, 6 Assistant Professors Rooms, 3 Professors Rooms and 3 other rooms. The opening ceremony of the building was performed by C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, on December 2, 1959. In the King Georges Medical College Campus, the building for the Chest Surgery Unit and the Orthopaedics Extension building were completed. Others in the process of completion were the new Surgical Block, the Medical Out-patients Department and that of the Queen Mary's Out-Patients Department.

Enrolment :

The total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts 1504 ;

Science 1442 ; Commerce 794 ; Law 1424 ; Medicine (K.G. Medical College 1066; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 504 ; Ayurveda (Lucknow) 95. The total number of lady students was 1230, and that of Research Scholars 407. Besides these 42 foreign scholars were also on the rolls of the university. The total number of students in Halls was : Canning College Halls 1212 ; K.G. Medical College Halls 709. The above number includes 224 students in Girls Halls. The number of students in the Associated Colleges - including the two new ones added to the list making the total 13, was as follows : I.T. College - B.A. 173, B.Ed. 24, B.Sc. 41 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 616, B.Ed. 73 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 51 ; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 91 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 114, B.Sc. 194, Dip. Phy. Edu. 207 ; Kanya Kubja - B.A. 264, B.Sc. 351, B.Com. 119 ; Shia - B.Sc. 220 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 215, B.Sc. (Pre.) 43 ; Vidyananda Hindu - B.A. 582 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 107, B.Sc. 157 ; Loreto Convent - B.A. 44, Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree - B.A. I - Nil ; Khurkhunji Girls - B.A. I 14. The last two were granted affiliated status this year.

Important Changes in the Staff :

In the Faculty of Arts, S.P. Misra, Assistant Professor of English, resigned on his confirmation as Head of the Department of English, Gorakhpur University. B.N. Chaturvedi of the same department was granted leave to proceed to U. K. in September 1959 to join as a Commonwealth Inter-Change scholar. Pratibha Deb, Assistant Professor of Education, resigned. R.K. Dixit was appointed Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology and A.B.L. Awasthi and K.K. Saxena were appointed Assistant Professors in the department. K.P. Misra, Assistant Professor of Political Science, was granted leave for the session 1959-60 ex-India to join John Hopkins University in U.S.A. I.D. Sharma

of the same department was granted leave without pay for one year to accept the appointment of Reader in Political Science at the Punjab University. In the Economics Department, Nasir Ahmad Khan, who was on deputation with the Planning Commission, rejoined his duties in July 1959, while Shri Dhar Misra sought leave to join as whole-time Joint Director, Sharda Canal Evaluation Project of the Planning Commission. Sushil Chandra, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social work, returned from the States and joined the University on January 11, 1959. So also A.B. Bose, Assistant Professor in Socialwork, resumed his duties in the university on return from the Town Planning Organization, Ministry of Health, Government of India, for two years. T.N.Madan and D.K.Sen, Assistant Professors of Anthropology, also returned from study abroad. The former obtained his Ph.D. from the Australian National University. T.K.Majumdar was appointed as Assistant Professor of Sociology against the newly created post. Several distinguished scholars visited the university as Visiting Professors during the year under review. These include Norman.H.Davis, Fulbright, Visiting Lecturer in American History in the Department of Political Science; Richard J.Parvis joined the Department of Sociology and Social work as F.C.M. Field Social work Consultant. The same Department also welcomed R.Schennenhorn from the Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University, U.S.A.

In the Faculty of Science, M.C.Saxena, C.B.Sharma and G.N.Dutt, Assistant Professors of Physics, returned from U.K. on the expiry of their study leave. All the three obtained their doctorate degree from the Universities of Southampton, London and Manchester respectively. So also M.P. Khare of the Chemistry Department obtained D.Phil (Nat) from the University of Basel,

Switzerland. His period of study leave was, however, extended up to January 1960. While Ram Gopal, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, returned from U.S.A. and joined the Department, T.N. Srivastava of the same department left for Canada for higher study. R.P. Rastogi left the university to join the Punjab University as Reader, and R.C. Menotra and K.C. Joshi of the same department continued to be on leave without pay in their new assignments. U.K. Shukla, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, was granted leave for two years to join the American University, Beirut, as Visiting Professor in Mathematics. The Sister Department of Statistics had A.R. Roy as the new Professor Head in April 1959. This department had some more changes. Siya Ram, Assistant Professor of Statistics, continued to be in the States on study leave, and A.L. Nagar in Holland. B.P. Achikari, whose claim was overlooked, left the university to join the Institute of Social Science, Agra University, as Professor of Statistics. S.B. Bhatia, Assistant Professor of Geology, joined the Punjab University as Reader in Geology. A.D. Kharkwal of the same department returned from study leave. The Zoology Department had four of its Assistant Professors - P.D. Gupta, R. Rakshapal, S.P. Gupta and H.B. Tewari on study leave while Suresh Singh was on another year's extension of leave without pay to continue as Professor at the Institute of Veterinary Sciences at Izzatnagar. S. N. Das Gupta, Professor Head of the Botany Department, had his leave without pay extended to continue as Member of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal. S.K. Pande, the officiating Professor of Botany, retired on February 11, 1959 and A.R. Rao took over as officiating Professor and Head of the Department. Rachael John, Assistant Professor of Botany, continued to be on leave for her Post-Doctorate Research in the University of California.

The Faculties of Law and Commerce had a few minor changes in the staff. Sraddha Kumari, Assistant Professor of Law, joined the Indian Law Institute, Delhi, as a Project Director for a period of two years. R.K.Goel, another Assistant Professor, returned after two years stay at the University of Michigan as a Research Scholar. In the Faculty of Commerce, R.M.Lall, Assistant Professor of Commerce, proceeded on Study Leave for 10 months from September 16, 1959. Other Assistant Professors, already on leave or on assignment elsewhere, had their period of leave without pay extended by another year. These included I.N. Kapoor, S.R.K.Rao and the Senior Readers/Assistant Professor Shyam Lal Sharma.

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes. G.N. Kacker, Lecturer in Anatomy, continued to be on leave, H.C.Verma, Reader in the Department was granted a year's study leave for higher studies, and A.C.Das was appointed officiating reader. H.C.Tandon, Lecturer in Physiology, was appointed Reader in Medical College, Srinagar. S.C.Bagchi took over as Medical Officer-cum-Lecturer in the department of Social & Preventive Medicine. Another addition in the same department was that of Y.S.Murti on January 2, 1959 followed by that of P.C.Jain a fortnight later. This Department also had a W.H.O. Visiting Professor A.Leslie Barke of the Cambridge University from October 14, 1959. M.U.Khan, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, was appointed part-time Professor and Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine from December 1, 1959. The Rockefeller Foundation was helpful in providing opportunities to several members of the teaching faculty to visit various institutions relating to their departments in U.K., U.S.A. and the Scandinavian countries. I.N.Chawla, Professor and Head of the Department of Dentistry, returned after visiting these

countries in January 1959 and B.N.Sinha of the Department of Orthopaedics, who also went abroad under this Foundation Scheme, returned home a month later. The same Foundation as well offered Fellowship to N.L.Sharma, Reader in Pediatrics to undergo advanced training in the subject at the Harvard Medical School, Boston (U.S.A.). He returned in the first week of August 1959. A few months later Leela Verma, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, returned in November 1959 after undergoing advanced training in the States. R.S.Nanda, Lecturer in Dentistry, left on leave to the U.S.A. for higher studies and M.N.Mathur was appointed temporary Honorary Lecturer in Dentistry. The Faculty of Ayurveda had D.N.Sharma as Part-time Principal-cum-Superintendent, State Ayurvedic College and Hospital. Sharma had earlier retired as Director of Medical Health, U.P.Government. P.K.Bhattacharya was appointed as Part-time Lecturer in Pharmacology.

Research :

This year 57 students were admitted to the Doctorate and 67 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Vishnumitra Misra and Udal Shan Singh secured their D.Litt in Hindi under Din Dayal Gupta. The former had 'Western Influence on Hindi Drama' (since 1950) and the latter worked on 'Philosophy of Tulsidas'. The break-up of the successful Ph.D.'s department-wise was English 3, Philosophy 2, Psychology 2, Education 1, History 1, Political Science 2, Economics 3, Sociology 2, Urdu 1, Hindi 10 and Mathematics 1. The quota of supervisors was Kali Prasad 4 - one in Philosophy and 3 in Psychology, Baiji Singh 3 - 2 in Economics and 1 in Sociology, Bhagirath Misra and Saryu Prasad Agarwal - 3 each in Hindi. T.N.Lakshit - Hindi 2 and all others - A.V.Rao, Naresh Chandra and D.Mitra (English), N.K.Devaraja (Philosophy), R.B.Mathur (Education), N.L.Chatterji (History),

G.N. Dhawan and P.N. Masaldan (Political Science), V.B. Singh (Economics), Radha Kamal Mukherji (Sociology), Yusuf Husain Mosvi (Urdu), B.K. Misra & P.N. Tandon (Hindi) and R. P. Agarwal (Mathematics) - one each. Among the candidates who successfully completed their career in the University were Vimla Agarwal and Narendra Nath Srivastava who both retired as Professor of Psychology and Economics respectively. Pyare Lal Rawat was not so lucky and he could not improve his academic status.

In the Faculty of Science, there were 21 Ph.Ds. - 8 in Chemistry, 6 in Botany, 4 in Zoology and 3 in Mathematics. The score of the Physics Department was extremely poor with only one securing his lower doctorate degree between 1956-59. In 1958 - one candidate Mahendra Pratap Madan had his D.Sc. and Ramesh Chandra Srivastava his Ph.D. - both under P.N. Sharma. It seems that the Head wanted to have all the credit to himself and was not encouraging his colleagues. The three senior colleagues Vachaspati and Gokhale were distinguished psychists - the former went to Allahabad as Professor and the latter finally ended his career as Professor Head in the Lucknow University after changing situations mid way. Among the supervisors, A.C. Chatterji had 3 candidates, A.B. Sen 2 and L.N. Mukherji, T.N. Srivastava and S.S. Tewari one each. In Botany, 4 candidates had worked under S.N. Das Gupta and 2 under D.C. Bhattacharya. There was an equitable distribution of the candidates securing their doctorate in Zoology amongst M.B. Lal, S.M. Das, P.D. Gupta and Ram Rakshapal with one each. So also in Mathematics the supervision of the three candidates was done under S.K. Bose, S.C. Mitra and A. Sharma. Among the successful candidates, Ramudhar in Botany and Amar Nath Mehra (Mathematics) were connected with the University till the end of

their academic career. Mehra got his professorship by personal promotion and was for some time Acting Head of the Department. His brilliant academic career - all through First class from Matric to M.Sc. - seems to have ended with his tenure as permanent Reader/promotee Professor. The Professorship was not a cadre one and he was equally disinterested in research while in service and even afterwards. Ramudhar died while still in service.

The Commerce Faculty this year had also its share of 5 candidates securing their doctorate - 4 in Commerce under K.C. Sarkar and 1 in Applied Economics under Guru Dutt. This Reader did not bother to secure a doctorate degree which was necessary for him before confirmation as a Reader. He of course retired as Reader - Head of the Applied Economics Department and had also functioned for many years as Dean, Faculty of Commerce. His pupil Krishna Kumar Saksena, who secured his doctorate under him, did secure his professorship in Applied Economics and was also the Dean of the Faculty for several years.

In the Faculty of Medicine, R.C. Shukla, the Professor Head, produced 5 Doctors of Medicine in Physiology. These include Deoki Nandan Khanna, who retired recently as Professor-Head of the Department. The Pharmacology quota was 4 under M.L. Gujral its Professor-Head. Krishna Kumar Tangri was one of the recipients and he also retired lately as Professor-Head and for a few months Acting Principal of the Medical College. In the Department of Pathology, there were seven candidates securing their Doctorate in Medicine - all under R.N. Tandon. Radiology had only one. In Medicine, between the two Professors B.B. Bhatia and S.S. Misra there were 13 candidates - 7 under the former and 6 under the latter who secured their Doctorate degree. These include Badri Nath Tandon who distinguished himself at the All-India Institute

of Medical Science and secured International recognition, as also in India with the title of Padma Bhushan. There was only one Master in Surgery in Anatomy and 10 in Surgery, including Ragha-vendra Pratap Sahi, the present Head of the Department of Surgery and Ram Singh, who had a good record at Amsterdam in Holland. All the candidates worked under S.C.Misra. The candidates securing M.S. in Opthalmology numbered 10, all under Satya Pal Gupta. There was one M.S. in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and 6 in Orthopaedics - all under the respective Heads of the departments. 5 candidates secured their M.S. in E.N.T. under R.N.Misra. These include Manohar Lal Bhatia who in due course became the Professor-Head of this Department.

Libra-ry :

This year was equally remarkable for the University Tagore Libra-ry with the addition of 9359 books, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,83,743. With the increase in the number of students on rolls, the scope in the activities of the Library had equally widened and there was increase in all the Sections of the Library. Besides the number of books added to the Library, 760 Journals were also added. Out of these 46 were received as free gifts and the rest as gifts from various Embassies and agencies. 90 manuscripts were added bringing the total to 1752. The Bonarji Library had a stock of 3300 books and a membership of 426. The Art Gallery had to be converted into Research Rooms to meet the needs of the growing number of research scholars. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Prof. Mrs. M.J.Nim Koff of the Florida State University, U.S.A., Wilfried Gage and Eobalir Kampmann from the German Consulate, Calcutta, Dorothy Parker of the Rockefeller Foundation, New Delhi, Sara.M. Milley of U.S.I.S. Library, New Delhi, Lesow Pegbok from Warsaw,

Poland, Le Van of the University of Hue (Viet Nam) and S.R. Ranganathan, Chairman, Library Committee of the University Grants Commission.

Selection Committees and
on appointments

The formation of Selection Committees for the appointment of Professors and Readers and Lecturers had undergone some changes under the Statutes following the Lucknow University Amendment Act 1956. Basic qualifications were laid down for all the posts under Essential and Desirable stipulations. The purpose of doing so was to select the best possible persons at the levels of Professor and Reader. The Lecturers too had to possess a uniformly good academic record. The candidate at the Professor's level was expected to possess reputation for scholarship on the basis of his contribution in his discipline. This was certainly desirable and in foreign universities the prospective candidate had to seek recommendation from eminent persons in their field testifying to their abilities and suitability for the post. The Professors were generally elected in the first instance on the basis of their reputation for scholarship, and their satisfactory performance during the first term of appointment ensured their permanent appointment in the university. Here in our university there was no such criterion of assessment. The person commanding the support of the Vice-Chancellor and/or the important members of the Selection Committee from amongst the nominees of the Executive and Academic Councils could have permanent appointment till he attains the age of superannuation. The new Statutes provided for the appointment of 3 Experts for the posts of Professors and Readers and 2 for Lecturer's post, but of which at least 2 must be present in the Selection Committee for the higher posts and 1 for that of the

and the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago.
 Chairman, Library Committee of the University Grants
 Commission.
Selection Committee
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 ment in the university. Here in our university there was no such
 criterion of assessment. The person commanded the support of the
 Vice-Chancellor and/or the departmental members of the selection
 committee from amongst the academic staff of the university and the
 faculty could have permanent appointment. All the other posts were
 of temporary nature. The posts were provided for the appointment
 of 3 experts for the posts of Professors and Readers and 1 for
 Lecturers' posts. But at the time of the first appointment in the
 selection committee for the higher posts and 1 for the

Lecturer. Further, at the upper level, the selected candidate was required to have the support of at least one expert. The names of experts were conveyed to the Chancellor by the Vice-Chancellor. The former conveyed his consent and then the Selection Committee was conveyed. The system of maintaining panel of experts for each subject in all the faculties had not come into force by that time. Despite all the formalities observed in the selection of candidates for appointments in the teaching faculties, there were many lapses and legal writs were filed in the Courts of Law for the issue of injunction against appointments made in a malafide manner. There was provision for moving the Chancellor before rushing to the Court and filing a writ petition. This was generally done by the aggrieved party and the appointment was considerably delayed.

Reference may now be made to the specific case of the author of this 'History of the University' who could not secure his professorship here in 1959 December. He was the holder of the two research Degrees of the University of Oxford - B.Litt and D.Phil and his two dissertations were published and widely acclaimed as good piece of research in Indian and foreign journals and papers. His candidature had the support of Professors of the Universities of London, Oxford, Paris and here in India he was presiding over that very month ^{over} the Ancient India Section of the Indian History Congress. His only drawback or rather the weak point was the rejection of his Lucknow Ph.D. thesis on the 'Kushans' by the Indian Examiners, though his papers on the subject were appreciated 'as some of the best written by Indian scholars' and he was equally congratulated by the French archaeologist Ghirshman who had done excavations in Afghanistan and subscribed to the candidate's view on 'the date of Kanishka'. This young man had also taught Sanskrit

Further, at the upper level, the method of candidature was required to have the support of at least one expert. The names of experts were conveyed to the Chancellor by the Vice-Chancellor. The former conveyed his consent and then the selection Committee was conveyed. The system of maintaining panel of experts for each subject in all the faculties had not come into force by that time. Hence, all the formalities observed in the selection of candidates for appointments in the teaching faculties, there were many lapses and legal writs were filed in the Courts of law on the issue of re-appointment against appointments made in a haphazard manner. There was provision for moving the Chancellor before the Court and filing a writ petition. This was generally done by the aggrieved party and the appointment was consequently delayed.

Reference may now be made to the specific case of the author of this 'History of the University' who could not secure his professorship here in 1939 December. He was the holder of the two research lectures of the University of Oxford - a full and O'Neil and his two dissertations were published and widely acclaimed as good pieces of research in Indian and Islamic literature and religion. The candidature had the support of trustees of the University of London, Oxford, Paris and even in India he was presiding over the very month the Indian Independence Movement of the Indian history Congress. The only drawback of course the week prior was the rejection of his lecture in the session on the 'Karnataka' by the Indian examiners. Though his papers on the subject were expected as some of the best written by Indian scholars and he was specially commended by the French and English scholars who had come to India in 1938 and 1939 and were associated with the candidature. The date of rejection was 1939.

at the University of Oxford for one year. The Selection Committee had all the three old examiners as experts. One of them Mirashi had earlier recommended the award of the Ph.D. to the candidate. The former Head of the Department of History, who was the Internal Examiner though he had not seen the thesis ; before submission, Radha Kumud Mookerji, then a Professor Emeritus, was also an Expert . R.C.Majumdar the third examiner-expert who had followed the academic career of this candidate for more than 15 years as a researcher was then favourably inclined towards him. The Selection Committee consisted of the Vice-Chancellor, K.A.Subramania Iyer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Kali Prasad, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, then a Deputy Minister, and Har Govind Dayal Srivastava representing the two members of the Executive Council. There was none from the Academic Council under the new Statutes. The meeting lasted for an hour. Majumdar fought for this candidate with foreign qualifications and research experience along with published work etc. Radha Kumud supported the other candidate with an unpublished Ph.D. thesis - his solitary contribution and his age factor - being 8 years older though he took his M.A. only 4 years earlier for inexplicable reasons. Other committee members agreed with Radha Kumud and this candidate was appointed Professor without any research qualification or published work. His Ph.D. thesis could see the light of the day fifteen years later, four years after his retirement. This unsuccessful candidate only made a formal representation to the Chancellor who rejected it. He did not seek the intervention of the Court. He was assured by Bahuguna of a personal promotion but this was just a lip sympathy.

This rejection, however, proved a blessing in disguise for him. In May next year he was invited by the Union Public

The University of Oxford for one year. The selection committee
 had all the three old examiners as experts. One of them, I think,
 had earlier recommended the award of the D.S. to the candidate.
 The former Head of the Department of History, who was the internal
 examiner though he had not seen the thesis, advised submission.
 Madan Kumar [corrected], then a collector in service, was also an expert.
 A.C. Majumdar, the third examiner, expert who had followed the academic
 career of this candidate for more than 15 years as a researcher,
 was then decisively inclined towards him. The selection Committee
 consisted of the Vice-Chancellor, K. S. Subramanian Iyer, the Head of
 the Faculty of Arts, K. S. Subramanian, Deputy Minister, and the
 Deputy Minister, and the Government of Madras represented by the
 two members of the Executive Council. There was also from the
 Academic Council under the new Statute. The meeting lasted for
 an hour. Majumdar fought for this candidate with logical quali-
 fications and research experience along with published work etc.
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 His research qualification of published work, the D.S. thesis
 would see the light of the day fifteen years later, four years
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 formal resignation to the Vice-Chancellor who rejected it. He did
 not leave the University of the Govt. but was awarded by Government
 of a personal pension not less than a lakh annually.
 This rejection, however, proved a blessing in disguise.
 In May next year he was invited by the Union Family

Service Commission for talks and offered the post of Professor of Indian History and Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, on a much higher start than the initial salary of the Professor here. This post he accepted since it afforded him an opportunity to widen his academic horizon in an entirely different situation free from tension and contacts with the cream of intelligent pupils belonging to the Indian Administrative, Foreign, Police and Central Services. The ten years time at the Academy was a fruitful exercise in academic contributions. He took voluntary retirement from the Government of India, when the University - his alma mater - needed his services as Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology. This was virtually the return of the old prodigal but on his terms. His salary was protected. Such was the story of the candidate who believed in destiny.

Rushing to the court for the redress of one's grievance has always been time-consuming exercise, fruitless with loss of effort and expenditure. It was, however, a normal feature for those seeking protection/justice from the court, more to damage other's interest than achieving one's objective. Many brilliant teachers failed to improve their status and only landed in a quagmire from which they could not extricate themselves. Actually there is no full-proof system of recruitment, and factors other than academic qualifications have weighed consideration in the past. There have been many cases of juniors or even students securing an edge over their senior colleagues in matter of promotion. A few such cases were those of R.N. Saksena being superceded by Baljit Singh and later on B.K. Gupta, as student of S.S. Nigam being appointed as Professor of Law, superceding his teacher who

The Commission for the first time offered the post of Professor
 of Indian History and Culture to the National Academy of Sciences
 of India, and on a much higher scale than the first salary
 offered to him. This post he accepted since it offered
 him an opportunity to widen his academic horizon in an entirely
 different position. His first term and contract was for three
 years, but he was re-appointed for the Indian Academy, and
 for the first two years and Central Services. The first year of his
 tenure was a fruitful exercise in academic administration, as
 he voluntarily resigned from the Government of India, when he
 was appointed to his present post as Professor
 and Head of the Department of Indian History and Culture.
 This was virtually the re-creation of the old post of
 the Academy. His salary was projected, and was the only of
 the kind who delivered in history.
 According to the order for the payment of his salary
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 then academic qualifications have played a considerable role in
 past. There have been many cases of junior or senior students
 reaching an edge over their senior colleagues in matters of promotion.
 Also, a few such cases were those of students who were suggested
 by their seniors and later on, as a result of their superior
 being appointed as Professor of Law, and others.

who had much better academic record and had considerable experience at the Bar and in the University. Both Saksena and Nigam left the University for other places of position and responsibility.

Public Administration :

Teaching work in M.A. class in Public Administration started in July 1958. In addition to research schemes already under operation, large number of projects submitted by teachers of different departments were sanctioned by appropriate authorities. These include a study of coordination of Planning at the State level in U.P. sanctioned by the Planning Commission, under the supervision of P.N. Masaldan. Another scheme was the 'Socio-Economic Structure of the Lucknow City and Gorakhpur' sanctioned by the Planning Commission under Baljit Singh. The third one was the 'Social Survey of Kanpur' sanctioned by the Planning Commission under D.N. Majumdar.

Help to Students :

At the suggestion of the University Grants Commission, a Poor Boys Aid Fund was instituted out of the grants made by the Commission. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- was made available and the beneficiaries were needy students from different faculties : 295 (Arts), 36 (Science), 61 (Commerce), 94 (Law) and 22 (Medicine).

Disturbances in the University - Allegations against the conduct of a Professor

The University had to face considerable difficulty first at the hands of the class IV staff, consisting of peons and others and then by the students of the Canning College. The lower staff stopped work for claiming dearness on a par with that given to Government employees of the same category. It, however, was of short duration of 12 days only, and the inconvenience was boldly faced by the teachers. The students trouble was of a more serious

who had much better academic record and had considerable experience in the past and in the University. The University for other places of position and responsibility.

Public Administration:

Teaching work in P.A. class in Public Administration started in July 1958. In addition to teaching schemes already under operation, large number of projects submitted by students of different departments were sanctioned by appropriate authorities. These include a study of constitutional planning at the village level in U.P. sanctioned by the Planning Commission, under the supervision of P.N. Mahajan. Another scheme was the study of economic structure of the Lucknow City and Gorakhpur sanctioned by the Planning Commission under S.P. Singh. The third one was the social survey of Kanpur sanctioned by the Planning Commission under D.N. Mahajan.

Help to students:

At the suggestion of the University Grants Commission, a foot boys club was inaugurated out of the grant made by the Commission. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- was made available and the beneficiaries were needy students from different localities. 25 (girls), 35 (boys), 61 (scholarship), 94 (free) and 13 (other) were benefited.

Participation in the University - Allotments against the conduct of a research

The University had to face considerable difficulty in the hands of the class itself, consisting of boys and girls and then by the students of the Central Office. The lower staff stopped work for a long period on a day when they were given a Government employees of the same category. It, however, was of short duration of 13 days only, and the inconvenience was not felt by the students. The students' trouble was of a more serious

nature with acts of gross indiscipline done by a section of that community. The authorities of the university were left with no option but to close four of the faculties sine die. Not only was there gross defiance of the rules and orders of the university, but efforts were made to promote open violence. It was due to the restraint, cooperation and help of teachers at great personal risk, that the situation did not deteriorate for the worse. The Registrar issued a Press Statement on December 11, 1959 tracing the genesis of the trouble, which started after a totally unwarranted aspersions on teachers and administration of the university was made by the President of the Union in a written address at the inaugural ceremony at which C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, was the Chief Guest. Some of the office-bearers of the Union were interested in maligning some teachers. Matters came to a head when a highly damaging and scandalous poster was circulated, and the Executive of the Union recorded certain resolutions, and called a General Body meeting of students during working hours in the quadrangle of the Canning College.- Buildings in spite of the written orders of the Vice-Chancellor prohibiting such a meeting. The Vice-Chancellor was with great difficulty permitted to say a few words but his advice was totally unheeded. The students marched to one of the departments, surrounded it and threw stones and showed a measure of vulgarity and indecency which was hard to imagine. Since then the office-bearers of the Union and a section of the students community took the law into their own hands, held meetings and demonstrations during working hours followed by unseen slogans and indecent conduct. Neither the Vice-Chancellor was listened to, nor the wife of a senior Reader who wanted to refute certain

allegations, allowed to do so. There was threat of damage to persons and property of the Professor. Repeated efforts made by the Vice Chancellor to persuade students to give up their misguided and wrong course of action bore no fruit and it was obvious that no normal academic work was possible in that situation.

The authorities of the university, in the words of the Registrar, were not oblivious of the fact that by and large a substantial part of the student community abstained from participating in such activity but the conduct of those who were bent upon undermining the work of the university, was so ominous that normal functioning of the university was not possible. It was earnestly hoped that those who had brought this unhappy state of affairs to prevail would genuinely regret for their action and allow normalcy to be restored.

Vice-Chancellor's appeal :

Two days later on December 13, the Vice-Chancellor appealed to the students to call off the agitation. In his words, 'I conceive of a university as an institution where a moral force exercised by the Vice-Chancellor, the teachers and the students over one another, should be the basis, not only of day-to-day work but also of the solution of all difficulties which may crop up from time to time'. He was opposed to seeking the aid of the police for solving our problem. But this imposed a special responsibility on all of us to conduct our affairs in such a manner that the question of seeking the aid of the police does not arise at all'. In his words again - 'Can the students honestly say that they conducted their affairs in this manner on the 9th of December when they surrounded the Psychology block ? He had reason to believe that they would all regret what happened

all matters, allowed to do so. There was interest in change to
 process and property of the institution. The student's body
 by the Vice-Chancellor to purchase a building to give up their
 established and wide course of action was not to be. And it was
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Mr. Vice-Chancellor's appeal :

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 not arise at all.' In his words again - 'The students
 necessarily say that they conducted their affairs in such manner
 on the 2nd of December when they witnessed the responsible state
 of the university.'

and if +he was right+ +hey would rise in moral s+ature if +hey expressed +heir regret+ and +hought+ some way of making amends for it+. If +hat+ moral force failed, +he o+her one would inevitably come in and +hen it+ would be difficult+ for anybody to object+.

Character assassination and teachers' resolution :

A meeting of the teachers was held in the staff club on December 9, 1959 and a resolution was passed expressing grave concern at the Students Union organising a malicious campaign of smearing, character assassination and other false propaganda against the teachers of the university culminating that afternoon in an orgy of hooliganism and violent demonstrations in the University Campus. If such acts of vulgarity and violent indiscipline were allowed to go unchecked, life would become virtually impossible in the university. The teachers were convinced that the situation demanded firm action by the university authorities and those responsible for it must be severely punished. While the Resolution demanding firm action by the university was unanimously passed, there was equally a demand by a section of teachers that the integrity of the person concerned need be vindicated by an Enquiry Committee.

The Executive Council and its decision :

At the meeting of the Executive Council held on January 22, the Vice-Chancellor explained the action taken by him on the basis of the decision of the Executive Council dated December 15, 1959, and the circumstances under which he had to seek the help of the District authorities for the protection of property and person within the university. He informed the Council that according to the decision of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council to help the Vice-Chancellor in taking necessary action

and if the case is not settled by the end of the year, it will be referred to the court.

The court has also ordered that the university should not be allowed to do anything which is against the public interest.

If the court finds that the university has acted in a manner which is against the public interest, it may order that the university should be wound up.

It is also possible that the court may order that the university should be placed under the control of the government.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHANDIGARH AND ITS DECISION

A meeting of the teachers was held in the hall on the 1st of December, 1973, and a resolution was passed regarding the decision of the University Council.

The resolution was passed by a majority of 15 out of 20 members of the Council, and it was decided that the university should continue to function as an autonomous institution.

The resolution also stated that the university should not be allowed to do anything which is against the public interest, and it was decided that the university should be placed under the control of the government.

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THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ITS DECISION

The meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 1st of December, 1973, and a resolution was passed regarding the decision of the University Council.

The resolution was passed by a majority of 15 out of 20 members of the Council, and it was decided that the university should continue to function as an autonomous institution.

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against students guilty of misbehaviour, seven students had been expelled from the university. The Committee consisted of the Proctor, Triloki Singh and H.N. Bahuguna with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman. The students reaction was threatening, with the university authorities being held responsible for the consequences if the university was not reopened by January 20. The Council fully endorsed the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor and the Committee members in the interest of the university.

The Students Reaction :

At an emergent meeting of the Executive Council called on February 9, 19 60, the Vice-Chancellor explained the situation since the last meeting of the Executive Council. While considering some proposals for settlement he was all of a sudden served with a notice that one student Rameshwar Dutta Misra 'Mandaa' of B.A. Part II would go on hunger strike, and it actually began from 3.10 P.M. in the Union Building. This was followed by a meeting of four to five hundred students in the Canning College quadrangle under the chairmanship of Jagdish Prasad Agarwal. The opinion in this meeting was divided on the issue of the hunger-strike to force the demand for the withdrawal of expulsion orders. The Executive Council laid down certain guidelines in handling the situation. These included reconsideration of expulsion order only after a real repentance had been shown by the expelled students individually, the unconditional giving up of hunger-strike, convening a meeting of all the teachers to be addressed by the Vice-Chancellor who was to meet the Press frequently by holding Press Conference.

The Vice-Chancellor's resignation & the Council :

Ten days later at another meeting of the Executive Council, the first item on the agenda was consideration of the letter No. MIS/3.3. dated February 16, 1960 from the Chancellor accepting the resignation of K.A. Subramania Iyer from the Vice-Chancellorship of the university and calling upon the Council to send its recommendation for the next Vice-Chancellorship. As the notice was too short for considering this important matter, the meeting was adjourned to a later date. The Vice-Chancellor Subramania Iyer who was presiding, informed the Council that he had discussed proposals on behalf of the students with the members of the Consultative Committee that the terms offered on behalf of the students should be accepted. The Vice-Chancellor wanted the students to withdraw the hunger-strike and the agitation unconditionally and to express regret for what they had done. He pointed out that in fact this was for the first time that students in a general body had expressed regret for anything they did. In the end, he informed the Council that he had withdrawn the expulsion order passed by him against certain students. The Council noted the report of the Vice-Chancellor and the action he had taken. There is no reference to the approval of the action as was recorded in previous meetings' minutes. Iyer, it seems, was not happy with the situation and as such had tendered his resignation which was accepted by the Chancellor.

The battle for succession :

The battle for succession began five days later. At the meeting of the Executive Council on February 24, 1960 four names were proposed from amongst the members of the Executive Council - Kelli Prasad, B.N. Das Gupta and B.B. Bhatia. Surat Bahadur Shah also had his name included. Incidentally all the four were present

in that meeting. At the next meeting of the Executive Council on March 2, 1960 as a result of voting the names of Kali Prasad, Bir Bhan Bhatia and B.N. Das Gupta were recommended for consideration by the Chancellor. Surat Bahadur Shah was eliminated. The Chancellor approved Kali Prasad's name and he was appointed Vice-Chancellor for a full term of 3 years on Rs. 2000/- per month and rent free Bungalow. Kali Prasad was present in the meeting and he expressed his gratitude to the Chancellor and the members of the Executive Council.

In retrospect:

The resignation of Suoramanian Iyer immediately after the suspension of the students agitation and the Vice-Chancellor's acceptance of the terms as also the withdrawal of the suspension order - and the acceptance of the resignation by the Chancellor without any delay - did cause some suspicion to an intelligent mind. Further, the Executive Council only reported the explanation of the Vice-Chancellor without according thanks to him for normalising the situation is equally intriguing. It seems that some sort of conspiracy was being hatched by some prominent members of the Executive Council with the support of the State Government to dislodge Iyer and get Kali Prasad appointed as Vice-Chancellor. He was, however, offered a low key appointment which he did accept to save his face and honour. In an interview to the Press he pointed out that his research work was suffering and it would be congenial for him and his research to switch over to the Sanskrit University where he would find the academic atmosphere more congenial and ample scope for research. There also he did not stay for long. It seemed that he was not cut for a post of great administrative responsibilities and challenges. Iyer held the office of the Lucknow University Vice Chancellor till the end of March 1960 and

handed over charge to his successor Kali Prasad, the man, whom he tried to shield against the wrath of the students only a month earlier. Such is the irony of destiny? The Chancellor Giri as well handed over charge of the office on June 30, and B. Ram Krishna Rao assumed office as Governor-Chancellor from July 1, 1960.

Iyer's Vice-Chancellorship - An Assessment :

Subramania Iyer, like Radha Kamal Mukherji, had the longest inning in the Lucknow University. Radha Kamal had a year-to-year renewal of his ~~term of three years~~ tenure while Iyer could not complete his full term of three years. He was a duly elected Vice-Chancellor as a consensus candidate of both the groups in the Executive Council - the Pro-Gupta one and the Rest. Gupta wanted to be the Vice-Chancellor, if unanimously elected. This was not possible. He later on resigned as Treasurer of the university - a post which he held for more than a decade. His personal interest in the university and its working, with university professor standing at his door like dervish for favour and patronage, was acceptable to him. There were several cases of personal promotions of his proteges. It was equally reported that a number of appointees were men of his choice and even of his community. His group dominated in the Executive Council and several University professors lost favour with him and met their Waterloo. Both A.N. Singh and R.V. Singh suffered from tension due to differences with him. A.N. Singh was accommodated by the Chief Minister Sampurnanand at Nainital but he did not live long. R.V. Singh was visited by C.B. Gupta the night before his fatal heart attack. It is said that they had discussions on university matters which only excited Singh with the rise of his blood pressure and he died the same night. Iyer too had to depend on Gupta's group

in the Council but he was interested in keeping others also in good humour. It seems that in matters of appointments he had to submit to others. He told me in 1964 that he felt guilty that he could not do anything for me at the time of the selection of the post of Professor of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology. I told him that I had no regret and no complaint against him. He enjoyed my respect and one fine evening in seventies, I got a ring from him inviting me to dinner at his place with A.V. Rao, who too had retired as Vice-Chancellor after two terms in 1968, as the other invitee. We had long talks about men and matters. I had occasion to interview Iyer early in 1980 to record his views on the university in earlier days and in later fifties, as also about his Sanskrit Department. He was not happy with the situation. He did not stay long at Varanasi as well and after a couple of months resigned from there to concentrate on his research work. He published an annotated commentary on Bhartrihari's VakyaPADiYa of which he presented a copy to me. He died in Poona early in eighties while still engaged in research work.

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 of which he presented a copy to me. He died in 1988 early in
 April while still engaged in research work.

CHAPTER IIITHE UNIVERSITY IN THE SIXTIES
THE DECADE OF THE DEANS - AS VICE-CHANCELLORS

The sixties mark the beginning of a decade of three University Deans functioning as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, except for a short break of a couple of months when all the U.P. Universities had Retired Judges of the High Court appointed as Interim Vice-Chancellors. Kali Prasad's appointment as the Patriarch of the university was rather surprising. People could not believe that the person who only three months earlier was under cloud could be appointed Vice-Chancellor of this seat of learning. Memories are no doubt short - the more so in the case of students who early in April were more interested in their studies, so there was no ripple in the otherwise placid atmosphere of the university. Kali Prasad took over on the 1st of April, not realizing its significance that only a year and nine days later with a single stroke he would be stripped of his official position. He, however, started his tenure with a bang, involving radical changes, removing the cobwebs in administration and making his presence felt in the city and outside at receptions and parties given in his honour. He shunted off P.C. Mittal, the key-man, who was equally reported to be closer to C.B. Gupta, from the post of P.A. to the Vice-Chancellor to a low key post relating to the U.G.C. matters, with his seat placed in the verandah of the Ram Pal Singh Hall. In his place, Gur Saran Lal Srivastava, who was at one time the P.A. of R.R. Khanna, the Registrar, was promoted and allotted the annexe room close to that of the Vice-Chancellor. It was an attempt to put a brake on the leakage of official matters to outside agencies. Kali Prasad had his favourites at all key posts, including that of the Proctor. The Vice-Chancellor's office was hubbubbing with the presence of his stalwarts, ever ready to obey

his commands. Coffee and Cashewnuts were never in short supply in his office time.

Innovations and Problems :

Certain innovations were made by the new Vice-Chancellor. The University Media was reinforced with the appointment of S.P. Nagendra, Assistant Professor of Sociology as the Editor of the 'University Bulletin' which was issued every month. A special cell was created to keep clippings of all articles and news items relating to the university, properly pasted on note paper, and placed before the Vice-Chancellor every evening for his comments and information. The university as well issued out Press matters. Such releases were either notifications or replies and comments on news items and Letters to the Editors sent by individual readers. The Vice-Chancellor as well went to the lecture rooms and listened to general lectures which were designed for the students. He had ideas about the welfare of the university and its teachers and was equally interested in them. His administrative ability and dynamism were praiseworthy, only his angularities did need rubbing out and egotism had to be subdued. In one of the meetings he gave vent to his feelings that he was prepared for a show down - come what may? There were many hangovers around him for their personal interest, and were behaving like drummers and trumpeters. With the cooperative Executive Council and an equally patronising State Government and the Chief Minister, there was no problem for the new Vice-Chancellor except to mend fences, wipe out deficits, secure more grants and create an aura of progress and prosperity in the university and its people.

Optimaries :

a) D.N. Majumdar

The year 1960 was rather devastating in the history of

the Chairman, College and University were never in such a position
in his office.

Investigation and Control

Cell can investigations were made by the Vice-Chancellor.
The University had been reorganised with the appointment of a
Vice-Chancellor, Professor of Zoology as the head of the
University which was issued every month. A special
cell was created to keep clippings of all articles and news items
relating to the University, properly indexed on note paper, and
placed before the Vice-Chancellor every evening for his reference
and information. The University as well issued on a regular basis
and releases were either notifications or replies and comments
on news items and letters to the Editor sent by local and national
readers. The Vice-Chancellor as well went to the lecture room and listened
to general lectures which were designed for the students. He had
ideas about the welfare of the University and its students and
was especially interested in them. The administrative staff and
officers were personally, only his confidential and most trusted
and efficient had to be selected. In one of his meetings he
have kept to his feelings that he was prepared for a shock.
Now what may? There were many universities around him for their
personal interests, and were behaving like animals and competitors.
The cooperative executive committee and an advisory committee
of the Government, and the whole thing was in a position for
the new Vice-Chancellor to take a hand. He was a wide open
and more people and there was an air of progress and prosperity
in the University and its people.

Conclusion

The year 1950 was a year of development in the history of

the university. The student's agitation had done considerable damage to the academic ethos. The death of some of the brilliant teachers was equally painful. Nature too played its havoc in October 1960 when the city of Lucknow was subjected to unprecedented flood resulting in considerable loss and damage. The sudden death of D.N. Majumdar, Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology and Dean, Faculty of Arts, was a great loss to the university. His daughter probably had premonition. He was well and talked to his daughter on phone when the latter enquired about his health just a few hours before the fatal attack. He had a severe heart attack the same night and in moments he collapsed. One could not believe its veracity when the early morning papers flashed the news announcing his death. Majumdar joined the university late in twenties after a brilliant career at the Calcutta University. He had his Doctorate from the Cambridge University. Here in the University he was in the Economics Department as Lecturer and later on as Reader. He was accorded personal promotion as Professor in the newly created Department of Anthropology. He was a prolific writer, the founder Editor of the Journal 'Eastern Anthropologist'. He was also the Founder Secretary of the Folklore Society. He had gone abroad in 1957 as Overseas Professor, London University, and returned to India in February next year. He was awarded the Annadale Gold Medal by the Asiatic Society of Bengal for outstanding work in Physical Anthropology in Asia during the last three years. The Wenner Green Foundation for Anthropological Research awarded him a grant for the preparation of manuscript on the 'Social Background of Born Criminals (ex. Criminal Tribals of U.P.)'. He was a member of the Standing Committee and of the Central Anthropological Board, Government of India. He was the General President of the second

All-India Sociological Conference held at Patna in 1958. Among his important publications may be mentioned : Nature and Extent of Unemployment among the graduates of Lucknow University.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ; Rural Profiles, An Introduction to Social Anthropology ; Races and Cultures of India, etc. He as well visited England and the continent from April to June 1959 and delivered lectures in many universities. In him the university lost an eminent scholar of international standing and a teacher of fine qualities, full of dynamic spirit.

b) Gopi Nath Dhawan :

Another serious loss to the university was in the death of Gopi Nath Dhawan, officiating Head of the Department of Political Science on August 23, 1960. He was a Gandhian scholar in letter and spirit and had earned his doctorate on the 'Political Philosophy of Gandhiji'. He was held in great esteem for his simplicity and devotion to scholarly pursuits. A frail, lean and thin person dressed in plain open white coat and pant without any tie could be seen coming on foot from his residence to the university. He was an asthmatic patient and as such had poor health.

c) S.K.Pande, Raghunandan Lal, Donnell & Roshan Jahan

Another loss was in the death of S.K.Pande retired Professor of Botany, who was working at the University of Sagar. He had returned to Lucknow and preferred death to confinement in house for failing health and illness. Such was his love for research. The other casualties were those of Raghunandan Lal, retired Professor of Radiology and Principal of the Medical College and Major T.F.O. Donnell, the First Registrar of the University. Km. Roshan Jahan Begam, Principal, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls College, who also died this year, was associated with the growth

all-India Sociological Conference held at Delhi in 1951.

His important publications may be mentioned: Religion and Society

of India, and the religious life of India.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

Introduction to Social Anthropology; Religion and Society; India

etc. He was well-versed in English and the Marathi, and till 1950

June 1950 and delivered lectures in many universities in India.

He was very lost in an immense scholar of international standing

and a teacher of fine qualities, full of dynamic spirit.

Dr. Gopal Nath Dhanoo:

Another serious loss to the University was Dr. Gopal Nath

Dr. Gopal Nath Dhanoo, of the Indian Institute of Social Anthropology, Delhi.

He was a brilliant scholar in 1950. He was a brilliant scholar in 1950.

and religion and had earned his doctorate on the Religion and Society

of India. He was held in great esteem for his scholarship and

devotion to scholarly pursuit. A truly great and wise person

dwelt in plain open white coat and shirt without any adornment.

He was coming on foot from his residence to the University. He

was an enthusiastic patient and as such had great faith.

Dr. K. S. Dhanoo, Khyabandha Lal

Dr. K. S. Dhanoo, Khyabandha Lal

Another loss was Dr. K. S. Dhanoo, retired

Professor of Sociology, who was working at the University of Delhi.

He had returned to Lucknow and presented many to colleagues.

In house for falling health and illness. Only was his love for

research. The other members were those of Khyabandha Lal.

Retired Professor of Sociology and Director of the School of Social

Sciences, U.P., Kanpur. He was a great scholar of the University.

Dr. Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal

Dr. Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal, Khyabandha Lal

and development of the college from its inception.

Retirements and Changes in the Staff :

a) Arts :

Several Professors retired this year including K. all Prasad, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology. Others attaining superannuation and retiring in the year include V.S. Mangalik, Professor and Head of the Pathology Department, C. Chatterjee, R.N. Tandon and B.B. Bhatia, the Professor-Heads of the Departments of Radiology, Tuberculosis and Medicine respectively. They all had distinguished record of service and enjoyed good reputation as scholars. S.C. Verma, Assistant Professor of Chemistry also retired that year.

The important changes in the staff include appointment of S.K. Saksena as Professor of Psychology and Philosophy. He later on resigned and Raj Narain was promoted as Professor and Head. Professor Thomas Storer Fulbright, Visiting Professor of Philosophy, joined the Department of Psychology and Philosophy. The Department of English lost the services of Devaki Rampal (nee Pande) who resigned after her marriage. Ramesh Mohan and Shri Murari Sinha of the same department left for U.K. in October and September 1960 for studies in Applied Linguistics at Edinburgh University and in Phonetics at the University College, London, respectively. S.K. Narain of the same department left for U.S.A. as a Visiting Lecturer at Madison University of Winstonian to specialise in American Literature. S.D. Singh of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology left for London to join the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, on a Research studentship. Another teacher to go on study leave abroad was S.K. Khinduka. R. Schermerhorn of the Department of Sociology, Wes tern Reserve University, left for the United States

after completing one year's period as a Visiting Professor. Two members of the teaching staff of the Department of Sociology and Social Work A.M. Bose and T.K. Majumdar were granted leave to accept appointments at Jodhpur and Punjab Universities. M.R. Alvi of the Department of Oriental Studies in Arabic and Persian Section proceeded on study leave for 2 years to United Arab Republic. N.K. Devaraja was granted two years leave without pay to join the Banaras Hindu University as Gaskwad Professor of Indian Philosophy and Religion. Sashi Ranjan Tewari was appointed as Assistant Professor of Public Administration. Anwar Husain was appointed as Assistant Professor in Arabic and Persian Section of the Oriental Department.

by Science :

In the Faculty of Science, B.G. Gokhale, Assistant Professor of Physics was granted a year's leave without pay to join the post of Senior Reader in Physics in the University of Rajasthan. T.P. Pandya and R.C. Srivastava of the same Department proceeded abroad for advanced training while J.N. Singh returned from the States and joined his Department of Physics. The Chemistry Department had many changes. S.C. Verma retired on attaining superannuation, while R.C. Mehrotra, K.C. Joshi and R.P. Rasogi - all Assistant Professors resigned from the University. M.P. Khare returned from abroad, but R.C. Agarwal and C.S. Pandey both Assistant Professors, continued to be on study leave in Canada and U.K. respectively. In the Department of Mathematics, Ambikeshwar Sharma, Assistant Professor, was granted a year's leave to join the university of Rajasthan, Jaipur as Reader in Mathematics. M.D. Upadhyaya of the same department was granted leave ex. India to join the Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A. and P.C. Chaudhary resigned to join the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria.

In the sister Department of Statistics, Siya Ram returned from abroad, and K.M.Dal was granted leave for study abroad. S.K.Roy was appointed Assistant Professor of Statistics. Among the Life Science Departments S.N.Das Gupta, Professor & Head of the Botany Department, resigned and A.K.Rao continued to officiate as Professor and Head of the Department. The sister Department of Zoology had minor changes, namely the return of P.D.Gupta, Assistant Professor, from abroad; Ram Kaksapal and H.B.Tewari of the same designation proceeded on study leave abroad and Suresh Singh resigned from the university service.

c) Commerce :

The Commerce Faculty had several changes. Anant Pandey took over charge on September 13, 1960 as Head of the Department of Business Administration. R.L.Varshney, Assistant Professor in the same department was granted leave for higher studies abroad. N.M.Lall, Assistant Professor of Commerce, resumed his duties after availing of leave on April 1, 1960 and T.N.Kapoor and S.R.K.Rao, Assistant Professors of Commerce, resigned. Ramesh Kumar Banerji was appointed Assistant Professor of Applied Economics. The solitary change in the Faculty of Law was the resignation of Gyan Swarup Sharma.

d) Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes with the retirement of B.B.Bhatia, Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine. S.S.Misra took over charge as Professor and Head of the Department and K.B.Kumar was appointed officiating Professor of Medicine. R.N.Landon and V.S.Mangalik as also C.Chatterji - Professor-Heads, retired on July 31, 1960 and handed over charge to their successors J.B.L.Mathur, S.P.Gupta and B.N.Dal as Head

of the Department of Tuberculosis, Pathology and Radiology respectively. There was no change in their designations. The promoted ones and new appointments as Readers included M.L.Bhatia of B.N.T., M.K.Mehra (Ophthalmology) and M.K.Goel (Orthopaedic Surgery). A. Charan was appointed Professor of Thoracic Surgery. The appointments at the level of Lecturers were D.Dayal (B.N.T.), K.C.Dary (Ophthalmology), R.N.Misra, K.B.Bhatia and B.N.Singh (Medicine), M.N.Mathur (Dentistry), Jai Gopal Jolly, Sharda Devi Paul and Arundha Ti Gupta (Pathology & Bacteriology). Those returning from leave abroad were V.N.Khanna, Reader in Ophthalmology, and A.Kumar, Lecturer in Radiology. R.S.Nanda, Lecturer in Dentistry, continued to be on leave and Tara Chand, Reader in Surgery, was granted leave for advanced training in Cardio-vascular surgery under the Colombo Plan Fellowship. Sharad Kumar, Lecturer in Pathology, was granted leave to accept the appointment of Professor of Pathology at Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi. The sister Faculty of Ayurveda had G.D.Sharma appointed as Principal-cum-Superintendent of the State College of Ayurveda. Other appointments at the Lecturer level include Radha Sharma (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), K.D.Sharma in Physics and Chemistry and D.K.Singh Chauhan in Botany and Zoology. R.S.Singh and R.P.Tripathi, Lecturers in Dravyaguna and Ayurvedic Medicine resigned.

Enrolment :

During 1960-61, the number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts - 3398, Science - 1429 ; Commerce - 789, Law - 1284, Medicine - K.G. Medical College, Lucknow - 945, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur - 694 ; Ayurveda - 116 - Total 8,655. The students residing in Halls in the Canning College included 1078 and in K.G. Medical College

760. The number of students in each of the Associated Colleges during the year was Isabella Thoburn - B.A. 168, B.Ed. 19, B.Sc. 47 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 553, B.Ed. 81 ; Karamat Hussain Muslim Girls - B.A. 57 ; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 103 ; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 43 ; Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya - 36 ; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 37 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 76, B.Sc. 210 ; Kanyakubja - B.A. 95, B.Sc. 375, B.Com. 130 ; Chita - B.Sc. 250 ; Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 235, B.Sc.(Prev.) 116 ; Vidya Hindu - B.A. 597 ; D.A.V. B.A. 114, B.Sc. 155.

Important Developments :

In the Medical College the Internship and Residency training programme was put into operation from July 1, 1960. Under this programme 84 interns, 40 junior residents, 40 senior residents and 20 chief residents were appointed. The Plan envisaged to turn out 1) General Practitioners, 2) Specialists and 3) Junior Teachers. The interns were to rotate in the departments of Medicine, Surgery and one elected subject for four months each. After the first year, out of the 84 interns, 40 were to be selected for training in speciality for two years to work as junior and senior residents enabling them to acquire practical experience in specialised jobs. After the 3rd year, out of the 40 residents, 20 were to be selected as chief residents who had by that time obtained their post-graduate degrees and were in a position to do some teaching as well as supervision work of the residents working under them. The Interns Residents Hostel was duly completed and occupied by the residents. Further, in the Medical Faculty, Pediatrics was separated from the department of Medicine and a separate department was created from 1st October 1960.

Floods and Devastations :

The unprecedented floods in October 1960 subjected the

city of Lucknow in general and the low lying areas, as well as the adjacent buildings close to the banks of Gomati to great devastation. Both the Canning College and Medical College campuses suffered great loss and damage. In the former, the Gomati grounds, the Administrative offices, the old Vice-Chancellors Lodge and the Students' Union building were all under 6 to 10 feet of water facing a strong current for nearly 10 days. In the other campus both the Chakravarti and Sardar Patel Halls and the adjacent residences of the staff were under several feet of water causing damage to buildings and loss to the occupants. The two parts of the city were cut off for several days and communication was completely disrupted. The Hall and other buildings were thrown open to the flood-stricken people and arrangements were made for their food and shelter. Immediate relief work was provided with the cooperation of teachers, students and the State Government. The University buildings suffered several damages and a part of the old Vice-Chancellor's Lodge had to be pulled down. The ground floor in the Students' Union building had caved in and sunk. The University Road passing through the Jamun grove was completely washed away. On a modest estimate the entire loss to the university was estimated at nearly Rs. 5 lacs. The State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,96,000/- for restoration and construction of damaged roads and buildings in the Canning College campus and Rs. 50,000/- for repairs to buildings in the Medical College campus.

Research :

This year 42 students were admitted to the Doctorate and 67 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Satyavrat Singh, Professor-Head of the Sanskrit Department, was the recipient of D.Litt for his contribution of Kashmir to Sanskrit.

city of Lucknow in general and the low lying areas, as well as the adjacent buildings close to the banks of Gomti to treat devastation. Both the Canning College and Medical College campus suffered great loss and damage. In the former, the local grounds, the Administrative offices, the old Vice-Chancellor's house and the students' hostel building were all affected to the extent of water reaching a standing surface. In the latter, the other campus with the Government and private hospitals and the adjacent residences of the staff were almost entirely free of water causing damage to buildings and loss of contents. The two parts of the city were cut off for several days and communication was completely disrupted. The rail and motor buildings were thrown open to the flood water and the arrangements were made for their food and shelter. Immediate relief work was provided with the cooperation of the Government and the State Government. The University buildings suffered several damages and a part of the old Vice-Chancellor's house had to be pulled down. The ground floor of the Government building building had caved in and over. The Government building was damaged enough and the damage done was completely repaired. On a rough estimate the entire loss to the University was estimated at Rs. 1,56,000/- for restoration and maintenance of damaged roads and buildings in the Canning College campus and Rs. 20,000/- for repairs to buildings in the Medical College campus.

During this year 45 students were admitted to the University and of the 45 students of which 20 were boys and 25 were girls. The University was established in 1920 and since then it has been growing steadily and its reputation is increasing day by day.

Poetry' and Savitri Sinha secured the same Degree for her thesis entitled 'Art of Expression in Braj Bhasha Krishna Bhakti Poetry'. Their respective supervisors were K.A. Subramania Iyer and Din Dayal Gupta. There were four recipients of Ph.D. in Philosophy and three in Psychology - two each under N.K. Devaraja and Kali Prasad in Philosophy and Psychology respectively. Surima Das Gupta and Raj Narain supervised one each in Philosophy and H.S. Asthana one in Psychology. R.P. Singh of the Education Department secured his doctorate without any official supervision. In Political Science, one secured his Doctorate under B.M. Sharma while 3 in Sociology and Social Work had Radha kamal Mukherji as their supervisor. Anthropology and Arabic had one each under D.K. Sen and Wahid Mirza. There were two Ph.D.s in Urdu under Yusuf Hussain Mosvi and Shreshan Husain, two in Sanskrit under S.V. Singh and another two under Iyer, the former Head and Vice-Chancellor. Hindi had the maximum number of students to secure their doctorate - two under Bhagirath Misra and one each under B.K. Misra, H.K. Awasthi, V.B. Trivedi and T.N. Dikshit. Kripa Shankar Shukla was the supervisor of the only Ph.D. in Mathematics in the Arts Faculty.

In the Faculty of Science, Chemistry had the largest quota of seven candidates securing their Doctorate, five in Chemistry proper and 2 in Bio-Chemistry. The latter had Krishnan the new Professor Head of Bio-Chemistry as their supervisor. The others quota was R.C. Mehrotra 2 and A.B. Sen, R.P. Rastogi and C.S. Pande one each. In Botany there was one candidate in the successful list who had worked under S.N. Das Gupta and another under M.N. Bose. The two securing Doctorate in Mathematics had R.P. Agarwal and S.K. Bose as their supervisor. The two candidates in the Faculty of Commerce were from the Applied Economics

and Commerce Departments with Gura Dutt and B.N. Das Gupta as their respective supervisors. The teachers working in the university or in some Associated College who secured their Doctorate degree include Prihi Kanji Lal (Mahila Vidyalaya) in Philosophy, R.P. Singh (Education), Gurgesh Chandra Verma (Sociology), Anil Baren Bose (Social Work), Mond. Abdul Ahad Khan Khelil (Urdu), Shujaat Ali (Urdu), Mahesh Mishra (Sanskrit), Shamshu Nath Chaturvedi (Hindi). Kamji Lal Sahayak, who later on became State Minister of Education, was also the recipient of the Doctorate for his thesis on 'Kabir Darshan' under T.N. Dikshit. The list in the Science and Commerce Faculties does not include any teacher of the university.

In the Faculty of Medicine, 37 secured their Doctorates in Medicine and 30 their Masters Degree in Surgery. The break-up was as follows : 4 in Physiology - 2 under R.C. Shukla and one each under S.R. Kapoor and H.C. Tandon ; 7 in Pathology - 3 under V.S. Mangalik, and 2 each under Sharad Kumar and 1 each under S.P. Gupta and N.P. Gupta. Tuberculosis had 5 Ph.D.'s, all under R.N. Tandon, and 1 in Radiology under C. Chattergi. There were 17 Doctors in Medicine proper from K.G. Medical College - 4 each under B.B. Bhatia, S.C. Misra and N.N. Gupta and 1 under O.P. Tandon. The Kanpur Medical College quota of six M.D.'s in Medicine was under K.N. Saur. The 30 M.S. in different subjects were 3 in Anatomy, 2 under Dharam Narayan, and 1 under K.B. Singh (Kanpur), 11 in Surgery - 2 under S.C. Misra of Lucknow, 7 under C.B. Singh and 2 under Tara Chand of Kanpur. The Lucknow Medical College under Satya Pal Gupta produced 3 M.S. in Ophthalmology, while the solitary candidate from Kanpur had worked under P.T. Singh. There were 3 M.S. in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, all under A.D. Engineer

The University of Delhi has been established in the year 1962. It is a central university and is situated in Delhi. The University has a wide range of faculties and departments. The faculties are: Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Commerce, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Management Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Faculty of Distance Education, Faculty of Open Learning, Faculty of Continuing Education, Faculty of Research, Faculty of Innovation, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Leadership, Faculty of Governance, Faculty of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Work, Faculty of Human Resource Management, Faculty of Labour Relations, Faculty of Industrial Relations, Faculty of Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Management Information Systems, Faculty of Business Analytics, Faculty of Big Data Analytics, Faculty of Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Cyber Security, Faculty of Cloud Computing, Faculty of Internet of Things, Faculty of Blockchain Technology, Faculty of Virtual Reality, Faculty of Augmented Reality, Faculty of Mixed Reality, Faculty of Extended Reality, Faculty of Metaverse, Faculty of Digital Marketing, Faculty of E-commerce, Faculty of Digital Transformation, Faculty of Digital Innovation, Faculty of Digital Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Digital Leadership, Faculty of Digital Governance, Faculty of Digital Public Administration, Faculty of Digital Social Work, Faculty of Digital Human Resource Management, Faculty of Digital Labour Relations, Faculty of Digital Industrial Relations, Faculty of Digital Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Digital Management Information Systems, Faculty of Digital Business Analytics, Faculty of Digital Big Data Analytics, Faculty of Digital Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Digital Cyber Security, Faculty of Digital Cloud Computing, Faculty of Digital Internet of Things, Faculty of Digital Blockchain Technology, Faculty of Digital Virtual Reality, Faculty of Digital Augmented Reality, Faculty of Digital Mixed Reality, Faculty of Digital Extended Reality, Faculty of Digital Metaverse, Faculty of Digital Digital Marketing, Faculty of Digital E-commerce, Faculty of Digital Digital Transformation, Faculty of Digital Digital Innovation, Faculty of Digital Digital Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Digital Digital Leadership, Faculty of Digital Digital Governance, Faculty of Digital Digital Public Administration, Faculty of Digital Digital Social Work, Faculty of Digital Digital Human Resource Management, Faculty of Digital Digital Labour Relations, Faculty of Digital Digital Industrial Relations, Faculty of Digital Digital Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Digital Digital Management Information Systems, Faculty of Digital Digital Business Analytics, Faculty of Digital Digital Big Data Analytics, Faculty of Digital Digital Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Digital Digital Cyber Security, Faculty of Digital Digital Cloud Computing, Faculty of Digital Digital Internet of Things, Faculty of Digital Digital Blockchain Technology, Faculty of Digital Digital Virtual Reality, Faculty of Digital Digital Augmented Reality, Faculty of Digital Digital Mixed Reality, Faculty of Digital Digital Extended Reality, Faculty of Digital Digital Metaverse.

The University of Delhi has a wide range of faculties and departments. The faculties are: Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Commerce, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Management Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Faculty of Distance Education, Faculty of Open Learning, Faculty of Continuing Education, Faculty of Research, Faculty of Innovation, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Leadership, Faculty of Governance, Faculty of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Work, Faculty of Human Resource Management, Faculty of Labour Relations, Faculty of Industrial Relations, Faculty of Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Management Information Systems, Faculty of Business Analytics, Faculty of Big Data Analytics, Faculty of Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Cyber Security, Faculty of Cloud Computing, Faculty of Internet of Things, Faculty of Blockchain Technology, Faculty of Virtual Reality, Faculty of Augmented Reality, Faculty of Mixed Reality, Faculty of Extended Reality, Faculty of Metaverse, Faculty of Digital Marketing, Faculty of E-commerce, Faculty of Digital Transformation, Faculty of Digital Innovation, Faculty of Digital Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Digital Leadership, Faculty of Digital Governance, Faculty of Digital Public Administration, Faculty of Digital Social Work, Faculty of Digital Human Resource Management, Faculty of Digital Labour Relations, Faculty of Digital Industrial Relations, Faculty of Digital Organizational Behaviour, Faculty of Digital Management Information Systems, Faculty of Digital Business Analytics, Faculty of Digital Big Data Analytics, Faculty of Digital Artificial Intelligence, Faculty of Digital Cyber Security, Faculty of Digital Cloud Computing, Faculty of Digital Internet of Things, Faculty of Digital Blockchain Technology, Faculty of Digital Virtual Reality, Faculty of Digital Augmented Reality, Faculty of Digital Mixed Reality, Faculty of Digital Extended Reality, Faculty of Digital Metaverse.

of Lucknow, 3 in Orthopaedic Surgery under B.N.Sinha and 1 in E.N.T. under R.N.Misra - both of Lucknow. The list does not include any familiar figure, except Savitri Chawla, wife of the Professor of Dentistry, T.N.Chawla.

Foreign Doctorates Recipients :

Reference might as well be made to teachers who had gone abroad for further studies and returned with a doctorate or some other form of recognition. K.S.Mathur, Assistant Professor of Anthropology was awarded Ph.D. degree from the Australian University, Canberra. J.N.Singh of the Physics Department, was the recipient of the doctorate degree from the University of Washington and M.P.Khars of the Chemistry Department had a similar degree from the University of Basel (Switzerland). Siya Ram of the Department of Statistics got his Ph.D. from London. H.C.Verma, Reader in Anatomy, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in Anatomy by the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. Abinash Kumar of the Radiology Department had his D.M.R.O. from the University of Liverpool.

The University Convocation :

This year's Convocation address was delivered by N.K. Sengupta, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. In his address he made a strong plea for imparting training to the university teachers before appointment. He said that the problem of isolation was the growing danger to academic unity, because of inbreeding caused by the adoption of regional languages as the medium of instruction in the university. It could be combated and controlled only by establishing centres for training university teachers. He deprecated the intrusion of party politics in the university. In his words, 'the attraction and excitement of political fights is destructive of the harmony of a community of youth. Matter became worse when the teachers, like the students, are ranged under

different flags. When group loyalties and party allegiance clash in the university community, the atmosphere is fouled; in the fog which is generated effective thinking is impossible; and persuasive communication of ideas is ruled out'. Sidhanta as well referred to the danger of inbreeding with the same vision of teachers and the same way of interpreting life, the same intellectual outlook on problems. Without the leaven of welcome intruders from outside, the teachers may suffer from mental torpor and infect the students with their stance.

As regards the system of education and its relevance to the needs of the time, Sidhanta criticised the role of those who proposed that it was not industry or conscientious work which paid dividends but the support of an 'uncle' who could put strings on his behalf. The susceptible youth thus lost in his academic effort. He as well referred to over-crowding in universities as the root cause of indiscipline. The students should join the university with the definite purpose of intellectual advancement. The attraction and excitement of political fight was disruptive of the harmony of a community of youth. There was need for interaction between the matured character of the teacher and the still unformed mind of the pupils. 'A restless youth, disconnected with its older generation, conscious of talents and cramped by lack of opportunity, away from the Indian pattern of life, eager, thoughtful and suspicious had to be treated with understanding in universities'.

In this Convocation, 3,457 students received degrees and diplomas including 2 D.Litt (1 Sanskrit and 1 Hindi), 41 Ph.D., (27 Arts, 11 Science and 3 Commerce); M.D. 37, M.S. 30, LL.M. 4, M.A. 567, M.Sc. 146, M.Com. 91, M.Ed. 12, M.S.W. 39, LL.B. 405,

M.B.B.S. 242, B.A. 1009, B.Sc. 458, B.Ed. 140, B.M. B.S. 13, B.D.S. 18 and B.Com. 188.

The University Library :

The Honorary Librarian, Kali Prasad, who was associated with it for 3 terms, paved the way for his successor A.V.Rao who took over from 19th September 1960. The Library continued to progress with the addition of 9091 books bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,92,834. It as well received Grants of Rs. 50,000/- for Humanities, 25,000/- for the Mathematics Department, 10,000/- for the Statistics Department and 5,000/- for the Geology Department, from the University Grants Commission. The British Council as well made a generous offer of 640 books consisting of 120 titles of text books for home use by the students. The total number of theses numbering 445 were separately placed in the Reading Room. Besides these, 1149 Hindi and Sanskrit, and 230 Urdu and Persian books were added to the Library. Out of 1001 Journals received during the year, 84 were received as gifts. 110 manuscripts were purchased. 1550 books were received as gifts from various Embassies, Universities and Publishers, particularly the Russian Embassy ; and 323 books were gifted by the family of the late G.N.Dhawan of the Political Science Department. The total number of books issued during the year for home reading was 84,850. The membership in 19-60 was 2261 including 560 members of the Bonarji Library. This Section of the Library, especially meant for the students, had 460 members with 3343 books in this Section. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Jan Harek of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Mr. & Mrs. D.D.Serebraynor of the U.S.S.R. Embassy, Thomas Storer and P.C.Rife from U.S.A., Mr. & Mrs. Dobbs, High Commissioner, U.K., Juliusz Kata - Suchy - Polish Ambassador Extraordinary and Ignacy

Sachs - Second Secretary, Poland Embassy, New Delhi.

Fi-nances :

The university had an income of Rs. 19,58,332 lacs from fees, rent of houses e+c. during the year 1959-60. Grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources aggregating to Rs. 76,38,818 were received as follows :-

University - U.G.C. and Central Government
Rs. 6,60,970 (Non-recurring)
- U.G.C. and State Government
Rs. 18,89,354 (Recurring)
Rs. 4,03,495 (Non-recurring)

Other Sources- Rs. 13,45,868 (Recurring)
Rs. 77,221 (Non-recurring)

King George Medical

College - State Government Rs. 7,19,171 (Recurring)
Rs. 5,40,801 (Non-recurring)

Other sources - Rs. 4,94,779 (Recurring)
Rs. 84,191 (Non-recurring)

B.M.B.S. - Rs. 14,445

G.M. & Associated

Hospitals - State Government Rs. 19,32,371 (Recurring)
Rs. 13,16,793 (Non-recurring)

Other sources - Rs. 1,17,885 (Recurring)

The total receipts stood at Rs. 95,97,150/-.

The total expenditure for the period 1959-60 was

Rs. 96,12,742 as under :-

University - Rs. 45,52,696 including Rs. 10,68,995 as non-recurring expenditure.

King George Medical College - Rs. 25,41,183 including Rs. 6,80,819 as non-recurring expenditure.

B.M.B.S. - Rs. 77,524

G.M. & Associated

Hospitals - Rs. 24,41,340 including Rs. 3,89,964 as non-recurring expenditure.

The total deficit at the close of the year 1959-60 in the University Budget stood at Rs. 27.35 lacs and Rs. 29.72 lacs in the K.G. Medical College Budget plus Rs. 2.35 lacs for B.M.B.S.

and Kanpur Medical College.

The university had been facing great financial difficulties for the last several years. The payment of Dearness Allowance to ministerial and inferior staff, items of expenditure not fully covered by Grants, interest on overdraft, were the main factors besides many others for the recurring deficit.

Lucknow University Union :

The Union this year was inaugurated by Anant Sayanam Aiyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Union organized Symposiums, Variety Shows, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira during the Convocation Week. Several debates including All-India ones were organised by the Union. The participants among the Symposiums included eminent personalities like Aal Behari Bajpai, Sibban Lal Saxena - both members of the Parliament, Mukut Behari Lal, Raj Nath Singh - Socialist Leaders, Narain Dutta Tewari, Leader of the P.S.P. Group in the U.P. Assembly, Gopal Narain Saxena, Ex. Chairman of the Socialist Party and from among the teachers of the University - A.V. Rao and K.C. Sarkar, Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Commerce respectively. Ram Manohar Lohia and some other personalities also addressed the students. The Union gave a reception to Israeli Delegation of 6 students on a visit to India.

The Year 1961 :

This year saw many changes at the higher administrative level. The Governor-Chancellor Ram Krishna Rao continued to hold his office during 1961. The change in the Chief Ministership of the State as well witnessed many sporadic changes. Sampurnanand had taken the election of the President of the U. P. Congress Committee as a prestige issue. He had openly declared that if his nominee Munishwar Dutta Upadhaya was not elected then he too

would vacate the Chief Ministership. Unfortunately his candidate lost and Sampurnanand had to resign. It was rumoured that he was asked by Nehru to step down to keep up the morale and integrity of the office and the party. Chandra Bhan Gupta was appointed Chief Minister of the State. He was nursing his earlier wounds and Kali Prasad was his target. This he could not do as a single instance, and so he got an Ordinance issued stripping of all the Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities. They were replaced by the retired Judges of the Allahabad High Court as Interim Vice-Chancellors. Ranchir Singh, a Retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed Vice-Chancellor on the resignation of Kali Prasad on April 10, 1961. Ranchir Singh held the office of the Vice Chancellor from April 19 to October 18, 1961. A.V. Rao, Professor of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was appointed Vice-Chancellor on October 9, 1961 and he took over the charge from the afternoon of October 18, 1961. N.C. Chaturvedi, a confidant of C.B. Gupta, was appointed Honorary Treasurer and he took over charge on June 12, 1961. K.D. Tewari whose services were extended up to September 30, 1961, handed over charge in the afternoon of September 30, 1961. P.C. Mittal, who was appointed Registrar, joined his duties on the afternoon of December 5, 1961. Shiv Shankar, who was senior to Mittal, was superceded and had to content himself as Assistant Registrar.

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Obituary :
V.S. Krishnan, D.P. Mukherji

The university sustained severe losses due to the death of several past members of the teaching faculty as also its well-wishers. In the sad demise of V.S. Krishnan, Chairman, University Grants Commission, the country lost a distinguished educationalist.

The late Chairman had occasion to deliver the Convocation Address of the University in 1958. He was equally helpful in providing grants and sanctioning many new posts to the university. In the passing away of D.P. Mukherji, Retired Professor & Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, the university lost an eminent teacher. He had long association of nearly 35 years with the university and after retirement was for some time in the Aligarh Muslim University. He was an intellectual dabbling in number of subjects and was also a connoisseur of music. A polished gentleman, suave in manners and properly dressed, Dhurjati Babu was not insular by nature but provided very good company in a sophisticated gathering whether of intellectuals or of lovers of music. It was a pleasure to be with him even for a short spell of time to enjoy his conversation. He is described in an article on him as 'one of the greatest intellectuals of the time'.

Sidhantha

Another great loss to the University this year was in the death of N.K. Sidhantha, former Professor of English and Dean, Faculty of Arts. He was connected with the university for over 25 years and served as Dean, Faculty of Arts for about 18 years. He was held in high esteem for his scholarship and erudition. Sidhantha was the Secretary-Member of the Radha Krishna Education Commission in 1949-50, a member of the Union Public Service Commission and was the Vice-Chancellor in succession of two prestigious Universities - Calcutta and Delhi. He had a fatal heart stroke at Bhuvaneshwar, where he had gone on some official visit.

S.N. Mathur

S.N. Mathur, another casualty of the year, was Retired Professor of Surgery and Principal, K.G. Medical College. He was an eminent surgeon. He had to resign and leave the College after

The late Chaitanya had occasion to deliver the Dharma Darsan address of the University in 1938. He was equally helpful in providing grants and sanctioning many new posts to the University. In the passing away of S.P. Mukherji, retired Professor & Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, the University lost an eminent teacher. He had long association of nearly 15 years with the University and after retirement was for sometime in the Aligarh Muslim University. He was an intellectual applied in number of subjects and was also a connoisseur of music. A polished gentleman, suave in manners and properly dressed, Chaitanya was not insulted by nature but provided very good company in a sophisticated gathering whether of intellectuals or of lovers of music. It was a pleasure to be with him even for a short spell of time to enjoy his conversation. He is described in an article on him as 'one of the greatest intellectuals of the time'.

Aligarh

Another great loss to the University this year was in the death of N.K. Ghosh, former Professor of English and Dean, Faculty of Arts. He was connected with the University for over 25 years and served as Dean, Faculty of Arts for about 15 years. He was held in high esteem for his scholarship and education. Aligarh was the Secretary-General of the Madhya Pradesh Education Commission in 1949-50, a member of the Union Public Service Commission and was the Vice-Chancellor in succession of two Universities - Calcutta and Delhi. He had a far-seeing eye for the future of the University where he had done so much for it.

S.P. Mukherji

S.P. Mukherji, another casualty of the year, was retired Professor of History and Political Science, K.P. Medical College, Calcutta. He was a learned and a good teacher and leave no stone unturned in his teaching.

the Chancellor K. M. Munshi found him negligent, resulting in the death of Rajiva, a young boy on the operation table. Mathur, it seems, could not stand the shock of loss of face. He did run a nursing home in his house on the University Road.

Changes in the Staff :

a) Arts

A. V. Rao, Professor and Head of the Department of English, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and he took over charge with effect from the afternoon of October 18, 1961. Ramesh Mohan was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of English and Modern European Languages. S. K. Saksena, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology, who had joined the university in 1960, resigned to take up appointment as Professor of Philosophy at Hawaii (U.S.A.). Raj Narain was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. The Philosophy Department suffered another loss with the resignation of N. K. Devaraja, Assistant Professor, and Surima DasGupta of the same Department left for U.S.A. for teaching in Wellesley College. G. S. Misra was appointed Professor of Western History. The Department of Ancient Indian History lost the services of B. N. Puri, who joined the National Academy of Administration, Government of India, Mussoorie, as Professor of Indian History and Culture. He left in the month of January 1961. S. D. Singh of the same Department continued to be on leave for his doctorate research at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. P. N. Masaldan of the Political Science Department and R. B. Mathur of the Education Department were appointed Professors in their subjects. Several other teachers in the Faculty of Arts who were on leave, resumed duty. These included Nasir Ahmed Khan (Economics), Shri Dhar Misra and H. G. P. Srivastava (both of the Economics Department). The last

one was awarded the Doctorate Degree by the University of Kiel (West Germany). R.P. Singh, Assistant Professor of Education, proceeded on three month's leave to U.S.A. and Shashi Ranjan Tewari as well took leave ex. India for higher studies. Ehteshan Husain of the Persian-Urdu Department was granted one year's leave without pay to take up the post of Professor of Persian and Urdu, Allahabad University, from November 1, 1961. H.W. Reninger joined the Department of English as a Fullright scholar to teach American Literature.

b) Science :

In the Faculty of Science, A.R. Rao was appointed to the post of Professor of Botany. In the Physics Department, B.G. Gokhale resumed duty while R.C. Gupta proceeded to U.K. for advanced scientific training under the Colombo Plan. M.P. Madan of the same Department left for Canada on a post-doctorate fellowship. A.N. Bose and R.D. Srivastava, Assistant Professors of Chemistry, proceeded on study leave to U.S.A. and Canada respectively. T.N. Srivastava of the same department resumed duty. So also Ram Raksha Pal of the Zoology Department returned from abroad. Further, U.K. Shukla and M.D. Upadhyaya of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy resumed duty after expiry of their leave ex. India. K.M. Lal and M.S. Srivastava, Assistant Professors of Statistics, proceeded to U.S.A. for higher studies. A.M. Chak, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, was granted a year's leave to join as Principal, Basant College, Rajghat, Varanasi. Others to leave were B.P. Adhikari, who resigned his job to take up the appointment of Professor of Statistics, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University, and S.M. Das of the Department, who left on a year's leave without pay to join the University of Jammu and Kashmir as

the use of the microscope by the student of the
 department. The student of the department of
 anatomy, physiology, and histology, who is
 interested in the study of the human body,
 should also be interested in the study of the
 human mind.

proceeded on leave to U.S.A. and Canada
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Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology.

c) Commerce :

There was not much change in the Faculty of Commerce. S.L.Sharma continued to be on deputation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and R. L. Varshney of the Business Administration Department resumed his duty in July 1961 on return from the States.

d) Medical^{ve} :

The Medical Faculty of the University had several changes, with promotions of existing teachers, new appointments, grant of leave ex. India for higher studies, return from leaves, and leave without pay to take up appointment elsewhere. S.S.Misra and K.B. Kunwar were appointed Professors of Medicine and that of Clinical Medicine respectively. The former was pushed up as Head of the Department. N.N.Gupta and Kedar Nath were appointed temporary Professors of Medicine. J.B.L.Mathur was appointed Professor of Tuberculosis and R.P.Badola was appointed Professor of Anaesthesiology. M.V.Khan, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, continued to hold the post of part-time Professor and Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine up to December 31, 1961 and S.S.Misra took over from him the same afternoon. H.C.Verma, Reader in Anatomy, was appointed temporary Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy, Moti Lal Nehru College, Allahabad, from July 1, 1961 and A.C.Das, Lecturer, was appointed officiating Reader. Surendra Kumar joined as Reader in Physiology and J.N.Prasad was given temporary Readership on the newly created post. Other temporary Readers appointed in the Faculty were M.K.Goel (Orthopaedic Surgery), Avinash Kumar (Radiology), M.L.Bhatia (E.N.T.). K.C.Agarwal got permanent Readership in Anaesthesiology.

Among the fresh appointments of Lecturers - were A.K. Bharadwaj and A.N. Srivastava (Dentistry). K. Pandey and N.S. Bhatnagar (Anaesthesiology), G.P. Agarwal (Surgery for the Department of Dentistry) and R.P. Sahi (Surgery). Those proceeding on study leave abroad for higher studies were P.C. Jain, Statistician-cum-Lecturer (U.S.A.), H.D. Gupta, temporary Reader in Dentistry (New Zealand), M.N. Mathur (Dentistry), Sharda Devi Paul (Lecturer-Pathology). Those who returned from study leave abroad included P.N. Saksena (Pharmacology) and R.S. Nanda (Dentistry), K.P. Chaudhary (Reader, Dentistry) continued to be on leave for higher studies in U.S.A. Henry Crawford joined as a Full-time Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery in the Department of Surgery. Faculty members leaving the university for better situations elsewhere were besides H.C. Verma (Anatomy), Jagdish Chandra, Lecturer in Forensic Medicine who was appointed Assistant Professor in the same subject at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. B.G. Prasad, Professor and Head of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine proceeded on leave to attend the Third International Conference of the Epidemiological Association at Korcula, Yugoslavia and S.C. Bagchi officiated as Professor-Head during the period of absence.

Enrolment :

During this year, the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Arts 3188; Science 1348; Commerce 751; Law 1680; Medicine (K.G.M.C.) 971, G.S.V.M. Kanpur 655, Ayurveda (Lucknow) 154 - Total 8742. This year 52 foreign students were on the rolls of the university. The number of students in the Associated Colleges was as under :

I.T. - B. A. 163, B.Sc. 44, B.Ed. 77; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 553, B.Ed. 77; Karamat Husain Girls - B.A. 71; Jubilee Girls - B.A.

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115 ; Loreto Convent - B.A. 75 ; Shashi Bhushan Balika - B.A. 34; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 36 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 52, B.Sc. 210, Dip. in Physical Education 25; Kanyakubja - B.A. 528, B.Sc. 442, B.Com. 180; Shia - B.A. 178, B.Sc. 283 ; Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 237, B.Sc. 205 ; Vidyanata Hindu - B.A. 684 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 83, B.Sc. 159. The number of students residing in each Hall was as under : Butler - 178, Subhas 156, Tilak 182, Mahmudabad 200, Habibullah 196, Narendra Deva 148, Balrampur 57 and Kailash 140 in the Canning College Campus. In the K.G. Medical College - Boys Halls - Chakravarti, G.N. Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 540 inmates and Vijaya Lakshmi had 104 girl students.

New Buildings :

The increase in the number of students for the last so many years equally demanded setting up of new buildings to accommodate the influx. The year under review saw the completion of several new buildings. The important construction in the Canning College campus included the extensions in Chemistry, Psychology and Commerce Departmental buildings. The Botany Research Laboratory was also completed this while that of the Bio-Chemistry was in progress. In the Medical College campus the construction of new Surgical Block, Sunken Floor of Dental College and Child Guidance Clinic were completed. Several other buildings were as well under construction.

Research :

During the period under review 48 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 74 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The solitary D.Sc. Kunwar Suresh Singh (Zoology) worked under M.B. Lal. The break-up of the candidates securing their Ph.D. in Arts departmentalwise include the maximum 9 in Hindi, 4 in Political Science, 2 each in Ancient Indian History and Sanskrit.

and 1 each in English, Education, Economics, Anthropology, Sociology and Persian. These include three teachers working in the University. B.N. Srivastava (A.I. History), Mohd. Rizwan Alvi (Persian) and J.P. Sinha (Sanskrit). B.M. Sharma was the supervisor of all the 4 candidates in Political Science; followed by Bhagirath Misra (Hindi) 3 and 2 each by Radha Kamal Mukherji (one in Economics and the other in Sociology), S.V. Singh (Sanskrit), D.D. Gupta and V.B. Trivedi. 8 Lady candidates secured their doctorates - 3 in Hindi and 1 each in English, Ancient Indian History, Sociology, Political Science and Sociology. In the Faculty of Science, there were 7 Ph.D.'s in Chemistry, 8 in Botany, 2 in Physics, 1 in Geology and 1 in Mathematics. Zoology had one D.Sc. The maximum number of candidates, 6 worked under the supervision of P.S. Krishnan in Bio-Chemistry, 3 under S.N. Das Gupta (Botany), 2 each under P.N. Sharma (Physics) and D.C. Bharadwaj (Botany) and the rest had one each - in Chemistry A.B. Sen, A.C. Chatterji, G.S. Misra, V.S. Misra & C.S. Pandey; in Botany R.N. Lakshmi Pal and A.R. Rao - the Professor Head; R.C. Misra in Geology and Ram Ballabha in Mathematics. The teacher candidate securing their doctorate degree were Arvind Vyas (Physics) & C.P. Tewari (Bio-Chemistry). A solitary woman candidate to secure her doctorate in Botany was Usha Sharma. Alone Ph.D. in Commerce was Ram Saran Kaushik in Applied Economics under the Guru Dutt.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of candidates securing their doctorate degree were 3 in Physiology under R.C. Shukla, 2 in Pharmacology under M.L. Gujral, 1 in Pathology under N.P. Gupta and another in the same branch under R.M.L. Mehrotra individually and 1 jointly with V.S. Mangalik, 12 in Medicine - 10 under S.S. Misra and 1 each under N.N. Gupta and O.P. Tandon; 5 in Social and Preventive Medicine under B.G. Prasad and 3 in

Radiology - 2 under C. Chatterji and 1 under B.N. Lal, and 2 in the Tuberculosis under R.N. Tandon. The Kanpur Medical College's quota was 10 M.Ds. - 3 in Medicine under K.N. Gaur, 4 in Pathology under G.K. Tyagi, 2 in Physiology under S.R. Kapoor, and 1 in Tuberculosis under O.P. Mittal. The list of Doctorates includes 5 women candidates. The Masters Degree in Surgery was awarded to 34 candidates - 9 in Op-thalmology under S. P. Gupta, 9 in Surgery under S. C. Misra and 1 each under R. V. Singh and R.N. Sharma, making a total of 11 in this subject, and 3 in B.N.T. Diseases under R.N. Misra. One candidate had his Degree in Orthopaedic Surgery under B.N. Sinha and M.K. Goel (jointly), and another in Obstetrics and Gynaecology under A.D. Engineer. The output of the Kanpur Medical College was equally respectful. Professor C.B. Singh supervised 7 candidates for this Degree in Surgery, including 2 along with G.K. Tyagi; A.K. Gupta supervised one independently and another with G. K. Tyagi in Orthopaedic Surgery. The women candidates securing this Degree included 1 in Op-thalmology and another in Obstetrics and Gynaecology - both from the Lucknow Medical College.

Library :

With the elevation of A.V. Rao as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, P.N. Sharma was appointed Honorary Librarian with effect from November 18, 1961. This year 6213 books were added bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,99,647. The Grant of Rs. 50,000/- received from the University Grants Commission for the purchase of books on Humanities was totally utilised. 1050 current journals were received during the year out of which 140 were received free. Several back sets of journals, purchased out of the grant from the University Grants Commission, replenished

the back number. 47 manuscripts were as well acquired during the year bringing the total number to 1910. 1001 books and journals were received in the Library during the year as gifts, the notable ones being from the Asia Foundation and the German Embassy as also a private gift of 105 books by Raj Nath in memory of his father Kashi Nath and 640 books from the British Council. A small number of books were added to the Bonarji Section of the Library carrying the total to 3,417 books which were issued to its 435 student members. This Section concentrated on Text Books only. The Reading Room with its Text-Book Section rendered useful service to the students in particular. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Samuel Mathai, P.J.Philip and R.B. Chabra from the University Grants Commission, F. Coleman from Ford Foundation, New Delhi, N. Woolf from John Hopkins University, U.S.A., S.E.Korarin from Moscow, E.S.Russanov from Tashkent, Jagdish Shanker from Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay, V.S.Patankar and J.N.Kaul from the U.C.C. and I.S.Gulati and Narendra Nagaiich from Baroda and Delhi Universities respectively.

Finances :

The University had an income of Rs. 97,63,423.39 p. from fees, rent of houses etc., grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1960-61 (University - excluding K.C.Medical College and Associated Hospitals - Rs. Rs. 48,55,976.79 np., King Georges Medical College - Rs. 21,74,750.21, B.M.B.S. - Rs. 14,151.47 np. and B.M.& Associated Hospitals - Rs. 27,10,544.92) as detailed below :-

University (alone)

U.C.C. and Central - Rs. 6,37,236.90 np. (Non-Recurring)
Government.

State Government - Rs. 20,88,944.00 np. (Recurring)
Rs. 4,52,796.00 np. (Non-Recurring)

Other Sources - Rs. 1,21,340.26 np. (Non-Recurring)
(including income from fees etc.)

K.G. Medical College :

State Government - Rs. 10,44,556.00 (Recurring)
Rs. 2,67,970.12 (Non-Recurring)

B.M.B.S. - Rs. 14,151.47

G.M. & Associated Hospitals :

State Government - Rs. 21,09,879.00 (Recurring)
Rs. 4,74,374.00 (Non-recurring)

Other sources - Rs. 1,34,291.92 (Recurring)

Expenditure :

The total expenditure for 1960-61 was Rs. 1,10,55,269.41 np. as detailed below :

University (Alone)
(Excluding K.G. Medical College & Associated Hospitals) - Rs. 51,58,019.12 including Rs. 12,36,058.01 as N.R. expenditure.

K.G. Medical College - Rs. 29,40,862.36 including Rs. 9,24,818.48 np. as N.R. expenditure.

B.M.B.S. - Rs. 76,462.20 np.

G.M. & Associated Hospitals - Rs. 29,79,925.73 np.

The total deficit at the close of the year 1960-61 in the University stood at Rs. 30.13 lacs and Rs. 34.15 lacs in the King Georges Medical College Budget plus Rs. 2.83 lacs for B.M.B.S. The State Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12 lacs to meet a part of the deficit in the University Budget and Rs. 5 lacs in the Medical College Budget.

Lucknow University Union :

The Union this year was inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru on September 24, 1961. It organised Variety Show, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira during the inauguration week as also Hindi and

English Language debates. It celebrated the Convocation Week by arranging a Symposium, Cricket Match, Art Exhibition, Kavi Sammelan, Mushaira etc. The world's first cosmonaut, Major Yuri Gagarin, was accorded a warm reception at the Canning College Quadrangles by the University Union. A Drama team of 10 students and one teacher was sent to the 10th Annual Festival at Nainital. Several numbers of the Union Magazine 'Light and Learning' were also published.

Delegacy :

The setting up of University Delegacy Centre was meant to develop a healthy corporate life among the non-resident students of the University. During the second year of its functioning the Delegacy Centres were properly equipped and furnished. These Centres were established at Nishatganj-Mahanagar, Nadan Mahal Road, Daliganj-Babuganj, Charbagh and Aminabad-Lalbagh. The total number of students registered at various centres ranged from 70 to 115 and the average attendance at the Centres ranged between 30 and 40. These Centres provided facilities for indoor and outdoor games, and had well-equipped reading room with newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

The University Convocation & Distinguished Visitors :

The Annual Convocation was held on Friday, December 22, 1961 under the Presidentship of B. Rama Krishna Rao, Chancellor of the University. The Convocation Address was delivered by Yuvraj Karan Singh, Sader-i-Riyasat Jammu and Kashmir. The Speaker was introduced by the Chancellor as a keen student of politics. Though young in age, he was old in wisdom, who won popularity not only in Jammu & Kashmir but in the whole of the country. In his brief but forthright address, the young Head of the State of Jammu &

Kashmir expressed himself against University students taking part in active politics which was detrimental to their academic interests. At the same time it was the solemn responsibility of the politicians to refrain from any attempt to involve university students actively in political controversies. He visualised the Indian Universities as living centres of national integration where students and teachers from all over the country could meet together in an atmosphere of intellectual inquiry and mutual understanding, and thus create the synthesis upon which the foundation of future greatness of the country could be laid. He appealed for the retention of English as the link language for national integration, till Hindi takes its place. Living in one of the most crucial years of human history, the prospects before the young generation were full of possibilities for progress, making the life exciting and exhilarating. As citizens of free India, we have opportunities for free growth and development. But there was no room for complacency. The retention of freedom equally involved greater effort and more exacting qualities of character. Devotion, dedication and sacrifice were necessary for the attainment of some great ideal - the burning desire to see the nation prosper, to vanish for ever the spectres of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance that still haunt us, to eradicate social evil and injustice. An internal or personal ideal was a sin qua non for fullest development of all our faculties - physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual.

The Convocation Week was celebrated with enthusiasm. Several lectures of eminent personalities were arranged during the week. A number of social and literary functions were as well arranged by the Students Union of the University. Several distinguished scholars visited the University during the year under

review. Those who delivered lectures at the University during the year include Professors Sawieki from Warsaw University, Chalmers J. Roy from Iowa State University, R. P. Farquhann from Toronto University, Harold Kelman, Psychiatrist, U.S.A.

The Year 1962 :

This year is noted for a change in the Chancellor. B. Rama Krishna Rao held this office up to April 15, 1962 and his successor Bishwa Nath Das assumed charge of the office on April 16, 1962. There was no other change in any other office. A. V. Rao and N. C. Chaturvedi continued to be the Vice Chancellor and the Honorary Treasurer respectively. P. C. Mittal was the Registrar.

Obituary : D. Pant

The University sustained great loss in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. Among these was D. Pant, formerly Reader in Commerce, who had retired only some years back. He was an eminent teacher and a genuine well-wisher of his students. He secured the Doctorate Degree of the London University for his thesis on the 'Commercial Policy of the Mughals'. He was a radical thinker and expressed his views forcibly in seminars and among his pupils.

B. K. Gupta :

B. K. Gupta, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, who had superseded his teacher S. S. Nigam could not sustain his achievements for long. He had been a member of the teaching faculty for about 17 years which were no doubt devoted more to the administrative rather than to the academic side of a teacher's responsibilities.

S. S. Chatterji :

G.G.Chatterji :

G.G.Chatterji, who had served the University as Honorary Reader in Law, was a good criminal lawyer on the original side in the Sessions Court and had trained a number of juniors attached to him.

V.S.Mangalik :

The Medical Faculty suffered a great loss in the death of two of its eminent teachers who were also Principals of the K.G.Medical College. V.S.Mangalik, Retired Professor of Pathology had put in twenty-two years of devoted service with untiring zeal. His greatest contribution was the expansion of teaching and research facilities in the Medical Faculty and the upgrading of the Department of Pathology as a centre for post-graduate training and research. In his death, the country lost an eminent Pathologist.

B.B.Bhatia :

Bir Bhan Bhatia, Retired Professor of Medicine, was an outstanding figure in the field of medical education, and a Physician of great repute. He had a brilliant academic career and he fruitfully utilized his talents in the dissemination of knowledge to his students, and care, cure and happiness to his patients.

G.D.Shukla & B.D.Shastri :

Some other losses were by the death of G.D.Shukla, Dean, Faculty of Ayurveda and Principal, State College of Ayurveda, and B. D.Shastri, Head of the Department of Ras-Shastra, Faculty of Ayurveda.

B.N.Sharma and Braj Kishore Misra :

The deaths of B.N.Sharma, Lecturer in Law, and Braj

Dr. J. S. Chatterjee :
 Dr. Chatterjee, who had served the Government of India for many years, was a good clinical physician and had trained a number of students in the field of medicine.

Dr. J. S. Chatterjee :
 The medical faculty consisted of three lines in the past, of two of the students, teachers who were also responsible for the medical education. Dr. Chatterjee, who had served the Government of India for many years, was a good clinical physician and had trained a number of students in the field of medicine. His research in the field of medicine was the foundation of the medical faculty in the medical college. The department of pathology was a separate department, and research in this department was carried out by Dr. Chatterjee.

Dr. J. S. Chatterjee :
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Dr. J. S. Chatterjee :
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Kishore Misra, Lecturer in Hindi, while still in service, and in their late forties, were equally regretful. Both were personal friends, the former from boyhood belonging to the same locality and the latter was a class-fellow. Sharma's death was hastened by his involvement in the affairs of the University as Proctor in Kali P-rasad's time which was a period of great tension. Braj Kishore was frail in body and sober in temperament. He was a non-controversial person in his department as also outside and was engaged in academic pursuits. Sharma was a good teacher without any urge for research. He did not publish paper.

Tandon and Roy :

The University Executive Council at its meeting on July 21, 1962 also passed resolutions on the deaths of Purushottam Das Tandon, former Congress President, and B.C.Roy, former Chief Minister, West Bengal. The latter had addressed the University Convocation.

Admissions :

During the year under review, the total number of students in different Faculties (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Arts - 2908, Science - 1413, Commerce - 771, Law - 1656, Medicine - K.G.Medical College, Lucknow - 1213, G.S.V.M.Medical College, Kanpur - 834, Ayurveda - 178 - Total 8,973. The Associated Colleges tally was as follows : I.T. - B.A. 154, B.Sc. 35, B.Ed. 22, B.L.Sc. 9 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 647, B.Ed. 100, B.Sc. 42 ; Kamamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 71 ; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 125, Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 99 ; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya - B.A. 92 ; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 49 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 56, B.Sc. 231, Diploma in Physical Education 33 ; Kanyakubja - B.A. 594, B.Sc. 509 ; B.Com. 175 ; Shila - B.A. 225, B.Sc. 318 ; Kanyakubja

Vocational - B.A. 222, B.Sc. 288 ; Vidyanta Hindu - B.A. 711, D.A.V. - B.A. 77, B.Sc. 193 - Total 5797. There were 62 foreign students studying in the University.

The number of students in residence in different Halls in the Canning College was 1320 with the following break-up : Butler - 182, Subhas - 168, Tilak - 174, Mahmudabad 210, Habibullah - 194, Narendra Deva - 148, Balrampur - 55, M.M.S. Birla for foreign and research students - 40, Kailash Hall - 149 - Total 1320. The Moti Lal Memorial Society Birla Hall opposite the Stadium was an addition to the resident students Halls. In the Lucknow Medical College campus - the Boys Halls - Chakravarti, G.N. Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 540 seats and Vijaya Lakshmi Hall - 104. The University Grants Commission and the State Government were pleased to sanction funds in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of two Halls - one each for men and women students and the work of construction was taken in hand.

New Buildings :

Several new buildings were completed during the year. The important ones in the Canning College Campus were Botanical Research Laboratory and Servants Quarters, while that of the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory was nearing completion. The construction of Girls Hall, Staff Quarters and Boy's Hostels was in progress. In the King Georges Medical College Campus, the construction of the Private Ward in the Queen Mary's Hospital, 20 bedded T.B. Ward, Ward on the first floor of new Surgical Block, Ophthalmic Operation Theatre, Sunken Floor of Dental Block, New Surgical Block and Child Guidance Clinic were completed during the year. Several others were, however, awaiting completion.

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Important Changes in the Staff :

The appointment of Ramesh Mohan as Professor and Head of the Department of English and Modern European Languages as well accounted for the resignation of R.S. Rastogi, Reader in English. This was another instance of a much junior colleague superseding a senior one in the history of the University. Both were appointed as Readers on the same date and ordinarily Rastogi would have been senior to Ramesh Mohan because of the age factor, but the latter managed to take over charge the same evening after the meeting with the Head of the Department countersigning it. R.S. Rastogi was taken aback. He was expecting that the Head of the Department would ask both to take over the charge together as Reader. Rastogi thought it better to resign and concentrate exclusively on his business activity. The University job was only another string to his bow. B.B. Kachra was appointed Lecturer in English in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rastogi. Anastasia Bianova, a Russian lady, joined the Department as Lecturer in Russian. In the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Raj Narain was appointed Professor and Head in the vacancy caused by the resignation of S.K. Saksena who had left for Hawaii. Another appointee at the Professor's level was A.B. Das, Head of the Department of Public Administration. In the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, B.N. Puri continued to be on deputation with the Government of India as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. S.D. Singh on the expiry of his leave ex. India resumed his duties in the Department. He secured his Doctorate Degree from the London University.

Several teachers left the University for better situations

English Language is Important

The appointment of a new head of the Department of English and Modern Languages is being considered.

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will be considered for the position of a new head of the Department.

English. This is a very important position of a new head of the Department.

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elsewhere. The Hindi Department lost its two senior teachers. Bhagirath Misra, who on appointment as Professor of Hindi, Poona University, resigned his job here, while his senior colleague K.N.Shukla took a year's leave without pay to accept the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Hindi at the University of Gorakhpur. Shreshan Husain, Lecturer in Urdu, who had been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Urdu at the Allahabad University resigned after the termination of leave granted to him. D.K.Sen, Lecturer in Anthropology, proceeded on a year's leave to join the Anthropological Survey of India as Deputy Director, while T.N.Madan his junior colleague in the same Department, resigned to take up a Visiting Lecturership at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. Mohd. Naseem, Lecturer, Department of Oriental Studies in Arabic and Persian, retired on attaining superannuation. In the Department of Economics, S.D. Misra, Lecturer, was appointed as Joint Director of the Minor Irrigation Research Project approved by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission. N.N.Srivastava of the same Department was awarded a British Council Fellowship for further studies at Cambridge. N.S.Ahluwalia was appointed Lecturer in Economics. L.N.Mukherji, Lecturer in Education, was granted a year's leave to join as UNESCO Consultant in Brazil.

Science :

In the Faculty of Science, Vachaspati, Reader in Physics, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of Professor of Physics at the Roorkee University. The two young Lecturers of the same Department, K.C.Lal and S.N.Dube proceeded to Canada and U.S.A. respectively, the former for advanced training under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, and the latter for

Post-Doctoral research. R.C. Agarwal of the Chemistry Department resumed his duty on the expiry of his study leave ex. India. S.M. Das, Reader in Zoology, who had joined the University of Jammu & Kashmir as Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, resigned. H.B. Tewari, Lecturer, continued to be on study leave. In the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, Lecturer A.M. Chak left for Varanasi to take up his appointment as Principal, Rajghat Research School. Mohd. Ishaq, M.D. Upadhyaya and K.D. Singh, all Lecturers in the Department, proceeded abroad for higher studies and research. Siya Ram, Lecturer in Statistics, who had been appointed Reader and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Vikrama University, resigned.

Law & Commerce :

In the Faculty of Law, Shraddha Kumari, Lecturer in Law, who was on deputation at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, resumed her duties. P.D. Saksena, Lecturer in Commerce, retired while S.L. Sharma, Reader in Commerce, resigned to accept an appointment as Director in the Small Scale Industries Organization, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. L.D. Joshi, Lecturer in Business Administration, was granted leave ex. India for participating in the seminar on Financial Management organised under the auspices of the International Centre for the advancement of Management Education.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes this year. The upgrading scheme was helping in the promotion of several teachers. K.P. Bhargava was appointed Professor in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. S.S. Parmar got the similar status as Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacology. A.M.L. Mehrotra became Professor of Histopathology and P.N. Saxena had his

promotion as Reader in Pharmacology under the same scheme. R.N. Misra was appointed Reader in Medicine ; B.K.Khanna was appointed Lecturer in Tuberculosis and K.D.Mathur - Lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine. Those joining as Pool Officers in different departments include P.N.Tandon and A.Prakash (Surgery) and N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry). Those returning from leave ex-India and resuming their duties include S.C.Jain, Statistician-cum-Lecturer, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, N.N.Wig, Lecturer in Medicine and K.P.Chaudhary, Reader in Dentistry. Those resigning their jobs or taking leave without pay to take up appointments elsewhere include N.P.Gupta, Reader in Pathology, who was appointed Assistant Director, Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi (resigned). J.N.Prasad (Lecturer in Physiology) and Kedar Nath, Professor of Medicine were granted a year's leave each to join Aligarh University as Professor of Physiology, and G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, as Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine respectively. Henry Crawford, a Fulbright Lecturer on behalf of U.S. Foundation in India, left the department of Orthopaedic Surgery, while P.W.Thompson, an eminent anaesthetist of U.K. joined the Department of Anaesthesiology. Further, S.C.Bagchi, Medical Officer of Health-cum-Lecturer, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine proceeded on W.H.O. Fellowship to U.S.A. for M.P.H. Course at Johns Hopkins University. R.K.Dikshit, part-time Lecturer in Pediatrics, continued to be on leave ex-India for higher studies. In the Faculty of Ayurveda, S.D.Shukla of the Department of Kaya Chikitsa was appointed Principal, State College of Ayurveda, vice G.D. Shukla (deceased).

Research :

During the period under review, 44 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 148 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and

Master of Surgery. Suresh Kumar Agarwal secured his Degree of Doctor of Laws on the subject, 'The Law of Nations as interpreted and applied by Indian Courts and Legislature'. His supervisor was C. Humphrey, Oxford, U.K. Among the Ph.D.'s in the Faculty of Arts, the maximum number was 11 in Hindi, 3 in Political Science, 3 in Arabic and Arab Culture, 2 in History and 1 each in English, Anthropology, Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Sociology and Ancient Indian History. Bhagirath Misra had 4 candidates under his supervision in Hindi, followed by S.P. Agarwal and V.P. Trivedi (Hindi and N.L. Chatterji (History) 2 each. Among the retired teachers, Racha Kamal Mukherji and Wahid Mirza continued to be supervisors. Those with a single Research student securing doctorate include Naresh Chandra (English), A.L. Lomba (Political Science), R.P. Agarwal (Mathematics), T.N. Madan (Anthropology), Yus-uf Hasan Mosaavi (Persian) D.D. Gupta, T.N. Dikshit and D.N. Srivastava (Hindi), R.B. Das (Public Administration), A.C. Banerji (Sanskrit) and R.K. Dikshit (Ancient Indian History). The teacher candidates include Moti Lal Rastogi (Sanskrit) and Avadh Behari Lal Wasahi (Ancient Indian History). The successful doctorate candidates included 5 ladies as well.

Science :

The Science Faculty had 13 new candidates added to the list of Doctor of Philosophy in Science, including 6 in Chemistry, 4 in Botany, 2 in Physics and 1 in Zoology. The Chemistry quota included 3 in Bio-Chemistry under P.S. Krishnan and 1 each under B.P. Yadava, A.B. Sen and A.C. Chatterji. The 4 candidates in Botany had different supervisors - A.R. Rao, G.S. Verma, S.C. Agarwal and J.N. Rai. P.N. Sharma supervised the one Ph.D. thesis in Physics, and that of his son M.N. Sharma was under M.P. Madan.

Commerce :

The Faculty of Commerce had 4 new Ph.D.'s, 2 each under K.C.Sarkar and Anant Pande. Sarkar supervised one thesis in Commerce and another in Applied Economics and Anant Pande did one of Business Administration and another of Applied Economics. The teacher candidates were B.P.Pradhan and M.N.Sharma (Physics) and Chandra Prakash Sharma (Botany).

Medicine :

The Medical Faculty constituting both the K.G.Medical College as well as the G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, produced 4 Doctors of Medicine in Social and Preventive Medicine, 6 in Tuberculosis, 14 in Pathology, 7 in Pharmacology, 10 in Physiology, 3 in Radiology and 37 in Medicine. The Masters in Surgery included 4 in Anatomy, 21 in Surgery, 23 in Ophthalmology, 2 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 8 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 9 in Otorhino Laryngology (E.N.T. Diseases). In the absence of the name of supervisors it is difficult to record the contribution of each of the two colleges. The list includes Dinker Chandra (Pathology), Keshav Nath Dhawan (Pharmacology), Bal Krishna Khanna (Physiology), Satish Narain Tandon (Physiology), Goodwin Newton (Surgery) who later on joined the Teaching Faculty in K.G.Medical College. The list includes 7 women M.D.'s and 3 Masters in Surgery including 1 in E.N.T.

Library :

The total number of books in the library was 2,03,090. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the purchase of books on scientific subjects and Rs. 20,000 for Humanities. 4003 books were added during the year. These included 877 books in Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi and Bengali and 325 in Arabic Persian and Urdu. 1409 current journals were received during the

year and several back sets were as well purchased. 86 journals were received as gratis, as also 825 books, 94 manuscripts were acquired bringing the total number to 2,004. A small number of books were added to the Bona-rji Library, bringing the total to 3,479, with its membership of 437 students. In the Lending Section 67,854 books were issued to the teachers and students for home reading during the year 1962, with a total membership of 2251. The Reading Room with the Text Books Section was equally popular with the students. The distinguished visitors to the Library during the year were Mr. & Mrs. Y.M. Lin of W.H.O., Mr. & Mrs. M. Clifford, London, Professor Galbraith, Ambassador of U.S.A., Mr. & Mrs M.L. Floy, French Embassy, New Delhi and Syed Husain Nasr, Faculty of Letters, Tehran University.

Rajha Kumud Mookerji Endowment Lectures :

This Endowment established through the efforts of the late Professor of History in 1944, arranged lectures on any branch of Ancient Indian History & Culture, periodicals after a range of 2-3 years. This year J.N. Banerjee, Retired Carmichael Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient India History and Culture, Calcutta University, was invited to deliver a series of lectures on some Brahmanical Religious themes (Vaishnavism and Saivism) in Art and Archaeology. The lectures delivered under this Endowment during the past two decades or so included 'Hindu Judicial System' by S. Vardachariar, 'The Social and Political System of Manu' by Rai Bahadur K.V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, 'History of Orissa' by Hari Krishna Mehta, 'Indian Civilization as depicted in the Chama Sutras' by J.R. Champure, 'India as known to Panini' by V.S. Agarwal, 'Landscape in Indian Literature and Art' by G.C. Ganguly and 'Greater India' by Jean Filliozat.

Annual Convocation :
and address by M.S. Thacker

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday December 22, 1962 under the Presidentship of the Governor-Chancellor, Bishwa Nath Das. M.S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, delivered the Convocation Address. The Convocation Week was not celebrated due to National Emergency and need for economy. In his address, Thacker, proposed that education must receive high priority especially in a democracy where all progress depended essentially on the people's understanding and accepting the national goals. 'The Planning of Education', in his words, 'was not only a matter of increased resources but involved a wiser spending of them. The considerable wastage experienced at different stages of the Indian system of education must be reduced and the system suitably reoriented to become an effective agency of individual, social and economic advancement. The present system needed complete structural changes, with speed, and the number of students' admission to the universities should be restricted. Education, however, had to be viewed as an important and integral part of national development. The expenditure on education no doubt has increased from 1 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.6 per cent of the national income in 1965-66 which itself is not adequate when compared to 4-5 per cent in U.K. and U.S.A. and over 6 per cent in USSR.'

Mistakes in launching programmes :

The learned speaker referred to two mistakes which had landed us in serious difficulties, namely launching upon programmes without proper and adequate preparation, which inevitably led to failures, and had weakened our faith in the reform itself. Again, many reforms had been simultaneously introduced without due regard

to the limitation of organisation, personnel and resources. The situation had been further complicated by carping criticism based on insufficient experience, throwing the whole educational machinery into the melting pot once again. In his opinion, in the present situation we should complete our structural changes as quickly as possible, cry a halt to 'fresh thinking' and 'brilliant ideas' and bring the system to an even keel.

Universities the Brain Trust of the Nation :

Thacker called the Universities the Brain Trust of the Nation. The Universities must have, apart from excellence in the various specialised fields of study and research, a full and intelligent awareness of the national goals, a capacity to view things rationally, objectively, scientifically and in perspective, broad sympathies and a catholic outlook and tolerance and a spirit of synthesis. The Universities have not only to preserve knowledge but to create it. Research is their life-blood as they must be the homes of intellectual adventure'. The Universities must, above all, build up character and breed in their students 'fearlessness of mind, strength of conscience and integrity of purpose.' They are 'the sanctuary of the inner life of the nation'.

Expansion and Strain as resources :

The learned speaker as well referred to the expansion of University education at break-neck speed with the enrolment becoming four-times at the end of the Third Plan. This rapid expansion in number has severely strained our resources of teachers, equipment and accommodation. The position in regard to teachers has been worsened by many an eminent teachers taking up posts in other spheres because of better salaries. The rising of standards was an uphill task. It would be better to invest our limited resources

in a few places where the best students could rise to the height of international standards. The University Grants Commission's move to set up Centres of Advanced Studies at select Universities in different subjects was an appropriate move. Reference was also made to the general complaint about the atmosphere in our Universities which was not detached and objective and equally lacked scientific temper. Petty bickerings and narrow loyalties have seeped into the University atmosphere.

Role of Science in Education :

Thacker as well referred to the role of science in any system of education. Due attention had to be paid to the need for trained man power for which 'crash programmes had to be embarked upon immediately for training large number of students in various disciplines of science and technology. Science affected the life of every person almost every minute and as such there was the need for social understanding of science. The educational values of science go far beyond the practical applications in war or for the service of society.

Need for Continuous thinking :

Education, according to Tacker was a field in which continuous thinking was necessary. Our educational system must be closely linked with the ever-changing pattern of society. Further, Education could not be relegated to the background for long else it would throw back the development of the country. Even during the war it was a necessary weapon which could not be imported readymade from any other country. It was the nation and nation alone which could forge the weapon, equally useful in times of war and of peace. England spent more on education than before and experimented more extensively and intensively on it, with the result that the new educational system of England was born during the war.

Advice to the new graduates :

In his advice to the new graduates, he asked them to be proud of that day in their lives. That might be, in a sense, a parting of ways. Whatever might be their avocation in life, they must hold aloft the great ideals of integrity and service, of

national honour and prestige inculcated in them during their period of study in the University. It was a challenge to their manhood; and they should rise to the occasion at a time when the nation was passing through a severe ordeal.

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Foreign Visitors :

Reference has no doubt been made to Henry B. Crawford working in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery as a Fulbright Lecturer, sent to India through the courtesy of the United States Educational Foundation in India. So also P.W. Thompson, an eminent Anaesthetist of U.K. joined the Department of Anaesthesia, K.G. Medical College. Invitations were extended to a number of eminent foreign scholars to visit and deliver lectures. Some of the distinguished foreigners who delivered lectures in the university include John Boyes - Edinburgh, M. Clifford - London, M. Flony - France, Conradine Montigel, University of Basle, Switzerland, and some eminent professors from the U.S.A. These include J.K. Galbraith, the U.S.A. Ambassador in India, Quincy Wright - Virginia, H.E. Stolls - Boston, Shelmaker - Columbia and O.L. Chivarria Aguilar from Michigan. John Jack from Cambridge and A.R. Humphrey from Leister took part in the All India English Teachers Conference held in the University in December 1962.

Lucknow University Union :

This year the Union was inaugurated by General Cariappa on December 20, 1962 who also delivered the inaugural speech. The distinguished visitors included Indira Gandhi, Acharya Kripalani, Atal Behari Bajpai, Raj Narain Singh, Narain Desai, son of Mahadeo Desai, Anand Narain Mulla and several others who addressed the students. In the month of September, Hindi Day was celebrated by the Union with the participation of foreign students as well in the programme. A reception was accorded to about 40 foreign students studying in the University and its constituent college as a token of goodwill and understanding. The Union sent a drama team to participate at the Autumn Festival, Nainital, in October 1962. The Union also organized a State University and College

Students Convention on September 30 and October 1, 1962. It also organised Mu shaira, Kavi Sammelan, Symposium and the usual annual Cricket Match between the Vice-Chancellor's XI and the Union President's XI in the month of December. The President and the Secretary of the Union participated in the Panel discussions with Kenneth Spark of Syracuse University and Terry Tinker of the States on 4-10-1962 in connection with the Extra Curriculam Students' activities. A delegation of the Union was sent to Indore to participate in the 1st Conference of the National Students Press Conference on December 26th and 27th. The Secretary of the Union, Gomati Bharami was elected General Secretary of this National Students body. The Annual Number of 'Light and Learning' organ of the University Union was published in the month of July 1962.

Delegacy :

The six Delegacy Centres at Charbagh, Nishatganj-Mahanagar, Daliganj-Babuganj, Aminabad-Lalbagh and Goleganj functioned as usual, catering to the social and literary needs of the students residing in these localities. The total number of students registered at these centres was about 100 on an average. These centres provided newspapers, periodicals and magazines to the readers as also indoor games and outdoor too where grounds were nearby available. Social and cultural activities as also debates and declamations were organized. The delegacy had S.K.Narain as Chairman, N.A.Khan and J.P.Jaiswal as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 1,18,75,271.55 np. from fees, rent of houses, grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1961-62. The K.S.Medical College and Associated Hospital accounted Rs. 61,85,760.39 np. as grants.

The details are as follows :

University (excluding K.G.M.C. & Associated Hospitals)

U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 11,09,648.60 np.	Non-recurring
State Government	Rs. 32,76,070.73 np.	Recurring
	Rs. 2,93,108.00 np.	Non-Recurring
Other Sources including income from fees etc.	Rs. 14,35,024.23 np.	Recurring

King George's Medical College

State Government	Rs. 17,55,830.00	Recurring
	Rs. 2,80,683.00	Non-Recurring
Other sources (including income from fees etc).	Rs. 5,34,684.48 np.	Recurring
	Rs. 4,06,003.00	Non-Recurring

G.M. & Associated Hospitals :

State Government	Rs. 20,59,345.00	Recurring
	Rs. 5,44,301.00	Non-Recurring
Other sources	Rs. 1,22,664.45	Recurring

The total expenditure for 1961-62 was Rs. 1,12,66,336.90 np. as detailed below :

University (excluding K.G.M.C. & Associated Hospitals)	Rs. 40,92,325.57 np.	Recurring
	Rs. 10,26,354.67 np.	Non-Recurring
King George's Medical College	Rs. 22,06,530.04 np.	Recurring
	Rs. 7,67,044.04 np.	Non-Recurring
B.M.B.S.	Rs. 56,068.36	Recurring
Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals	Rs. 23,96,661.36	Recurring
	Rs. 7,21,352.80	Non-Recurring

The total deficit at the close of the year 1961-62 in the University's Budget stood at Rs. 23.94 lacs and Rs. 33.31 lacs in the King George's Medical College Budget plus Rs. 3.39 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College.

in sample size as follows:

Estimated Expenditure for 1981-82

1. Salary and allowances	Rs. 1,00,00,00.00
2. Pension	Rs. 30,00,00.00
3. Gratuity	Rs. 20,00,00.00
4. Other benefits	Rs. 10,00,00.00
5. Total	Rs. 1,60,00,00.00

Estimated Receipts

1. Government	Rs. 1,50,00,00.00
2. Other sources	Rs. 10,00,00.00
3. Total	Rs. 1,60,00,00.00

Estimated Surplus

1. Government	Rs. 10,00,00.00
2. Other sources	Rs. 10,00,00.00
3. Total	Rs. 20,00,00.00

The total expenditure for 1981-82 is estimated to be Rs. 1,60,00,00.00 and the total receipts are estimated to be Rs. 1,60,00,00.00. The surplus is estimated to be Rs. 20,00,00.00.

1. Salary and allowances	Rs. 1,00,00,00.00
2. Pension	Rs. 30,00,00.00
3. Gratuity	Rs. 20,00,00.00
4. Other benefits	Rs. 10,00,00.00
5. Total	Rs. 1,60,00,00.00

The total expenditure for 1981-82 is estimated to be Rs. 1,60,00,00.00 and the total receipts are estimated to be Rs. 1,60,00,00.00. The surplus is estimated to be Rs. 20,00,00.00.

The Year 1963:Obituary^{is}a) Brij Nath Sharga

This year is noted for consistency in the offices of the University without any change in any of the three posts of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer. The University, however, suffered several losses in the death of its teachers and benefactors. In the passing away of Brij Nath Sharga, the University lost a genuine well-wisher. He was really an institution with an unabated interest in the Canning College and the Lucknow University. He was a member of the Court from the Registered Graduates Constituency and also represented them in the Executive Council for a number of years. It was sometime in early thirties that he stood against G. H. Thomas, who later became the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, for the membership of the Executive Council and won. He was closely associated with C. B. Gupta and his group, but later in life parted company with him, and became a critic of the Treasurer and the University administration. As a family friend and well-wisher it was possible to view him from close quarters.

b) Radha Kumud Mookerji :

Radha Kumud Mookerji, the Professor Emeritus, had long associated with the University. He retired in 1945 after nearly 25 years of service as Reader and subsequently Professor of Indian History and finally of History Department. Even after retirement he regularly visited the University and his Department once or twice every year in connection with moderation of Question Papers. His Endowment arranged a series of lectures every second or third year and offered scholarships and freeships to many students. The Government of India conferred on him the title of 'Padmabhushan'.

and for a term of six years he was a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha. He was one of the most eminent teachers of the University noted for his erudition and eloquence. As my teacher, he commanded my respect for providing me challenges in life which it was possible to meet successfully and I bow down to him in reverence.

c) Kali Prasad :

Kali Prasad was another casualty of the year. He was a good administrator and had clear ideas about men and matters. After a good academic career at Allahabad, he joined the University for sometime as a temporary lecturer in leave vacancy till his substantive appointment in late twenties. He was the first Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University to rise from the lowest rung of the academic ladder. He was a member of the Executive Council and was a great force along with his two colleagues - A.N. Singh and A.C. Chatterji. Singh predeceased him and Chatterji changed his alignment. Kali Prasad had the support of Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in mid-fifties. Immediate after his exit, Kali Prasad too had to leave along with other Vice-Chancellors. He then became Hony. Research Director, India International Centre, Delhi. Personal problems seem to have precipitated his end. The news of his death was too cruel for his wife who immolated herself, thus ended the drama of this enigmatic personality who by his untiring efforts contributed to the expansion and growth of studies and research in the Department of Psychology & Philosophy. The expansion of the Tagore University Library of which he was the Hony. Librarian for three terms or more was equally due to him with the cooperation and assistance of Sardar Tara Singh, the Deputy Librarian, who served the University for over 32 years and closely followed in the heels of his superior

boss.

Rajendra Prasad :

The University as well expressed its profound grief of sorrow at the passing away of Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic. He had occasion to visit the University and deliver the Convocation Address in 1950. An outstanding scholar, and a jurist, Rajendra Babu was a great Statesman and an outstanding patriot who played a very important role in the Freedom Struggle as President of the Indian National Congress on more than one occasion, and in the Post-Independence Period as Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and twice elected President of India.

M. C. Misra & R. S. Tripathi :

There were two other condolence resolutions on the death of Madan Gopal Misra, Principal of Kanya Kuber College, who became a member of the Executive Council in October 1962. The other resolution was on the death of R. S. Tripathi, Professor of History at the Banarus Hindu University and an old alumni of the University. He was a First class M.A. in Indian History and was sent on a State Scholarship to London. He secured his Ph.D. under L. D. Barnett of the School of Oriental and African Studies on 'The history of Kanauj'. At one time in 1945 he was offered a Lecturership in Ancient Indian History on the maximum salary of Rs. 400/- but he supported my candidature, as recommended by the Selection Commission. He would have joined his alma mater, if offered the post of Reader for which he had applied. The post, however, went to his teacher C. D. Chatterji who had put in service as Lecturer for nearly 24 years. Such was the limited scope for promotion in those days.

Changes in the Staff :

Nand Lal Chatterji, Professor and Head of the Department

of History, retired this year and G.S.Misra, Professor of Western History, became Head of the Department. B.N.Puri of the Department of Ancient Indian History, who was on deputation with the Government of India, had his relations with the University snapped following his confirmation as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Others to leave the University were Anita Kashyap, Lecturer in German and B.B.Kachru - Lecturer in English. S.P.Nagendra, Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Work, was granted leave to join the Gorakhpur University as Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology. Nasir Ahmed Khan was granted a year's leave on deputation under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for Nigeria and Rome; J.N.Sinha of the same Department was granted one year's leave without pay to join the Punjab University as Reader in Economics and Raghveer Singh of the Political Science Department had similar leave to improve his academic position at Gorakhpur. K.K.Singh was similarly granted leave to join the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. A.K.Saran of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, was granted one Year's leave to give courses in Sociology in the State College, Los Angeles, U.S.A. Those resuming their duties after the expiry of leave ex-India were P.N.Masaldan, Prof. & Head of the Department of Political Science, A.K.Srivastava, Lecturer in English, L.Mukherji, Lecturer in Education, Khusja Jamiluddin, Lecturer in English, was granted leave for higher studies in the United Kingdom. M.H.Alvi, Lecturer in Arabic, retired.

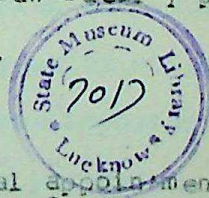
Science, Commerce & Law :

In the Faculty of Science, there were only a few appointments at the Lecturer's level. These include Devi Singh and Rajendra

Saksena - both in Mathematics. The temporary lecturers were Syed Ali Tahir Rizvi and Ravindra Kumar Srivastava (both in Mathematics) and Bhumi-adeva (Zoology). T.P. Pandeya and R.C. Srivastava, Lecturers in Physics, resumed duties after completion of their advanced studies in U. K. So also D.D. Awasthi, Lecturer in Botany, who was on leave ex-India for advanced studies in the U.S.A. resumed duties. B.G. Gokhale was granted leave ex-India for advance training in France. R.P. Agarwal, Reader in Mathematics, was granted a year's leave to join Gorekhnur University as Professor of Mathematics. The services of Mohd. Ishag, Lecturer in Mathematics, were, however, terminated. In the two other Faculties, R.L. Varshney, Lecturer in Business Administration, was appointed Reader in Commerce. P. Kaushal, Lecturer in Business Administration, was granted leave for one year to accept the nomination for the Marketing Management Programme of the International Centre for the Advancement of Management Education at Stanford (U.S.A.). B.P. Srivastava of the Law Faculty proceeded on leave to the States for higher studies.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine had several appointments in the year 1963. The Executive Council at its meeting on April 19, 1963 appointed R.N. Sharma as temporary Professor of Plastic Surgery in the grade of Rs. 900-1140. Prakash Narain Tandon was also appointed in the same capacity and grade as Professor of Neurosurgery, while Shiva Dutt Sanwal was appointed temporary Reader in Experimental Surgery in the grade of Rs. 500-800. P.N. Saksena was appointed Professor of Pharmacology. The Lecturers appointed in the Faculty this year included R.K. Agarwal (Dentistry), P. Bahadur (Tuberculosis) and P.K. Bhattacharya (Forensic Medicine).



Y.D. Mathur was appointed Assistant Public Health Engineer-cum-Lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine. Another set of appointments was that of the Pool Officers sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and attached to the Departments mentioned as under: Krishan Lal (Ophthalmology), M.K. Misra (Surgery), V.K. Mittal (Surgery), Rajendra Misra (Anaesthesiology), B.N. Kapoor (Pediatrics), V.C. Agarwal (Medicine), Inder Prakash (Surgery) and Anand Prakash (Surgery).

The University Library:

P.N. Sharma continued to be the Hony. Librarian. The death of Tara Singh, deputy librarian, was a serious blow and his replacement became a problem. The total number of books in the Library was 2,08,242. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for the purchase of books and journals on scientific subjects and Rs. 20,000/- for Humanities. 2,152 books were added during the year under review, including 677 books in Sanskrit and Hindi, and 531 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. 125 current journals were received during the year of which 30 were received as gifts. The series of some of the important journals were completed and some back sets were also purchased. 884 books were received in gift during the year under review and 24 manuscripts were acquired bringing the total to 2028. A small number of books were added to the Sonarjie Library being the total to 3491. The membership of the Library restricted to bonafide members of the Tagore Library during the year was 601. Reading Room and Text Book Section of the Library continued to be the most popular section catering to the needs of the post-graduate and undergraduate students alike. The distinguished visitors to the Library included A. Punch, American Library, Sonograph of the

University College, London, P. Jean Comair, D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, C. Balkrishnan, Prof. Of Plastic Surgery, Medical College, Nagpur, B. Dayanand Rao, Professor of Neuro-Surgery, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, M.C. Pradhan, President, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, and President, Blackburn College, Illinois, U.S.A.

Convocation & Humayun Kabir's address :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Friday December 20, 1963. In the absence of Bishwanath Das, Governor-Chancellor, due to indisposition, the Vice-Chancellor, A.V. Rao presided. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, delivered the Convocation Address.

Kabir in an eight-page address marked for its clarity, forthright statement of facts and inferences with plenty of compliments, gave the historical background on the vicissitudes through which U.P. had passed. He left it to the young graduates to find for themselves the causes and the way out as they had 'a wider perspective to survey national and international affairs'. After paying a tribute to the great traditions of Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh, the learned speaker bemoaned that the situation in the last two or three decades has changed for the worse. Though the State of Uttar Pradesh was the most populous, it was also the poorest with the per capita income being miserably low. The gap between Uttar Pradesh and the more progressive States of India appeared to be increasing in terms of illiteracy and poverty. The basic cause of the relative decline in the words of the speaker, 'was its distance from the sea coasts'. While in earlier times this part of the country welcomed new ideas and new techni-

Invitation to the 1st Kalyan Kalyan

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ques which most freely flowed, it did not feel the impact of the maritime forces introducing new ideas and western education for quite some time. So also the industries were centred round the three States of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Uttar Pradesh as well accepted rather late western education. English education came too late to this part of the country.

The task before the country and our duty :

India was free and our foremost task was to cherish and safeguard that freedom. We lost our independence in the past only when we fell back in knowledge and technology and we must never allow that to happen. We must be responsible to all the currents that flow throughout the world and one of the strongest of these currents was brought to us in India through the English language. He stressed on the importance of English which must be taught compulsorily for everybody beyond the stage of elementary education. The impact of an alien idea proved to be a catalytic agent and provided the energy for breaking down walls of dogmas and superstitions. English as such would be helpful in bringing the results of world's original work to the country in time.

In this year's Convocation, 4,376 candidates took degrees and diplomas as against 4,738 receiving these last year. One hundred and ten candidates received medals and prizes and 13 got the Chancellor's medals on the basis of their entire academic record, proficiency in games and sports, extra-curricular activities, participation in collective constructive activities and general behaviour.

Owing to the National emergency and need for economy, the Convocation week as such was not celebrated. A number of social and literary functions, were, however, organised by the

Union and some departmental associations. Several distinguished scholars visited the University and delivered lectures. The distinguished ones were the following: O.L. Chavarrea-Agulai, Joseph Elder David King and James Austin from the U.S.A.; J.B. Kinninmonth, V. Riddell and A.B. Macgregor from the U.K. and A.B. Mrozek from Warsaw, Boerima and Kainder from Holland, Med Wilfried Schill from West Germany, J.J. Pindborg from Denmark and Blackburn from Australia.

Admissions :

During the year under review the total number of students in each of the Faculties (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows: Arts - 3242, Science - 1360, Commerce - 739, Law - 1618, Medicine (K.G. Medical College) - 1247, G.B.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur - 1007, Faculty of Ayurveda (State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow) - 197. There were 67 foreign students on the rolls. The number of students in the Halls in the Canning College Campus was as follows: Butler Hall - 186, Subhas - 162, Tilak - 174, Mahmudabad - 208, Habibullah - 196, Narendra Deva - 146, Belrampur - 51, M.M.S. Birla - 93, Kalash - 169. In the Medical College campus - the three Male Halls - Chakravarti, G.N. Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 635 residents and Vijaya Lakshmi - 115.

The number of students in Associated Colleges during the year under review were as follows: Isabella Thoburn - B.A. 130, B.Sc. 41, B.Ed. 23, B.L.Sc. 10; Mahila Vidyalyaya - B.A. 662, B.Ed. 103, B.Sc. 96; Karamat Musain Muslim Girls - B.A. 69; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 125; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 109; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalyaya - B.A. 88; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 51, Lucknow Christian - B.A. 64, B.Sc. 212, Dip. in Physical Education - 23, Kenya Kujja - B.A. 457, B.Sc. 429, B.Com. 165, Shia - B.A. 228,

B.Com. - 165, Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 225, B.Sc. 290,
 Vidyaanta Hindu - B.A. 684, D.A.V. - B.A. 90, B.Sc. 148, Navayuga
 Kanya Vidyalaya - B.A. 56, Nari Siksha Niketan- B.A. 29.

Important Developments :

The two new Departments which started functioning from this year were Department of Public Administration and Department of Bio-Chemistry headed by R. B. Das and P. S. Krishnan. The Chancellor was pleased to approve the addition of two new colleges - Nari Siksha Niketan and Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya to the list of Associated Colleges under clause 139 of the Statutes. Further, in terms of the recommendations of the Medical Council of India the duration of the M.B.B.S. course was reduced from 5 years to 4½ years applicable to students admitted in 1963. Out of these 4½ years, 18 months were to be allotted to Pre-Clinical Training, 18 months to Para-Clinical Training (with Clinical Training running concurrently) and the remaining 18 months for clinical training. The Ordinances for M.D. and M.S. Degrees were as well revised in the light of the recommendations of the Medical Council of India, requiring two years work in the subject in the concerned department or in a recognised institution approved by the Faculty of Medicine. A two-years diploma course in Public Health was as well instituted, with admissions duly made by November 1963.

Lucknow University Union :

Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru inaugurated the Union on September 29, 1963. Others visiting the Union and addressing the students included Smt. Indira Gandhi, Tarakeshwari Sinha, Kailash Prakash, Kamapati Tripathi, C. B. Gupta, Min Dayala Upadhyaya, Uttam Chandra Mehrotra - host of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Kabul and Major Satya Gupta, companion of Netaji for 40 years.

Ramaya Rao, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Charkande Rai as representatives of different political parties. The Union welcomed American and Japanese Cultural Delegations of students as also arranged a Mushaira and a Kavi Sammelan, and also an All-India Debate.

Finances :

The University had an income of Rs. 1,06,95,011.31 np. from fees, rent of houses, grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1962-63 as detailed below :-

University (excluding K.G. Medical College and G.M. & Associated Hospitals)

U.G.C. and Central Government	-	1,44,723.10	Non-Recurring
State Government		Rs. 24,65,490.00	Recurring
Other sources (including income from fees)		Rs. 14,44,327.57	"
		<u>Rs. 53,52,356.69</u>	

King George's Medical College

State Government		Rs. 13,67,591.00	Recurring
		Rs. 2,68,912.15	Non-Recurring
Other sources (including income from fees)		Rs. 5,56,079.52	Recurring
		Rs. 2,35,700.00	Non-Recurring
		<u>Rs. 24,28,282.67</u>	

G.M. Hospitals :

State Government		Rs. 20,65,386.00	Recurring
		Rs. 7,04,600.00	Non-Recurring
Other Sources		Rs. 1,44,385.65	Recurring
		<u>Rs. 29,14,371.65</u>	
Grand Total		Rs. 1,06,95,011.31	

Expenditure for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,20,73,326.12 np. as detailed below :-

University :		Rs. 44,11,420.40	Recurring
		<u>Rs. 11,12,120.32</u>	Non-Recurring
		Rs. 55,23,540.72	
King George Medical College		Rs. 23,25,959.53	Recurring
		<u>Rs. 6,83,498.31</u>	Non-Recurring
		Rs. 30,09,457.84	

B.M.B.S.	Rs. 35,875.81 Recurring
Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals	Rs. 26,33,054.89 Recurring
	Rs. <u>8,71,396.86</u> Non-Recurring
	Rs. 35,04,451.75
Grand Total	Rs. 1,20,73,326.12

The accumulated deficit upto the closing of the financial year 1962-63 in the University Budget stood at Rs. 26.35 lacs and Rs. 37.33 lacs in the King Georges Medical College Budget, besides 3.74 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College. The main reason for the deficit year after year was the improper evaluation and assessment of the needs of the University for the purposes of annual grants by the Government. The University on its part was trying to avoid unapproved expenditure.

Research :

The number of candidates securing their doctorates in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce totalled 59. Out of these 2 secured their D.Litt and 2 their D.Sc. Shyam Lal Pande, a local Head Master in a High School who had earlier secured his Ph.D. in Political Science, got his D.Litt in Ancient Indian History under C.D. Chatterji, the Retired Head of the Department. He had earlier supervised the thesis of D.N. Shukla of the Sanskrit Department for the same degree. This anomalous situation had its wider implications. The value of such degrees was completely eroded when candidates could secure the highest degree in a subject without possessing the rudimentary knowledge of it even of the B.A. standard. Such confirmation of the Degree of Doctor of Letters does not in any way add to the reputation of the supervisor or to the Department. In fact, except for its face value, the degree fails to add to the academic excellence of the candidate in his future career. The departmental-wise quota included 3 in Ancient

Indian History, 1 in History, 3 in Political Science, 2 in Sociology, 1 in Social Work, 1 in Arabic, 4 in Urdu, 1 in Sanskrit, 8 in Hindi, 1 each in Economics and Philosophy and 2 each in Psychology and Education. Bhatnagar Hussain and Bhagirath Misra supervised 3 each, D.D. Gupta, K.K. Dikshit and P.N. Masaldan 2 each and all others : G.S. Misra, A.B.L. Awasthi, Zafar Hasan, Sushil Chandra, Radha Kamal Mukherji, M. Wahid Mirza, A.C. Banerji, Sarla Shukla, V.B. Trivedi, T.N. Dikshit, Baljit Singh, Raj Narain, Kail Prasad, N.K. Devaraja, S.P. Charlu and S.N. Jha supervised 1 each. The lady candidates securing their doctorate numbered 9. Out of these successful candidates only 1 secured a temporary appointment in the university. Two others were working in Degree Colleges.

Science & Commerce :

In the Faculty of Science, 23 candidates secured their doctorate - 3 in Physics, 4 in Chemistry, 4 in Botany, 2 in Bio-Chemistry, 1 in Geology, 4 in Zoology and 5 in Mathematics. The list does not include any lady candidate. Among the supervisors B.P. Yadava (Chemistry), P.S. Krishnan (Bio-Chemistry), M.B. Lal (Zoology) and M.D. Upadhyaya (Mathematics) supervised two candidates each. Others with one each included B.G. Gokhale, Vachaspati, and P.N. Sharma (Physics), V.S. Misra & A.N. Bose (Chemistry), D.C. Sherdewaj, J. N. Rai, M.N. Bose and K.R. Durange (Botany), A.C. Misra (Geology), B.K. Tandon & Premvati (Zoology), Ram Ballabh, V.K. Shukla and S.K. Bose (Mathematics). None of the successful candidates securing his doctorate seemed to be on the staff of the University Faculty or in any Associate College of the University. In the Faculty of Commerce, Badri Nath Singh and Prem Narain Varshney secured their doctorate degree under K.C. Sarkar and B.uru Dutt respectively.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine seemed to be more generous in the award of M.D. and M.S. Degrees. The Departmentwise quota was Physiology 9, Pharmacology 7, Pathology 6, Tuberculosis 6, Medicine 23, Social and Preventive Medicine 5, Forensic Medicine 6, Pediatrics 3, Radiology 2. The M.S. recipients included 4 in Anatomy, 22 in Surgery, 14 in Ophthalmology, 11 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 8 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 7 in Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases. The lady candidates were Neerja Suman Shukla who continues to be in the Department of Physiology in the K.G. Medical College, Arati Lahiri (Mrs) in Physiology, Sushila Tewari (Miss) in Forensic Medicine, Lily Kiria Kose (Mrs.) in Anatomy, Yamuna Uzgare (Miss) in Ophthalmology and 8 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology which also had 3 male Masters in Surgery. Among those candidates who joined the K.G. Medical College staff included Prakash Chandra Bajpai (Pediatrics), Nirankar Nath Mahendra (Surgery), Kailash Chandra Garg (Ophthalmology). Bajpai and Garg obtained their Professorship earlier than Mahendra but the latter continues to be on the staff. Bajpai died rather young and Garg retired sometime back.

The Year 1964 :

There was no change in the offices of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer. The Vice-Chancellor A.V. Rao completed his first term as Vice-Chancellor on October 8, 1964. The Chancellor under his emergency powers re-appointed him as Vice-Chancellor for another term. Rao was a non-controversial person and was equally pliable. It was rumoured that the main character in the show was P.C. Mittal, the Registrar, who conveyed the dictates from the Pandariba residence of C.B. Gupta. There was no change even after his resignation as Treasurer by the

end of July 1959. His appointment as Chief Minister after the self-invited resignation of Sampurnanand made his hands too strong.

Obituary :
C. Chatterji

In the sad demise of C. Chatterji, Retired Professor and Head of the Department of Radiology, K.B. Medical College, Lucknow, the University lost a teacher of great reputation. He was well-known in the field of Radiology. He served the University with zeal and efficiency till his retirement in 1960. He was held in great esteem both by his colleagues and his students. The death of S.M. Sane, who retired in 1945 was another loss to the University. He was the youngest son-in-law of Bela Gangadhar Tilak, and was instrumental in getting R.P. Paranjpye to the University as its Vice-Chancellor in early thirties (1932).

Gopi K. Tandon :

The death of Gopi Kishan Tandon, a member of the Executive Council, the University Court, Hospital Board of Management and Selection Committee for a number of years in fifties was another loss. He was very close to C.B. Gupta and was equally helpful in providing overdrafts to the University from the United Commercial Bank, Lucknow, of which he was the General Manager. He was a genuine well-wisher who always kept the interests of the University constantly in mind.

B.N. Jha :

Another loss was the passing away of B.N. Jha, Vice-Chancellor of Jodhpur University, who was for sometime member of the Executive Council. He was an able administrator. The University also mourned the death of Raghavendra Pratap Singh, Raja of Mankapur and Patneshwar Prasad Singh, Maharaja of Balrampur. Both the Taluqdar families were benefactors of the University.

Jawahar Lal Nehru :

The greatest loss to the country was the passing away of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on May 27, 1964. The University expressed its profound grief at this national loss. Nehru was for long associated with the University. He was the recipient of Honorary D.Litt. at the Silver Jubilee Convocation in January 1949 and had frequently visited the University in the Pre-Independence Period as also in the Post-Independence one, and addressed the students. He inaugurated the Union functions as well. I remember him addressing from the Balcony of the Arts Faculty to the students gathered in the quadrangle just before the attainment of independence. He told the audience that after independence 'the doors would be open for everybody' - darwaze sab ke liye khul jayenge. This did happen but enough space could not be provided because of the population explosion. Nehru was a visionary, an erudite scholar, a gentleman, who could not guess the evil intentions of his friends and foes alike. The Chinese betrayal seemed to have precipitated the crisis in his life and hastened his death.

The New Buildings :

In the Canning College campus while the construction of the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory was completed last year, that of the Hospital for women students at a cost of Rs. 3,65,372 and the staff quarters costing about Rs. 2,54,649 was completed during this year. That of a Boy's Hostel, Law College and Glass House for the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory was nearing completion. In the K.S. Medical College campus, besides the Ophthalmic block constructed last year, those for Experimental Medicine with Cardiac Catheterisation, Neuro-Surgery and Plastic Surgery units

etc. were in progress. Besides the teaching blocks, extension to other units like Dental Department extension, Waiting Hall and passage to Private Wards were also undertaken.

Enrolments :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (except Associated Colleges) was as follows :
 Faculty of Arts - 3242 ; Science - 1369 ; Commerce - 793 ; Law - 1618 ; Medicine - K.B. Medical College, Lucknow - 1243 ; G.S.V.M. College, Kanpur - 1007 ; Faculty of Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow - 197 - Total 7022. There were 69 scholars from outside India. The Associate Colleges of the University maintained satisfactory progress. The number of students in each was as follows : Isabella Thoburn - B.A. 132, B.Sc. 56, B.Ed. 26, B.L.S.C. 12; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 594, B.Ed. 97, B.Sc. 112 ; Karamat Husa in Girls - B.A. 81, Jubilee Girls - B.A. 123 ; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 107 ; Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree - B.A. 112 ; Kunkhunji Girls - B.A. 71 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 72 ; B.Sc. 215, Dip. in Physical Education 25 ; Kanyakubja - B.A. 553, B.Sc. 764, B.Com. 163 ; Shia - B.A. 264, B.Sc. 321, Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 266, B.Sc. 331 ; Vidyantha Hindu - B.A. 711 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 154, B.Sc. 90 ; Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya - B.A. 112 ; Mari Siksha Niketan Degree - B.A. 100.

Halls :

The residential accommodation for the University boys was provided in the following Halls as under :- Butler 187, Subhas 161, Tilak 172, Mahmudabad 199, Habibullah 192, Narendra Deva 151, Balrampur 53, Kailash Hall (including New Girls Hall) 171, M.M.S. Birla Hall 93. In the Medical College Campus, the number of residents in Halls was Chakravarti 175, S.B. Misra 217, Gardar

Patel 284, and Vijay Lakshmi 104. One Hall for boys constructed out of the funds from the State Government and the University Grants Commission was nearing completion and could be put into commission from the next academic session.

Important Changes in the Staff :

The changes in the Faculty of Arts were not too many. H.S. Ashtana, Lecturer in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy resigned after taking up appointment as Professor of Philosophy, University of Gauhar. K.P. Misra, Lecturer in Political Science, was granted a year's leave to take up the post of Reader in Political Science at the University of Rajasthan. K.K. Saksena, Lecturer in Ancient Indian History, was granted a year's leave to join the Indian Administrative Service. Raghuvver Singh of the Political Science Department was also granted a year's leave to join the University of Gorakhpur as Reader-Head of the Department. Prakash Chandra, Reader in Economics, proceeded on a year's leave to join the post of Deputy Director, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi. His colleague Nasir Ahmad Khan continued to be on deputation with the United Nations. V.S. Singh of the same Department joined the U.N. Economics Commission for Africa as Consultant from January to April 1964. H.G.P. Srivastava, Lecturer in Economics, proceeded on leave to join the University of Kiel and Paritosh Banerji of the same Department, went on leave to the University of Birmingham for higher studies. S.D. Misra, another Lecturer in Economics, rejoined the University on completing his assignment as Joint Director of Minor Irrigation Research Programme Committee. I. Hussain, a lady Research Assistant in the Department of Economics proceeded on leave to join Princeton University as a Fellow. The Commonwealth Educational Cooperation

Scheme provided D.P.L. Dey as visiting Lecturer in Linguistics in the Department of English and Modern European Languages.

Further on the recommendation of the Heads of the Departments and Dean, Faculty of Arts, the following were appointed temporary readers in the subjects noted against each from July 16, 1964 until further order by the Executive Council at its meeting dated August 21, 1964. S.K. Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (English), K.G. Seth, Shri Char Misra and V.B. Singh (Economics), A.A. Khan Khalil (Persian), A.C. Banerji (Sanskrit) and B.N. Srivastava and S.D. Singh (Ancient Indian History & Archaeology). The Vice-Chancellor as well appointed Ram Narain Mehra as temporary Lecturer in Western History. Raj Narain was confirmed as Professor of Philosophy and Psychology.

Science :

The Faculty of Science had also some changes with the retirement of L.N. Mukherjee, Reader in Chemistry, and A.R. Rao, Professor and Head of the Department of Botany, and the resignation of A.D. Kharkwal, Lecturer in Geology, B.G. Gokhale, Reader in Physics and M.P. Madan, Lecturer in the same subject resumed their duties on return from leave after advanced training in France, and advanced research in Canada respectively. In the Department of Chemistry, A.N. Bose, Lecturer, proceeded on leave without pay for one year to accept the post of Professor at Regional College of Educational Research, Bhuvaneshwar and M.C. Rastogi under similar conditions to join the post of Professor at Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur. G.S. Misra of the same department continued to be on leave while M.P. Khare his colleague who was on leave resumed duty. K.K. Tewari, Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, was granted leave for two years for conducting post-doctorate research at Indiana University, U.S.A. and K.D.

Singh of the Mathematics Department returned from Canada after completion of leave. N.N.Sharma (Zoology) joined the Department as Pool Officer under C.S.I.R. scheme. K.S.Shukla, Reader in the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, officiated as Professor and Head in the absence of Ram Ballabh who was granted leave.

Commerce & Law :

The Faculties of Commerce and Law had also some changes. O.P.Gupta, Professor of Applied Economics, retired and in his place Guru Dutt became Head of the Department. Anant Pande, Head of the Department of Business Administration, was granted leave (ex.India) for 10 months and L.D.Joshi took over charge as Head of the Department. J.B.Singh, Lecturer in Commerce, was granted study leave for carrying on research work for his Ph.D. Degree. B.P.Srivastava, Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, who was in the Columbia University, New York, for higher studies, resumed duty.

Substantive Appointments :

The executive Council at its first meeting on July 18, 1964 appointed the following teachers on a substantive basis to their respective post : N.N.Gupta, Professor of Medicine, M.K. Goel, Reader in Orthopaedic Surgery, Avinash Kumar, Reader in Radiology, M.L.Bhatia, Reader in L.N.T. Diseases. Further, the Council at its next meeting on August 21, 1964 allowed the following teachers of the University to cross the efficiency Bar with effect from April 1, 1964. P.K.Saksena (English), R.P.Singh (Education), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit), H.K.Awashti (Hindi), K.G.Seth (Economics), Sri Chandra (Philosophy), M.C.Saksena (Physics), T.N.Srivastava (Chemistry), S.S.Tewari (Chemistry), S.S.Trivedi (Botany), S.S.Tewari (Geology), Anant Pande (Business Adminis-

The Department of Agriculture, Government of India, has been established in the year 1947. It is a central government department and is responsible for the development and improvement of agriculture in India. The department is headed by the Minister of Agriculture and is assisted by the Secretary to the Government. The department is divided into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of agriculture. The divisions are: (i) Planning and Statistics, (ii) Extension, (iii) Research, (iv) Education, (v) Veterinary, (vi) Fisheries, (vii) Horticulture, (viii) Animal Husbandry, (ix) Soil Conservation, and (x) Forests. The department is also responsible for the implementation of various agricultural schemes and programmes. It is the duty of the department to ensure that the agricultural sector is developed and that the farmers are able to produce and sell their produce at a fair price. The department is also responsible for the conservation of the natural resources of the country and for the improvement of the living standards of the rural population.

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tion), G.L. Hajela (Applied Economics).

Convocation :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday December 19, 1964. It was presided over by the Chancellor Bishwa Nath Des. The Convocation Address was delivered by Ashoka Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. In his address Ashok Mehta remarked that U.P. had nurtured the ageless culture of our ancient land and it was from here that the pioneering impulses had flown down India over the centuries. But today the same region was not only amongst the poorest in the country it equally suffered from a low material growth in potential due to the politics of dissent here. He told the students that the State was over-loaded with traditions or with radicalism that accounted for irresponsible behaviour. The dominant as well as the challenging forces in the political life tended to cater to those very trends that had to be refashioned.

The Students and the Masses :

Ashok Mehta exhorted the students - the young men from the Universities to identify themselves with the people and the problems around them and make a scientific approach to solve the problems affecting the State. Only then they could impart to this region a reasonant impulse. 'If you remain passive and parasitic, there is little hope for the heartland of land. He further pointed out that in the coming years, India would have to adjust herself much farther in the world community. Her distinctive culture would have to define and redefine its own identity while achieving closer communication with the emerging world culture. In these tasks of tomorrow in uncovering the magic of radiant transfiguration, he added, the heartland had considerable lead and advantage over the

rimland.' The younger generation, in Mah'ta's words, could melt the metal earlier which would give them richer alloy than the rimlands, provided the furnace burns more intensely. He added that 'the transforming point will emerge out of the intensity of moral and intellectual temperature provided by the youth of the State.

Influence of Science :

The learned speaker as well referred to the deepest influence of Science on the younger generation. To live with Science is to live with change. Science enjoins the people into the vortex of change. Science and Satanism cannot exist on the same plane of operation. What is scientific by its very conception is changing. But Science is also rigorous in its discipline. The endless spate of flux which is the destiny of the present and the succeeding generations, however, requires certain point of fixity. A social and intellectual life involved in chronic change has to firmly adhere to certain moral imperatives, and discipline if it is not to disintegrate or forfeit its purpose. Such a conscious balancing between what abides and what evolves is necessary to achieve the creative tension that Science provides. The social and moral code is far more important for the new generation which has to seek its own bearings, serving as the compass in the voyage of discovery.

Critical danger ahead :

Ashoka Mah'ta as well referred to the critical danger in India to come in the next two decades with the emergence of a dual economy and dual society. A part of the economy would diversify and develop, leaving the rest impoverished segments of society would get modernised leaving the rest crumbling. Islands of

modernity and growth in the midst of poverty-logged areas of backwardness would easily emerge. It would be wishful thinking to be on the affluent apex of a pyramid that in fact might be caving in. The world is already divided into the north and the south - the affluent and the impoverished. We need a crusade to change it, rather than be a party to similar polarisation inside our own country.

In this Convocation 5001 candidates received their degrees and diplomas. The post-graduates numbering 1171 were conferred as under : D.Litt. 2, D.Sc. 1, Ph.D. (Arts) 21, Ph.D. (Science) 19, Ph.D. (Commerce) 10, M.D. 76, M.S. 73, LL.M. 5, M.A. 625, M.Sc. 181, M.Com. 95, M.Ed. 22, M.S.W. 41. The graduate course break-up was LL.B. 587, B.A. (Hons.) 10, B.Sc. (Honours) 5, M.B.B.S. 232, B.M.B.S. 10, B.Ds. 36, B.Ed. 180, Bachelor in Library Science 8, B.A. (Pass) 1716, B.Sc. (Pass) 661, B.Com. 220 - Total 3665. The diploma holders numbered 264.

Distinguished Visitors and Lectures :

Several distinguished scholars visited the University during this year. These include the following : Mohd. Aziz Lahbali (Morocco), Robert F. Farce (Missouri - U.S.A.), Miller Spangler (U.S.A.), Robert K. Gardiner (Nigeria), Leonard Z. Breen (U.S.A.), A.S. Gadykor (USSR), S. Landa (Prague), J. Walter & T.W. Harris and Hugh Garland (U.K.), Hans W. Hermann (West Germany), Kristin Kristiansen (Oslo, Norway) and Arthur Elvidge (Canada). The Radha Kumud Mookerji endowment Lectures this year were delivered by D.C. Sarker of Calcutta University. He gave four lectures on 'Landlordism and Tenancy in ancient and Medieval India as revealed by epigraphical records'.

University Library :

P.N. Sharma was re-appointed as Honorary Librarian for a

period of three years by the Executive Council. The total number of books in the library was 2,14,006 including 5764 new books added to it. These were duly processed and placed on the shelf for release for circulation. The University Grant's Commission released a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for the purchase of books and journals on Humanities and Social Sciences out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- for the Third Five Year Plan Period. The Bio-Chemistry Department received a sum of Rs.10,000/- being the first instalment of the grant of Rs.20,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for purchase of books and journals. A gift of 200 books on art and aesthetics consisting of the personal library of the late A.K.Haldar, Principal, Government Arts and Crafts College, was also received. Another gift of 818 books was received during the year. There was also an addition of 48 manuscripts making a total of 2076 in the Library. The membership of the Library stood at 1938 while 88,732 books were issued to the students and teachers during the year. The Bonarjee Library meant for students only had 601 members with a stock of 3507 books. The Text-Book Section located in the Reading Room rendered useful service to the students.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were - Lester Ashling (Chicago, U.S.A.), P.A.Cohn (French Institute of Indology, Pondicherry), Raf.H.Hellendoek (West Germany), M.A.Shine (Southern Rhodesia), J.Roger (Paris), Mohd. H.B.I. Sayyaf, Ambassador of U.A.R. in India, S.O.Sasaki (Tokyo) and D.N.Marshall, Librarian, Bombay University.

Lucknow University Union :

The Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, inaugurated the Union on November 19, 1964 and delivered an inspiring address. It was well celebrated the Convocation with a week-long programme.

of manifold functions and activities, including holding of Mushaira, Kavi Sammelan and an All-India Inter-Varsity Debate. Another interesting feature was the reception accorded to a three men Japanese Students' delegation of Asia Fellowship Goodwill Mission on September 4, 1964, and a few months' later to four Japanese students on December 8, 1964. The Union as well invited distinguished public men to address the members. These included Morarji Desai who addressed the students on October 29 and V.K. Krishna Menon, former Defence Minister, on December 16. D. Nehra, Cultural Attache to the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, as well met the students on December 12 at a meeting. Krishna Menon unveiled the full length portrait of Nehru.

Research :

Reference has already been made to the number of candidates securing their doctorates at the 1964 Convocation. A detailed break-up, however, shows the proliferation in the production of such doctors in different faculties, particularly in that of Medicine which broke all previous records. In the Faculty of Arts 2 secured their Doctor of Literature Degree and 21 of the lower one of Philosophy. Bala Prasad Misra, an old classfellow in the Provincial Educational Service, alas dead now, secured this highest degree in English under the supervision of A.V. Rao. He worked on 'The influence of Indian Philosophical thought on the works of James Joyce'. The other candidate securing this degree was Abdus Salam who had worked on 'Urdu Shairi men Manzoor Nigari' under Nurul Hasan Hashmi. The subjectwise break-up of the Ph.D. candidates was Ancient Indian History (2), Psychology (1), History (2), Sociology (1), Anthropology (2), Economics (2), Urdu (1), Sanskrit (3), Hindi (6) and Social Work (1). Among the candidates those who joined the University later on or were on the start

were Sudhindra Nath Banerjee, Prabal Das Srimali and Umesh Prasad Rasgoti.

Science & Commerce :

The Science Faculty's quota was one D.Sc. R. Lakshapal of the Zoology Department, and among the Ph.D's subject-wise - Physics (2), Chemistry (9), Bio-Chemistry (3), Botany (5) - total 19. Padmaja Rawa Shukla of the Chemistry Department later on became a member of the staff. In the Faculty of Commerce 10 candidates secured their doctorate, 6 in Commerce under K.C. Sarkar, 2 in Business Administration under Anant Pandey and Sarkar and 2 in Applied Economics under O.P. Gupta and G.L. Hajela. The successful doctorates included Dauji Gupta who later on became Mayor of Lucknow Corporation twice, but lost his election to the Parliament as a Congress candidate, and Om Prakash Kausal who later on joined the Department of Business Administration.

Medicine :

The galore of M.D.'s in Medicine and Masters in Surgery in April and October examinations of 1964 was a significant feature in the Medical Faculty. The break-up of successful candidates in Medicine, of April 1964 Examination, include Pharmacology (2), Pathology (3), Radiology (2), Medicine (23), Social and Preventive Medicine (5), Forensic Medicine (2), Pediatrics (7), Tuberculosis (4). The successful candidates included Anulya Ranjan Sircar who joined the Department of Medicine and at the moment is its Professor. Head. The list of candidates securing their M.D.'s in Medicine in the October 1964 Examination is equally exhaustive with the break-up as follows : Physiology (1), Pharmacology (1), Pathology (2), Tuberculosis (4), Radiology (3), Medicine (13), Forensic Medicine (1), Pediatrics (2).

The Master in Surgery Degree was conferred on 72 candidates in different subjects with the following break-up : Anatomy (2), Surgery (25), Op'hthalmology (17), Obstetrics & Gynaecology (10), Orthopaedic Surgery (6), M.N.T. (12). The names of supervisors are not recorded, nor are the colleges to which the candidates belonged mentioned in the Progress Report for the year. There is the solitary reference to G.N.Kacker, Reader in Anatomy, obtaining the degree of M.S. in his subject.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit at the end of the financial year 1963-64 stood at Rs. 24.74 lacs in the University and Rs. 35.80 lacs in the King Georges Medical College. The grant of Rs. 11 lacs (6 for the University and 5 lacs for the Medical College) meant to wipe out the deficit was insufficient for the purpose. The University had an income of Rs. 1,35,16,663.63 paise from fees, rent of houses, grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1963-64, as detailed below :

University (excluding K.G. Medical College & G.M. & Associated hospitals)

U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 18,05,977.58	Non-Recurring
State Government	Rs. 31,38,657.00	Recurring
U.G.C. Grant	Rs. 1,17,000.00	Recurring
Other sources including income from fees etc.	Rs. 14,79,323.71	Recurring
	Rs. 65,40,958.09	

King George's Medical College

State Government	Rs. 20,46,094.80	Recurring
	Rs. 9,03,627.90	Non-Recurring
Other sources (including income from fees etc.)	Rs. 5,45,992.79	Recurring
	Rs. 50,532.06	Non-Recurring
	Rs. 33,46,247.55	

G.M. & Associated Hospitals :

State Government	Rs. 24,97,813.02	Recurring
	Rs. 7,96,893.00	Non-Recurring
Other sources	Rs. 1,34,752.02	Recurring
	Rs. 34,29,458.04	
Grand Total	Rs. 135,16,663.68	

The total expenditure for the year 1963-64 was Rs. 1,27,53,191.21 as detailed below :

<u>University only</u>	Rs. 45,74,050.36	Recurring
	Rs. 18,20,849.74	Non-Recurring
	Rs. 63,94,900.10	
King George's Medical College	Rs. 24,11,181.27	Recurring
	Rs. 4,92,883.91	Non-Recurring
	Rs. 29,04,065.18	
B.M.B.S.	Rs. 28,407.62	
Gandhi Memorial and Associated hospitals -	Rs. 31,72,468.09	Recurring
	Rs. 2,53,350.22	Non-Recurring
	Rs. 34,25,818.31	
Grand Total	Rs. 1,27,53,191.21	

The Year 1965

This year had no change in the apex set-up of the University with the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer continuing in their respective offices. There were no doubt structural innovations with the completion of several new buildings. These included in the Jinning College campus, the construction of a Boys' Hostel at a cost of Rs. seven lacs and separate building for the Faculty of Law at a cost of Rs. 6,00,821. Estimates and designs were as well contemplated in respect of several other buildings, extensions in the Physics, Geology and Statistics Departments at a cost of Rs. 4 lacs, 1.50 lacs and 20.60 lacs respectively. In the Medical College campus as well several buildings were completed, including the waiting hall and passage, six private wards for Queen

Mary 's Hospital and some minor ones. Several new buildings were still under construction.

Obituary :
G.H.Thomas

The University this year sustained several losses in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. In the passing away of G.H.Thomas, Retired Judge of Avadh Chief Court, the University lost a genuine well-wisher and a jurist of great distinction. He rendered valuable help to the University for several years both as a member of the Executive Council and of the University Court.

Sri Krishna Prem & R.H.Nixon :

Another loss was the passing away of Sri Krishna Prem, formerly, R.H.Nixon of the English Department in the twenties. He was an eminent teacher, a spiritualist and a savant of high calibre. He had joined the Canning College in 1920 and the University in 1922 as Reader and later on as Professor of English and stayed on here till 1926. He was greatly loved and held in high regard by his pupils and colleagues for his scholarship, simplicity and amiable ways.

S.B.L.Mathur, B.C.Gupta & B.D.Thakur

The University also mourned the death of S.B.L.Mathur, formerly Reader in Physics, B.C.Gupta, retired part-time Lecturer in Sanskrit, Bengali and A.D.Thakur, retired Lecturer in Sanskrit who served the University with zeal and distinction.

Enrolment :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows :
Faculties of Arts 3581, Science 1451, Commerce 831, Law 2001,
Medicine - K.G.Medical College, Lucknow 1343, G.S.V.M. College,

Several new buildings
were still under construction.

Col. H. H. Thomas

The University this year sustained several losses in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. In the passing away of G. H. Thomas, retired Judge of Avesth Chief Court, the University lost a genuine well-wisher and a judge of great distinction. He rendered valuable help to the University for several years both as a member of the Executive Council and of the University Court.

Col. Krishna Prasad & R. H. Nixon :

Another loss was the passing away of Col. Krishna Prasad, formerly, R. H. Nixon of the English Department in the twenties. He was an eminent teacher, a sportsman, and a servant of high calibre. He had joined the Gannan College in 1920 and the University in 1922 as Reader and later on as Professor of English and stayed on here till 1936. He was greatly loved and held in high regard by his pupils and colleagues for his scholarship, simplicity and amiable ways.

Col. B. L. Mahapatra, B. C. Gupta & B. D. Thakur

The University also mourned the death of B. L. Mahapatra, formerly Reader in Physics, B. C. Gupta, retired part-time lecturer in Sanskrit and B. D. Thakur, retired lecturer in Sanskrit. who served the University with zeal and distinction.

Col. B. L. Mahapatra :

During the year under review the total number of students in each faculty (excluding associated colleges) was as follows :
Faculty of Arts 3381, Science 1451, Commerce 831, Law 2001.

Kanpur 1115 ; Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow - 359. The number of foreign students as well increased to reach 79 - 21 in Arts, 2 in Science, 2 in Commerce and 44 in Medicine. There were 5 students each from the States (U.S.A.) and 9 from USSR for learning Hindi and 1 for doing his Ph.D. in History. The Residential accommodation, however, was far too short to meet the requirements of a residential teaching University. In the Canning College, the residents in different halls were as follows : Butler 198, Subhash 146, Mlak 157, Mahmudabad 200, Habibullah 205, Narendra Deva 148, Balrampur 50, Kailash 178, New Boys 148, MMS Birla 93. The number of admissions in the Associated Colleges was as follows : Isabela Thobourn - B.A. 150, B.Sc. 56, B.Ed. 24 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 513, B.Ed. 99, B.Sc. 117 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 105 ; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 129 ; Loreto Convent Degree -- B.A. 116 ; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya - B.A. 150 ; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 82 ; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 218, B.Sc. 76, Dip. in Physical Education 21 ; Kanyakubja - B.A. 623, B.Sc. 795, B.Com. 180 ; Shia - B.A. 238, B.Sc. 308 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 435, B.Sc. 290 ; Vidyanata Hindu - B.A. 712 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 334 ; B.Sc. 121 ; Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya - B.A. 175 ; Nari Siksha Niketan Degree - B.A. 98 - Grand Total 6194.

Important Changes in the Staff :

Among the appointees at the higher posts were R.N.Nagar, Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History, Zafar Hasan, Social Work and M.D.Joshi - Public Finance and Monetary Economics. Those appointed as Readers include S.B.Samadi (Arabic), R.M.Loomba (Psychology and Philosophy), Brij Kishore (Medieval and Modern History), S.K.Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (English), Ragheeb Husain (Persian), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit), V.B.Trivedi and

1. 1944-45 - 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942,

Important Changes in the Staff

Among the appointees at the higher posts were K. N. Katar, Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History, K. A. Hasan, Social and M. D. Joshi - Public Finance and Monetary Economics. Those appointed as Readers include S. B. Samad (Arabic), K. M. Bhowmik (Medieval and Philosophy), B. K. Kishore (Medieval and Modern History), S. K. Kataria, Mahesh Chandra and K. M. Jambhwal (English), A. K. Kataria (Persian), A. K. Kataria (Sanskrit), V. S. Kataria and

Sarla Shukla (Hindi), K.S. Mathur (Anthropology), Nurul Hasan Hashmi (Urd-u). S.D. Singh (Ancient Indian History) resigned to take up the appointment of Professor of Indian History & Culture, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie; So did K.P. Misra (Political Science) who was appointed Reader in the same subject in Rajasthan University. R.P. Singh, Lecturer in Education, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of Professor of Education at the Mysore University. Raj Bisaria was appointed Lecturer in English.

Science :

Promotions and new appointments in Faculty of Science include B.G. Gokhale as Professor of Physics on his return from Nagpur. S.C. Agrawala, Professor of Botany, and P.D. Gupta with the same designation in the other Live Science - Zoology. So also R.P. Agrawala was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics. The appointees at the Reader's level (temporary) include A.C. Banerji, R.C. Gupta, M.C. Saksena (Physics), B.P. Yadava, Ram Gopal, T.N. Srivastava, S.S. Tewari, V.S. Misra, C.S. Pande (Chemistry), B.S. Trivedi, J.N. Rai, B.N. Prasad (Botany) and B.G. Tewari (Geology). S.K. Bose (Mathematics). L.M. Bali and B.P. Pradhan were appointed Lecturers in Physics and Sumit Dutta and Arun Verma in Mathematics. K.C. Lal and S.N. Dutta of the Physics Department who were abroad on study leave resumed their duties on return. G.S. Misra, Lecturer in Chemistry, however, did not rejoin his duty on the expiry of his leave. A.N. Bose and M.C. Rastogi of the same department continued to be on leave while their colleague J.S. Shukla was granted study leave for higher studies in Germany. In the Zoology Department, Premvati was granted leave for one year for higher studies in U.S.A. H.B. Tewari, Lecturer in the same department, resigned his job while

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promotions and new appointments in faculty of Science include B. G. Gokhale as Professor of Physics on his return from abroad. C. C. Agrawala, Professor of Botany, and P. D. Gupta with the same designation in the other five sciences - Zoology, Geology, Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. The appointments at the Reader's level (temporarily) include A. C. Ghosh, M. C. Saksena (Physics), A. P. Yadava, Ram Gopal, T. N. Chatterjee, S. S. Tewari, V. S. Mishra, C. S. Pandey (Chemistry), S. S. Ghosh, U. N. Rai, B. N. Prasad (Botany) and A. G. Tewari (Zoology). A. K. Bose (Mathematics), B. M. Baid and S. P. Pradhan were appointed Lecturers in Physics and Chemistry and other vacant posts in Mathematics, Zoology and Botany of the Physics Department, who were awarded leave of absence. S. S. Ghosh, Lecturer in Chemistry, however, did not rejoin his duty on the expiry of his leave. A. N. Bose and M. C. Karmakar of the same department continued to be on leave while their colleagues J. G. Gokhale was granted study leave for higher studies in Germany. In the Zoology Department, S. S. Ghosh was granted leave for one year for higher studies in Germany. Lecturer in the same department, resigned his job while on leave.

R.P. Sethi joined as Pool Officer under C.S.I.R. Scheme. G.G. Sanwal Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, was granted leave for two years for conducting post-doctoral research at California University in U.S.A. So also K.S. Vaidya, Lecturer in Geology, proceeded to U.S.A. on a year's leave under U.S. Government scholarship and Fulbright Travel Grant. R.B. Saksena, Lecturer, proceeded on leave ex. India to join the University of Alberta, Canada, and D.N. Misra proceeded on leave without pay for one year to join as Reader in Mathematics at Patiala University, Punjab.

Commerce & Law :

The Faculties of Commerce and Law also had several changes. Anant Pandey, Head of the Department of Business Administration, who was on leave ex. India, resumed duty. L.D. Joshi of the same department was granted three years leave on deputation with the Government of India to join the post of Reader in Commerce in Tribhuvan University, Nepal. K.S. Chaudhari and J.L. Rastogi, Lecturers in Business Administration and Applied Economics respectively were granted leave ex. India to accept the Fellowship by the Stanford University, U.S.A. for attending a seminar in Management of Human Resources conducted by the International Centre for the Advancement of Management Education, U.S.A. In the other Faculty of Law, R.C. Nigam and Shraddha Kumari, Lecturers in Law, were appointed Readers in Law. L.N. Tandon was appointed Reader in Commercial Law, and R.C. Vyas, Lecturer in Law, was granted leave for higher studies in U.K.

Medicine :

In the Faculty of Medicine, S.P. Gupta, Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, retired. R.M. Mehrotra was appointed Professor of Histopathology. R.N. Misra,

Reader in Medicine on leave under the Colombo Plan scholarship resumed duty. So also did R.P.Sahi after availing of Commonwealth Scholarship. Leela Tandon, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, was granted earned leave for one year. N.S.Bhatnagar, Lecturer in Anaesthesiology, was granted leave without pay for one year with permission to accept the appointment of Junior Anaesthetist, Bokaro Steel Limited. M.L.Bhatia was appointed Professor of Oto-Rhino Laryngology (E.N.T.). P.N.Saksena, Lecturer in Pharmacology, resigned on taking up appointment as Professor of Pharmacology Aligarh Muslim University and P.C.Bajpai, Lecturer in Pediatrics, who was granted leave for one year for training in Canada under Colombo Plan, resumed duty.

Ayurveda:

In the Faculty of Ayurveda (State College of Ayurveda) S.D.Shukla, Principal, was appointed Hony. Professor in Ayurvedic Medicine. The appointees among Readers included P.C.Jain (Sharir), R.N.Singh (Dravyaguna), V.K.Sharma (Kaya Chikitsa), H.S.Kulashreshtha (same), A.D.Sharma (Basic Principles of Ayurveda), Radha Sharma (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), R.N. Misra (Shalya Chikitsa) and among Lecturers, R.P.Misra (Anatomy), H.N.Khanna (Pharmacology). Govinda Swaroop, Lecturer in Pathology, left the services and proceeded to U.S.A. for further studies.

Administrative Appointments:

The Executive Council as well made administrative appointments in various departments for the Session. These included Raj Bisaria, Mahesh Singh Kushwaha (English), Manjuli Gon, Vimla Agarwal, Prabha Gupta and Ranjana Sahgal (Psychology), Sri Chandra, Roop Rekha Vama and Neelima Misra (Philosophy), /^{Deoki Pande,} S.L. Chopra & Vipula Chaturvedi (Education), Deoki Pande, Angne Lal and S.K.

Pidare & S.N.Misra (A.I.History), Nareshwar Dayal Seth, S.M.Sayeed, Shanti Deobala and Chandra Prakash Barthwal (Pol.Science); Shailendra Singh, Ishrat Zafar Husain, P.D.Shrimali, V.Prasad Bharadwaj, Ajit Kumar Singh, Trilok Singh Papole, Prakash Dikshit, R.S.Mathur (Economics); S.C.Verma, G.N.Mehrotra, Hira Singh & P. Roy (Sociology), Mirza Rafiuddin Ahmed, Brij Mohan, Shiva Prakash Srivastava and Surendra Singh (Social Work), R.P.Srivastava, Krishna Kant, Banvira Singh, Manju Kapoor (Anthropology), M.R.Alavi (Arabic), Mohd. Wali-Ul-Haq Ansari (Persian), Sujat Ali Sandilvi (Urdu), Syed Nanjar Masud Rizvi (Persian), Mahesh Misra & Umesh Prasad Rastogi (Sanskrit) and Ram Narain Tripathi (Sanskrit - Oriental), Prabhukara Shukla, Pratap Narain Tandon, K.C.Agarwal, S.N.Chaturvedi, T.N. Singh, Maya Rani Tandon & Ram Pher Tripathi (Hindi), U.D.Seth and R.N.Mehra (Western History), R.S.Rastogi and S.N.Qanungo (Medieval & Modern History). Out of this long list, a good many Lecturers were subsequently absorbed in their respective departments and some eventually became Professor-Head of the Department. Quite a few have retired and some others are still in service.

Science :

The appointments of Lecturers on an administrative basis till the end of the Session in the other two Faculties of Science and Commerce included the following: Gopal Narain Sushil Kumar Misra and Satya Deva Shukla (Chemistry), Krishna Chandra Singh Sangh (Bio-Chemistry), K.C.Jayaswal - and filling him S.Sithola (Geology), S.C.Srivastava, Gopal Singh and S.C.Nigam (Zoology). The appointees against the permanent posts in the Department of Physics included B.P.Pradhan and C.M.Bali and in the leave vacancy N.C.Rastogi and Atul Sinha. M.N.Sharma was appointed against the post sanctioned for the Post-graduate diploma in Physics. Other administrative appointments for the session ending April 1966

included Vishwa Nath Jaisly, Suresh Govindram Wadhvani, Nand Kumar Mehrotra (Physics), S.S. Gupta, Priyambada R. Shukla, O.P. Gupta, Abdul Hafeez, Mohd. Imtiaz Husain, Suchish Chandra and Rajeshwar Saxena, C.P. Tewari, K.C.S. Sanger (Bio-Chemistry), J.P. Tewari (Botany), K.K. Tandon, Neelima Awasthi (Geology), R.P. Srivastava, Bhoomitra Deva, Vinod Agarwal, Shahnaz Bano (Zoology), R.C. Agarwal, R.K. Srivastava, G.R. Dikshit, K.K. Mathur, Jamil Ahmad Khan and Vijay Kumar (Mathematics), S.K. Srivastava, Ashok Kumar Saksena, Narendra Deva Shukla, V.K. Srivastava (Statistics).

Commerce & Law :

The administrative appointments in the Faculty of Commerce include (in the Department of Commerce) R.C. Saksena, H.O. Gupta, A.P. Gupta and Madan Mohan Vaish (Commerce), P.N. Varshney, K.L. Maheshwary, B.N. Khandelwal, B.K. Nigam, Ramanugraha Sharma, Gopal Swaroop and H.C. Srivastava (Applied Economics), P.N. Srivastava, B.D. Srivastava, R.S. Rastogi, S.B. Singh, Ram Behari Lal and Sudhanu Kumar (Business Administration). The Law Faculty had over 15 temporary Lecturers serving in the administrative capacity till the end of the session. These included L.N. Mathur, P.G. Krishnan, G.K. Arora, V.S. Rekhi, V.N. Nagar, K.C. Srivastava, Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, Surya Kumar, D.C. Varshney, K.N. Nigam, A. Chatterji, R.C. Jaiswal, Km. R.R. Rastogi, R.P. Singh and P.G. Krishnan. Jai Jai Ram Upadhyaya was appointed for a short period of less than a month. He, however, proved to be the luckiest, securing his Doctorate in Law degree from the University and later shifted to the Allahabad University and secured his professorship there. Here only L.N. Mathur could eventually become Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law.

Research :

During the period under review, 50 candidates were admitted

to the Doctorate and 169 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Out of the 50, 26 were in Arts, 23 in Science and 1 in Commerce. There were 4 candidates in Arts who secured their Doctor of Literature Degree. Shiva Shekhar Misra of the Sanskrit Department who had secured his Ph.D. in Sanskrit under K.A.S. Iyer on the subject 'Someshwarakrita Mansollasa - aka Sanskrit Adhyayan' in 1958 secured his D.Litt on 'Someshwara's Mansollasa in the context of Fine Arts and Technical Science', but this time in the Department of Ancient Indian History and under the supervision of R.K. Dikshit. The other two teacher candidates to secure their D.Litt were Sarayu Prasad Chaube of the Department of Education who submitted his thesis in Philosophy Department on 'Recent Philosophies of Education in India'. He did it independently without any supervisor, with all the three external examiners. Sarayu Prasad Agarwal of the Hindi Department (Linguistics) earned his D.Litt under D.D. Gupta on 'A Linguistic study of the Place Names of Oudh'. The departmental-wise breakup was as follows : Hindi (7), Ancient Indian History and Archaeology (3), Sociology (3), Social Work (1), Urdu (2), Sanskrit (1), Education (2), and Political Science and Economics 1 each. Among the successful candidates who were either teachers or later on joined the university staff were Surya Prasad Dikshit, Present Professor-Head of the Hindi Department, Gopal Naresh Mehrotra, former Professor-Head (Sociology) and Surendra Pal Chopra (Education) who recently retired as Professor Head of the Department, and Abinash Chandra (Ancient Indian History) who died sometime back. Satish Chandra Awasthi (Ancient Indian History) and Smt. Tara Madan (Political Science) retired from D.A.V. and Khunkhunji Girls College respectively.

Science & Commerce :

In the Faculty of Science, among the 23 Ph.D.'s, Chemistry's

The Department of Education and 1957 to the degree of Doctor of Medicine and
 Master of Surgery. Out of the 20, 25 were in Arts, 23 in Science
 and 1 in Commerce. There were 4 candidates in Arts who secured
 their Doctor of Life Science Degree. Shiva Shankar Mishra of the
 Department who had secured his Ph.D. in Sanskrit under
 the supervision of the subject 'Someshwari' Mansollas. He
 in 1958 secured his Ph.D. in Sanskrit on 'Someshwari's
 Mansollas in the context of the Arts and Technical Science, but
 this time in the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture.
 The supervision of R.K. Ghosh. The other two secured candidates
 to secure their Ph.D. were Sarayu Prasad Chandra of the Department
 of Education who submitted his thesis in Philosophy Department on
 'Recent Philosophies of Education in India'. He did it independently
 without any supervisor, with all the three external examiners.
 Sarayu Prasad Chandra of the Hindi Department (Mansollas) secured
 his Ph.D. under D.D. Gupta on 'A diachronic study of the place
 of Sanskrit'. The departmental-wise breakup was as follows:
 Sanskrit (1), Ancient Indian History and Archaeology (2), Sociology
 (1), Social Work (1), Urdu (2), Sanskrit (1), Education (2), and
 Political Science and Economics 1 each. Among the successful
 candidates who were either teachers or later on joined the university
 were Sarayu Prasad Ghosh, Present Professor-Head of the Hindi
 Department, Gopal Narayan Mishra, former Professor-Head (Sociology)
 and Sankar Lal Choudhary (Education) who recently retired as Pro-
 fessor, and Ashish Chandra (Ancient Indian
 History) who died sometime back. Ashish Chandra was an (Ancient
 Indian History) and Dr. Tara Madan (Political Science) retired
 respectively.

share w-as 8, Botany 8, Geology 1, Zoology 3 and Mathematics 3. The solitary Ph.D. in Commerce was in Applied Economics under Major Guru Dutta, who supervised several doctorate dissertations. The same was the case with A.L.Loomba of the Political Science Department. Both retired as Readers. Guru Dutta had a fairly good innng as Head of the Department of Applied Economics and for two terms as Dean, Faculty of Commerce, before his final retirement.

Medicine :

The number of Doctorates in Medicine and Masters in Surgery in different branches was exceptionally high again this year. It was 169 as compared to 150 of the last year. The Departmentwise break-up was Physiology (3), Pharmacology 9, Pathology 8, Tuberculosis 11, Radiology 6, Medicine 23, Social and Preventive Medicine 12, Forensic Medicine 1, Pediatrics 10. The Masters in Surgery from different departments were Anatomy 2, Ophthalmology 17, Obstetrics and Gynaecology 9, Orthopaedic Surgery 9, E.N.T. 14, Surgery 36. The contribution of the two Medical Colleges of Lucknow and Kanpur are not separately recorded. It seems that the two colleges were more or less in the race for producing these post-graduates with their Doctorates or Masters Degrees.

Library :

P.N.Sharma continued as Honorary Librarian during the year, while D.N.Sharma was appointed his deputy. During the year under review almost complete renovation of the Library was done and a large number of books and new journals were added to the Library with an addition of 4933 books. The total number of books in the Library reached to 2,18,939. The addition included 698 books in Sanskrit and Hindi and 290 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, 1369 current journals were received during the year out of which 400 were received

There was a, Botany, 8, Zoology, 1, Zoology, 2 and Mathematics, 1. The Library 20, 2, in Commerce was in applied economics under Major Gurn Dutt, who supervised several doctorate dissertations. The same was the case with A.L. Dutt of the Political Science Department. Both retired as Readers. Gurn Dutt had a fairly good training as head of the Department of applied economics and for two years as head, Faculty of Commerce, before his final retirement.

Medicine :

The number of Doctorates in Medicine and Masters in Surgery in different branches was exceptionally high again this year. It was 109 as compared to 120 of the last year. The Department was made up of Physiology (3), Pharmacology 2, Pathology 8, Internal Medicine 11, Radiology 6, Medicine 13, Social and Preventive Medicine 1, Forensic Medicine 1, Pediatrics 10. The Masters in Surgery in different departments were Anatomy & Ophthalmology 17, Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2, Orthopaedic Surgery 2, M.B.B.S. 14, Surgery 30. The constitution of the two Medical Colleges of Lucknow and Kanpur are not separately recorded. It seems that the two colleges were more or less in the race for producing these post-graduates with their Doctorates or Masters degrees.

Library :

R.N. Sharma continued as honorary librarian during the year. While R.N. Sharma was appointed his deputy. During the year under review almost complete renovation of the library was done and a large number of books and new journals were added to the library. An addition of 4933 books. The total number of books in the library reached to 2,12,332. The addition included 632 books in Hindi, and Hindi and 200 in English, English and Urdu, 1953 literature.

gratis. The addition of 60 manuscripts took the total to 2136. 932 books were received as gifts during the year. The membership of Library stood at 1963 while the number of books issued to them totalled 68561. The Bonarji Library membership confined to students alone was 546. The distinguished visitors to the Library were Russell Bowders of the British Council, Mr. and Mrs. Eilan from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, and V.M. Kim, Surgeon of J.J. Group of Hospitals.

The University Union :

The students of the Union pledged their full support to the Government of India and took a solemn pledge to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the Motherland on August 15, 1965. They as well contributed Rs. 5000/- to the National Defence Fund at the time of Pakistan's Aggression. Over 400 students donated blood and more than 1000 students registered themselves for donation as and when needed. The Union received the delegation from California University students, and a reception was accorded to another party of Commonwealth students on September 7, 1965. The Report refers to lectures delivered under the auspices of the Union by eminent personalities like Morarji Desai and V.K. Krishna Menon who had visited the University in the past years as well, Finn Anderson of the American Embassy, B.P. Maurya and Brij Narain 'Brijesh', both Member of Parliament. A series of debates in memory of late Acharya Narendra Deva as also Inter-University Debate an annual feature, were organised by the Union. An exhibition of paintings in the Union Hall was also arranged. The poor students of the University as well received a sum of Rs. 1000/- to enable them to continue their studies while the altruistic and patriotic side of students activities and the role of the Union deserved commendation. The strike by a section of students was extremely

The addition of 60 manuscripts took the total to 213. The books were received as gifts during the year. The membership of the library stood at 1963 while the number of books issued to them was 650. The honorary library membership continued to be maintained. The distinguished visitors to the library were Messrs. Bowdler of the British Council, Mr. and Mrs. Khan, from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, and V. K. Kim, Director of the Group of Hospitals.

The University Union :

The students of the Union pledged their full support to the Government of India and took a solemn pledge to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the Motherland on August 15, 1952. They as well contributed Rs. 2000/- to the National Defence Fund at the time of Pakistan's aggression. Over 400 students contributed and more than 1000 students registered themselves for conscription as and when needed. The Union received the delegation from California University students, and a reception was accorded to the other party of Commonwealth students on September 7, 1952. The report refers to lectures delivered under the auspices of the Union by eminent personalities like Morley Mead and A. K. Krishna Rao who had visited the University in the past years as well. The Anderson of the American Embassy, B. P. Manjya and J. J. Narain, both Members of Parliament, a series of lectures in the Union of late Acharya Narendra Deva as also in the University Union. The annual lectures, were organised by the Union. An exhibition of paintings in the Union Hall was also arranged. The poor students of the University as well received a sum of Rs. 1000/- to spend on their studies while the students and the staff of the Union received a sum of Rs. 1000/- to spend on their studies and the staff of the Union received a sum of Rs. 1000/- to spend on their studies.

painful. The agitation was launched for pressing certain demands which included acceptance of examination fees seven days before the commencement of an examination, introduction of Hindi as the medium for post-graduate classes in Arts, Law and Commerce etc. The appeal by the Vice-Chancellor was not heeded and ultimately owing to general observance of violence and tension, the University had to be closed sine die from December 14, 1965. However, after some time, good sense prevailed and the strike was called off.

Finance :

The University (excluding King's Georges Medical College and the G.M. and Associated Hospitals) had an income of Rs. 42,44,390.52 from fees, rent of houses, grant from Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1964-65. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 47,17,001.50, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4.73 lacs during the year under report. The details of income and expenditure are given as follows :

Income

	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
State Government	25,95,320.59	47,17,001.50
Other sources including income from fees etc.	16,49,669.93	
	Rs. 42,44,390.52	47,17,001.50

Income of the King George's Medical College during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 22,86,546.47 as against the expenditure of Rs. 26,99,222.72 including Rs. 17,743 for B.M.B.S. as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4 lacs :-

	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Income State Government	16,67,293.46	26,81,479.79
" Other sources (including income from fees etc.	6,19,253.01	
B.M.B.S.	22,86,546.71	17,743.00
		26,99,222.72

The application was launched for processing certain demands which included acceptance of examination fees seven days before the commencement of an examination, introduction of blind as well as for post-graduate classes in Arts, Law and Commerce &c. The appeal by the Vice-Chancellor was not heeded and ultimately owing to general observance of violence and tension, the University had to be closed since the first December 14, 1965. However, after some time, good sense prevailed and the strike was called off.

Finance

The University (excluding King's George's Medical College and the G.M. and associated Hospital) had an income of Rs. 17,44,100. The fees, rent of houses, grant from Central and State Government and other sources during the year 1964-65. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 17,17,001.50, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 27,099.50 during the year under report. The details of income and expenditure are given as follows:

Income

Particulars	Amount
State Government	Rs. 5,92,350.30
Other sources including income from fees &c.	Rs. 11,51,751.20
Total	Rs. 17,44,101.50

Income of the King George's Medical College during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 22,86,246.71 as against the expenditure of Rs. 22,52,301.17 for 1964-65, as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 33,945.54.

Particulars	Amount
State Government	Rs. 10,67,350.00
Other sources including income from fees &c.	Rs. 12,18,896.71
Total	Rs. 22,86,246.71
Total	Rs. 22,52,301.17
Total	Rs. 22,52,301.17

B.M.B.S.

The income of the G.M. and Associated Hospitals amounted to Rs. 24,72,499.55 as against the expenditure of Rs. 32,62,122.45 as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 7.90 lacs.

	<u>Income Recurring</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
State Government	23,16,377.41	32,62,122.45
Other Sources	1,56,122.14	
	<u>24,72,499.55</u>	<u>32,62,122.45</u>

The non-recurring income and expenditure during the year under report was as under :-

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
U.G.C. and Central Government	10,36,709.28	18,55,288.10
State Government	4,85,254.28	
	<u>23,21,963.56</u>	<u>18,55,288.10</u>

King George's Medical College

State Government	9,46,200.00	6,81,620.53
Other sources	1,50,586.47	
	<u>10,96,786.47</u>	<u>6,81,620.53</u>

G.M. & Associated Hospitals

State Government	22,95,600.00	6,36,024.85
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The accumulated deficit up to the close of financial year 1964-65 in the University budget stood at Rs. 29.47 lacs, and Rs. 39.93 lacs in the King Georges Medical College budget, besides Rs. 3.74 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College. During the year under report the University was required to pay a sum of Rs. 1,87,360 as interest on overdraft.

The Year 1966 :

The University in 1966 did not undergo any change, as in the past year, in its administrative hierarchy with the same Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer continue to hold their respective offices. The University did suffer some loss due

The income of the U.G. and associated hospitals amounted to Rs. 1,72,39.55 as against the expenditure of Rs. 32,62,132.42 as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 7,90,100.

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
State Government	2,31,177.41	32,62,132.42	
Other sources	1,50,122.14		
	<u>3,81,299.55</u>		

The non-recurring income and expenditure during the year under report was as under :-

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
U.G. and Central Government	10,30,709.38	12,52,289.10	
State Government	4,85,254.38		
	<u>15,15,963.76</u>		

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
State Government	3,40,200.00	6,81,520.22	
Other sources	1,50,356.47		
	<u>4,90,556.47</u>		

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
State Government	22,32,800.00	6,81,520.22	

The accumulated deficit upto the close of financial year 1955 in the University budget stood at Rs. 2,47,100, and Rs. 9,33,100 in the King George Medical College budget, making a total deficit of Rs. 11,80,200. The University was required to pay a sum of Rs. 1,87,300 as interest on overdraft.

The year 1956 :-

The University in 1956 did not undergo any change in its administrative structure with the same as in the year 1955. The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar continued to hold their offices.

to the death of some of its old teachers, a former Vice-Chancellor and benefactor as also eminent personalities who had relations with this centre of learning. The untimely passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, was extremely shocking. Shastri had visited the University sometime after his taking over as Prime Minister and had addressed the University Union in 1961. He was a great statesman and had emerged from the masses, devoid of an affluent family background. In the death of R.P. Parangpye the University lost an eminent scholar of the highest calibre. He served the University for two terms from 1932-1938 as Vice-Chancellor and endeared himself greatly to the staff and the students by his amiable personality and active participation in the corporate life of the University. He was an active member of the Liberal Party and a rationalist. I visited him at his residence in January 1962 in Poona and found him in a reminiscent mood. He asked me to carry his good wishes to all those who remembered him in Lucknow. The University also mourned the death of R.R. Sreshtha formerly Professor and Head of the Department of English. With a Tripos in English Literature from Cambridge, F.F.T. Pinto as he was then known, joined the University as a senior Lecturer at its very inception in 1921. He was appointed Reader in 1940 and Professor of English in 1952. He served the University with great ability and distinction for nearly 33 years till his retirement in 1954. In the death of K.P. Chaudhary, Professor of Dentistry, M.G. Medical College, the University lost a teacher of repute and respect in his field. He served the University with zeal and efficiency for a fairly good period as Lecturer, Reader and Professor till his death.

Among other losses to the University during the year was that of Chaudhary Hyder Husain, a leading advocate of Lucknow.

the death of some of its old teachers, a former Vice-Chancellor
 was appointed as its acting Vice-Chancellor who had relations
 with this college of learning. The university passed away of its
 founder, the Minister of India, was extremely shocked.
 He had visited the university sometime after his return
 over as Prime Minister and had addressed the university union in
 1951. He was a great statesman and had emerged from the masses.
 He was of an efficient family background. In the death of 1951,
 the university lost an eminent scholar of the highest
 calibre. He served the university for two years from 1951-53.
 He was Vice-Chancellor and endeared himself greatly to the staff and
 the students by his amiable personality and active participation
 in the college's life of the university. He was an active member
 of the liberal party and a rationalist. He visited his
 residence in January 1953 in Poona and found him in a residential
 hotel. He asked me to carry his good wishes to all those who
 remembered him in Lucknow. The university also mourned the death
 of Dr. Green, a formerly Professor and head of the Department of
 English. With a degree in English literature from Cambridge,
 he came to the university as he was then known. He was appointed
 as a lecturer at a very young age in 1931. He was appointed
 as a Professor of English in 1934. He served the
 university with great ability and distinction for nearly 32 years
 till his retirement in 1966. In the death of Dr. Green,
 the university lost a great scholar. He served the
 university with great ability and distinction for a fairly good period as
 a teacher of English and respect in his field. He served the
 university as a Vice-Chancellor till his death.

Many other losses to the university during the year
 1951-52 of which the university is a leading advocate of

He was also a part-time Reader in Law between 1921-1933. In the passing away of M.U.Khan, Superintendent of G.M. & Associated Hospital, Lucknow, the University lost a devoted officer who kept his interest uppermost in his mind. He served the Hospital with zeal and efficiency and was held in great esteem by his colleagues and the staff alike. In the tragic death of Homi J. Bhabha, Director of the Atomic Research Establishment, in an air-accident the country lost a 'scientist of international repute' and a man of high intellectual calibre whose interests and achievements spread beyond science to art and culture. Bhabha was conferred the degree of D.Sc. (Honoris Causa) at the Silver Jubilee Convocation of the University in 1949.

Admissions :

During the year under review, the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows :
 Faculties of Arts 3711 ; Science 1568 ; Commerce 897 ; Law 2168 ;
 Medicine - K.G. Medical College, Lucknow 1286 ; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 1037 ; Faculty of Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow 329 - Total number of students 10,996. The number as well includes 60 students from outside the country in different Faculties. The total number of students in residence in different Halls of the Canning College was : Butler 188 ; Subhash 165 ; Tilak 161 ; Mahmudabad 205 ; Habibullah 204 ; Narendra Deva 148 ; Balrampur 8 ; Kailash (including New Girls Halls) 205 ; New Boys Hall 150 and M.M.S. Birla Hall 50 - Total 1532. In the K.G. Medical College campus - the students in residence in different halls was as follows : Chakravarti 172 ; G.N. Misra 330 ; Sardar Patel 288 ; Vijayalakshmi 178 - Total 968. The Associated Colleges of the University numbering 15 had the following number of students on their rolls : Isabella Thoburn - B.A. 250, B.Sc. 129,

He was also a part-time teacher in law between 1911-1913. In the passing away of Mr. K. N. Khan, a prominent member of the Government of India, Lucknow, the University lost a devoted official who kept the interest, cooperation in his mind. He served the country with zeal and efficiency and was held in great esteem by his colleagues and the public alike. In the tragic death of Lord D. D. Khanna, Minister of the Home Department, the Government of India lost a country loss of a 'father' of the constitutional system, and a man of high intellectual calibre whose integrity and achievements stood beyond reproach to all and sundry. Khanna was conferred the degree of D.Sc. (Honoris Causa) by the Silver Jubilee Convocation of the University in 1953.

Colleges :

During the year under review, the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding associated colleges) was as follows :

Faculty	Students
Faculty of Arts	3711
Faculty of Science	1558
Faculty of Commerce	687
Faculty of Law	2108
Faculty of Medical College, Lucknow	1285
Faculty of Veterinary	245
Faculty of Engineering	1037
Faculty of Agriculture	1037
Faculty of Education	1037
Faculty of Fine Arts	1037
Faculty of Music	1037
Faculty of Physical Education	1037
Faculty of Social Work	1037
Faculty of Journalism	1037
Faculty of Public Administration	1037
Faculty of History	1037
Faculty of Geography	1037
Faculty of Political Science	1037
Faculty of Economics	1037
Faculty of Sociology	1037
Faculty of Anthropology	1037
Faculty of Linguistics	1037
Faculty of Philosophy	1037
Faculty of Mathematics	1037
Faculty of Natural Sciences	1037
Faculty of Life Sciences	1037
Faculty of Physical Sciences	1037
Faculty of Earth Sciences	1037
Faculty of Environmental Sciences	1037
Faculty of Health Sciences	1037
Faculty of Behavioural Sciences	1037
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies	1037
Faculty of Continuing Education	1037
Faculty of Distance Education	1037
Faculty of Open Learning	1037
Faculty of Flexible Learning	1037
Faculty of Modular Learning	1037
Faculty of Self-paced Learning	1037
Faculty of Asynchronous Learning	1037
Faculty of Synchronous Learning	1037
Faculty of Hybrid Learning	1037
Faculty of Blended Learning	1037
Faculty of Integrated Learning	1037
Faculty of Coordinated Learning	1037
Faculty of Collaborative Learning	1037
Faculty of Participatory Learning	1037
Faculty of Inclusive Learning	1037
Faculty of Universal Learning	1037
Faculty of Global Learning	1037
Faculty of International Learning	1037
Faculty of Transnational Learning	1037
Faculty of Multinational Learning	1037
Faculty of Supranational Learning	1037
Faculty of Subnational Learning	1037
Faculty of Local Learning	1037
Faculty of Regional Learning	1037
Faculty of National Learning	1037
Faculty of Continental Learning	1037
Faculty of Hemispheric Learning	1037
Faculty of Global Learning	1037

B. Ed. 25, B.L.Sc. 10 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 537, B. Ed. 169 ;
B.Sc. 115 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 97 ; Jubilee Girls -
B.A. 125 ; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 124 ; Shashi Bhushan Balika
Vidyalaya degree - B.A. 176 ; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 97 ; Lucknow
Christian - B.A. 66, B.Sc. 217, Dip. in Physical Education 17 ;
Kanya Kubja - B.A. 623, B.Sc. 795 ; B.Com. 180 ; Shia - B.A. 419,
B.Sc. 281 ; Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 490, B.Sc. 293 ; Vidyanata
Hindu - B.A. 712 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 464, B.Sc. 117 ; Navayuga Kanya
Vidyalaya - B.A. 220 ; Nari Siksha Niketan - B.A. 206 - Total 7016.

Important Developments and New Buildings :

A notable feature of the year was the sanction accorded by the State Government to the revision of the pay scales of the teachers of the K.G. Medical College with effect from April 1, 1965. The University sanctioned the revision of pay scales of the non-teaching staff from April 1, 1966. So also was the payment of City Compensatory allowance and the House Rent Allowance approved subject to the sanction of funds by the State Government. Certain innovations were as well introduced like the compulsory viva voce test for the candidates supplicating for the Ph.D. degree in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce, who were admitted to the Ph.D. classes from the academic session 1966-67. So also Ordinances were enforced regarding the use of Hindi as medium of instructions and examinations for the post-graduate/LL.B. students in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce and Law. In the Faculty of Medicine, the M.S. degree in several important branches of Surgery, viz. Plastic Surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Thoracic Surgery and Experimental Surgery and M.D. degree in Anaesthesiology were instituted. A large number of research schemes were as well added to those in operation, and the teachers were involved in these as coordinators.

Students Strike :

The University teaching schedule was disturbed for two months immediately after the admissions were completed. A section of students launched an agitation for making certain demands which included the institution of B.Sc. Part I and II examinations in place of the then existing B.Sc. Preliminary, B.Sc. Pass examinations, abolition of the Bar Council examinations for Law Graduates and reopening of State College of Ayurveda. In spite of the advice of the teachers and appeal made by the Vice-Chancellor, a section of students participated actively in the agitation which resulted in violence and tension. As a consequence of this agitation and the general deterioration in discipline in Universities and colleges all over the State, the safest course was to close the University for a period of two months.

Important Changes in the Staff :

In the Faculty of Arts, Nurul Hasan Hashmi was appointed Professor of Urdu and Shri Chandra, Reader in Psychology. Among the lecturers appointed this year on a substantive basis were G.N. Mehrotra, S.C. Verma and M. Moshin (Sociology), M.R. Ahmad, Brij Mohan and S.P. Srivastava (Social Work), Shri Chandra and Roop Rekha Verma (Philosophy), Prabhakara Deo Shukla and Pratap Narain Tandon (Hindi); R.P. Singh (Education) continued to be on leave, while S. Kaur of the same Department was granted leave for two years for higher studies abroad. G.R. Madan (Social Work) was granted leave for a year to join the Social Science Research Centre, Mississippi State University, U.S.A. as a Post-Graduate Research Fellow. V.P. Trivedi (Hindi) was granted leave without pay for a year to join the post of Reader and Head of the Department of Hindi, Baroda University. R.P. Agarwal of the same department who was earlier granted leave

The University teaching schedule was disrupted for two months immediately after the admissions were completed. A section of the staff was engaged in a strike for making certain demands which included the institution of a 50% Bar. I and II examinations in place of the then existing 50% Preliminary, 50% Pass examination, abolition of the Bar Council examinations for Law Graduates and reopening of the College of Agriculture. In spite of the advice of the teachers and appeal made by the Vice-Chancellor, a section of students participated actively in the strike which resulted in violence and tension. As a consequence of this action and the general deterioration in discipline in Universities and colleges all over the State, the latest course was to close the University for a period of two months.

Important Changes in the Staff:

In the Faculty of Arts, Mr. Hari Narayan Sharma was appointed Professor of Urdu and Urdu, Mr. Chandra, Reader in Psychology. Most of the lecturers appointed this year on a temporary basis were: Mr. K. N. Sharma, B.A. Verma and M. Mohan (Psychology), B.A. Sharma, B.L. (Hons) and B.A. Sharma (Social Work), Mr. Chandra and Mr. Sharma Verma (Philosophy), Mr. Sharma and Mr. Sharma (Hons) and Mr. Sharma (Hons). Mr. Sharma (Education) continued to be on leave, while Mr. Sharma of the same Department was granted leave for two years for higher studies abroad. Mr. Sharma (Social Work) was granted leave for a year to join the Social Science Research Centre, Allahabad. Mr. Sharma as a post-graduate research fellow, P. Sharma was granted leave without pay for a year to join the post-graduate and Head of the Department of Hindi, Allahabad University. Mr. Sharma of the same Department was granted leave

for a year to join K.P. Munshi Institute, Agra, as Reader in Linguistics resigned. K.A. Hasan, Lecturer in Anthropology, was granted leave without pay for one year to join a Visiting Assignment at American Institute, Cairo. J.P. Singa was confirmed as Lecturer in Sanskrit.

Science, Commerce & Law :

The Faculty of Science too had many changes in the form of appointments, retirements and promotions and leave. B.G. Gokhale of the Physics Department was granted leave for higher studies in U.S.A. So also T.P. Pandya, Lecturer in the same Department was granted leave for higher studies in U.K. S.K. Dutt, the senior-most teacher in the Physics Department retired and M.C. Saxena and R.C. Gupta were appointed Reader in Physics. The controversy regarding the Headship in the Chemistry Department which figured prominently in late fifties with the two incumbents finally rushing to the courts, was finally laid at rest at the Departmental level after the retirement of S.N. Shukla and the taking over of the Headship by A.B. Sen. The High Court had earlier given its verdict in favour of Shukla on the basis of seniority in age. Another retirement was that of L.N. Mukherji. L.N. Srivastava was appointed Professor in the vacancy caused by the retirement of S.N. Shukla. M.C. Rasogi, who was earlier granted a years leave without pay to join the post of Professor of Chemistry, Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, resigned. A.N. Bose and J.S. Shukla continued to be on leave. In the Botany Department, G.S. Verma was appointed Professor while B.S. Trivedi, J.N. Rai and S.N. Prasad were appointed Readers. There was no change in the Zoology Department. Prem Vati, Lecturer, continued to be on leave. B.S. Tewari, Reader in Geology, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of

Professor of Palaeontology, Stratigraphy and Himalayan Geology at the Advanced Centre of Geology, Punjab University, Chandigarh. S.K. Chatterji was appointed Reader in Statistics and S.K. Srivastava, A.K. Saxena and N.D. Shukla, Lecturers in the subject, V.N. Singh was appointed Lecturer in Mathematics. A solitary appointment of Anant Pandey as Reader in Mathematical Analysis and Actuarial Practice in Business Administration, and the grant of leave without pay to R.M. Lall, Lecturer in Commerce and I.B. Sinha of the same Department to enable them to avail of the post of Senior Lecturer in the School of Accountancy, Singapore, and the Fellowship of the Stanford University for attending a programme in Financial Management were the only changes in Commerce Faculty. R.C. Nigam, Reader in Law, retired this year.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had many important changes this year. S.S. Misra, Professor & Head of the Department of Medicine, retired and K.B. Kunwar was appointed Professor of Medicine. Other professorial appointments were R.M.L. Mehrotra (Pathology), V.S. Dave (Neuro-Surgery), R.P. Suri, part-time (Forensic Medicine) & B.B. Sethi (Psychiatry - temporary). Among the appointments of Readers were Aphaya Kumar (Chemical Pathology), Smt. Arundhati Parkash (Haematology), M.N. Mathur and N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry - temporary), G.P. Agarwal (Experimental Surgery - temporary) and C.P. Gupta (Pharmacology - temporary). The Lecturers appointed in different Departments included K.K. Tangri and K.N. Dhawan (Pharmacology), R.N. Srivastava (Environmental Hygiene), V.R. Thakore (Neuro-Psychiatry in Medicine), B.P. Jajju (Pharmacology - temporary), J.N. Kakkar (Orthopaedic Surgery), K.D. Verma and N.N. Mahendra (Surgery), G.N. Agarwal (Radio Therapy - temporary), & Baldeo Raj (Social &

Preventive Medicine). Those resigning for better prospects elsewhere included H.S. Mathur (Lecturer, Rural Health Training Centre, Sarojnagar), P. Bahadur (Lecturer, Tuberculosis - Promotion as Reader, Aligarh Muslim University), K. Pandey (Lecturer, Anaesthesiology) - promotion as Reader at Banaras Hindu University, K.P. Bhargava and Narendra Dube, Lecturer in Dentistry and Anatomy respectively as well resigned. So also did Tara Chandra, Reader in Surgery, on his appointment as Professor & Head of the Department of Surgery, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. V.N. Khanna, Reader in Ophthalmology, was granted three years leave on deputation for an assignment as Ophthalmologist in the Government of Somalia under Technical and Economics Cooperation Programme. K.K. Mathur switched over from Professorship of Public Health Administration to Superintendentship, Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital, Lucknow. In the Faculty of Ayurveda, S.D. Shukla, Principal-cum-Professor of Ayurvedic Medicine, left to join the post of Professor at Varanaseya Sanskrit Vidyalyaya and his place was temporarily filled by M.L. Dwivedi.

Research :

During the period under review, 57 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 172 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The particulars were as follows : Smt. Bhagyavanti Singh secured her D.Litt in Hindi on 'Hindi Ram Katha Kavya men Kala' under D.D. Gupta. Among the Ph.D.'s, the departmentalwise quota was English 1, Hindi 6, Ancient Indian History & Archaeology 5, Social Work 1, Sociology 2, Urdu 2, History 2, Economics 2, Persian 2, Philosophy 1, Arabic 1, Anthropology 1, Linguistics 1, Sanskrit 1, Political Science 1 - Total 29. The notable candidates associated with the teaching faculties included Naresh Chandra, Reader in English, who had some problem

in getting his doctorate in early forties. Other teachers include K.K. Thaplyal, Ram Ashreya Awasthi (Ancient Indian History), Mirza Rafiuddin Ahmed (Social Work), Meeraj Ahmad (Sociology), R.K. Dikshit, Professor of Ancient Indian History, supervised 4 dissertations out of 5 being accepted for the award. This excludes his wife Prem Kumari Dikshit whose supervisor was B.N. Srivastava for her thesis on 'Political System in the Mahabharata'. Other supervisors guiding more than one successful dissertations were V.B. Trivedi (Hindi), Yusuf Husain Mosavi and the veteran Professor Emeritus Radha Kamal Mukherji.

Science :

In the Faculty of Science, 26 candidates secured their Ph.D. degree - 3 in Physics, 12 in Chemistry, 5 in Bio-Chemistry, 3 in Zoology, 2 in Botany and 1 in Mathematics. Bhumi-ra Deva Sharma, who secured his doctorate this year had a meteoric rise in status, securing his Professorship in the Department a little more than a decade later superceding or bypassing even his own teachers. He had also officiated as Vice-Chancellor of Gorakhpur University and is at the moment Vice-Chancellor of Rohilkhand University. P.S. Krishnan was the most successful supervisor-Head having successfully guided 4 out of 5 candidates of his department. The name of the supervisor of the fifth one is missing. A.B. Sen the new Head of the Chemistry Department supervised 3 dissertations, followed by his junior colleague T.N. Srivastava producing the same number.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine had the largest number of Doctorates in Medicine and Masters in Surgery this year. This was more or less an usual phenomenon. The subject-wise break-up was as follows : Pharmacology 2, Pathology 4, Forensic Medicine 2, Social

and Preventive Medicine 7, Medicine 34, Tuberculosis 5, Paediatrics 7, Radiology 2, Physiology 3, Pathology 7, Anaesthesiology 4, - Total 82. The holders of Masters Degree in Surgery numbered 90 with the following break-up : Anatomy 3, Surgery 46, Obstetrics and Gynaecology 8, E.N.T. 11, Ophthalmology 9, Orthopaedic Surgery 14 - Total 90. Among the successful candidates, Chandravati is at present Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the K.G. Medical College, while Som Nath Tandon, who did his M.S. in surgery and later on another M.S. in Plastic Surgery, is in the States.

Library :

The total number of books in the University Library increased to 2,26,806. All the new books received during the year were duly processed and placed on the shelf for circulation. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- for the Fourth Plan - out of this Rs. 1,05,000/- were assigned for the Humanities and Rs. 95,000/- for scientific subjects. 7,867 books added to the Library during the year. These included 1394 books in Sanskrit and Hindi, and 204 books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. 103 fresh journals were subscribed for during the year bringing the total number of journals to 1472. Out of this figure, 400 were received as gratis. 63 manuscripts were added during the year bringing the total up to 2199. So also 1091 books were received as gifts during the year. The membership of the Library was 1927 and 62,168 books were issued to teachers and students. The Bonarji Library meant exclusively for students had 468 members and 65 books were added, taking the total number of books in this Library to 3644. There was no change in the administration with P.N. Sharma continuing as Honorary Librarian. The important visitors to the Library were Mohd. Ashgar (Kabul), A.I. Timise (National Archives, New Delhi) and Dr. Shirokov from Moscow.

Finance :

The financial position of the Lucknow University was as usual not bright with the accumulated deficit at the end of the financial year 1965-66 touching Rs. 15.93 lacs in the University and Rs. 47 lacs in the King Georges Medical College. A grant of Rs. 17,00,000 from the Government partially wiped out the deficit. The details of income and expenditure for the financial year 1965-66 were as follows :

University

	<u>Income Recurring</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
State Government	Rs. 29,12,987.00	Rs. 50,62,757.60
Other sources including income from fees etc.	Rs. 17,81,382.81	
U.G.C. Grants	Rs. 22,585.00	
	Rs. 47,16,924.82	Rs. 50,62,757.60
	<u>Extra Income</u>	
Grant towards deficit from State	Rs. 17,00,000.00	Adjustment towards deficit Rs. 17 lacs
Investments matured	Rs. 5,94,460.00	Interest paid on overdraft
		Rs. 94,378.88
Interest on Securities	Rs. 1,65,987.11	Kept in general fund against overdraft.
Advance refund		Rs. 6,66,143.23
	Rs. 24,60,522.11	Rs. 24,60,522.11

King Georges Medical College :

State Government	Rs. 15,64,029.81	Rs. 29,26,804.82
Other sources (including income from fees etc.)	Rs. 6,71,109.68	Rs. 14,924.86
	Rs. 22,35,139.49	Rs. 29,41,729.68

The financial position of the University for the year 1955-56 is summarized below. At the end of the financial year 1955-56, the University had a balance of Rs. 1,00,000 in the Government's account. The balance of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Government, partially wiped out the deficit. The details of income and expenditure for the financial year 1955-56 are as follows:

University	
Income	Expenditure
State Government	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Other sources (including income from fees etc.)	Rs. 1,00,000.00
<u>Total Income</u>	<u>Rs. 2,00,000.00</u>
Grant towards deficit from State	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Investments made	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Interest on securities	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Advance refund	Rs. 1,00,000.00
State Government	Rs. 1,00,000.00
Other sources (including income from fees etc.)	Rs. 1,00,000.00
<u>Total Income</u>	<u>Rs. 2,00,000.00</u>

G.M. & Associated Hospitals :

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
State Government	Rs. 24,79,027.97	Rs. 34,01,859.49
Other sources	Rs. 1,85,622.07	
	Rs. 26,64,650.04	Rs. 34,01,859.49

University

	<u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
U.G.C. & Central Government	Rs. 17,25,143.71	Rs. 20,87,455.19
State Government	Rs. 3,36,628.00	
Misc. Income	Rs. 82,192.74	
	Rs. 21,43,964.45	Rs. 20,87,455.19

King Georges Medical College

State Government	Rs. 12,44,078.00	Rs. 7,79,237.45
U.G.C.	Rs. 8,838.00	
Other sources	Rs. 1,39,603.00	
	Rs. 13,92,524.00	Rs. 7,79,237.44

G.M. & Associated Hospitals

State Government	Rs. 14,85,641.00	Rs. 13,36,457.13
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Other matters of interest :

A reference to certain items not recorded in the Annual Report of 1966 - probably the last one available - might not be out of place here. These concern some teachers and students, both of the University of and of the Medical College. The facts are mentioned in the proceedings of the Executive Council and, as such, their authenticity is beyond doubt. An emergent meeting of the Executive Council was called on August 24, 1966 to take stock of the situation in K.G. Medical College after criminal assault by the Shia College students on residents of Trans Gomati Hall in the forenoon of August 23. A number of students of T.G. Hall were stabbed,

Table 1. Sources of Income

University		Medical College	
Government	Rs. 1,24,79,01.97	Government	Rs. 1,14,44,078.00
Other sources	Rs. 1,83,612.07	Other sources	Rs. 8,83,00.00
	<u>Rs. 1,26,62,614.04</u>		<u>Rs. 1,23,27,078.00</u>
Total		Total	
	Rs. 1,28,46,226.11		Rs. 1,32,10,078.00
Government	Rs. 1,17,22,143.71	Government	Rs. 1,14,44,078.00
Other sources	Rs. 1,11,018.40	Other sources	Rs. 8,83,00.00
	<u>Rs. 1,18,33,162.11</u>		<u>Rs. 1,23,27,078.00</u>
Total		Total	
	Rs. 1,19,44,324.22		Rs. 1,32,10,078.00

Table 2. Sources of Income

Government	Rs. 1,14,44,078.00
Other sources	Rs. 8,83,00.00
	<u>Rs. 1,23,27,078.00</u>
Total	Rs. 1,32,10,078.00

Table 3. Sources of Income

A reference to certain items not recorded in the annual report of 1955 - probably the items are available - with the University of Madras. These concern some research and students' work of the University of Madras and of the Medical College. The latter are included in the proceedings of the Executive Council and as such, their authenticity is beyond doubt. No further details of the Executive Council was called on August 15, 1955 - the date of the session held in the Medical College after the annual assembly of the University. On the basis of these facts, it is felt that the figures of income of the University of Madras and of the Medical College are correct.

beat-en and seriously injured. Some property was also damaged. A show cause notice was issued to the management of the Shia College and asked why recognition of the college should not be withdrawn for failure to maintain discipline in the college. The Vice-Chancellor was authorised to issue necessary notice. A letter of regret by Ali Zaheer on behalf of the Shia College management finally closed the issue. It was all the same deplorable. The two teachers figuring in the resolution of the Council were A.K. Saran - a brilliant sociologist and B.P. Yadava (alas ! dead) with a doctorate degree from Cambridge, besides one from the University. The former was served with a notice asking him to show cause why his services should not be dispensed with on account of being absent from duty without leave. Saran, however, resigned and left Lucknow and had global assignments in India and abroad. Finally he resigned from Jodhpur University for some minor reasons. Fortunately he is still alive and intellectually active. A similar case was that of S.K. Chaubey of the English Department. He was also given a show cause notice for frequent absence from duty without proper application. He too had to leave the University. This great Vocalist, a disciple of Ustad Faiyaz Khan, died some time later.

B.P. Yadava, about whom a reference was made earlier, was charged for making false entries in the application forms for the post of Reader in Chemistry. He was debarred from being considered for any higher post in this University for a period of 3 years. While filing false affidavit is a serious offence and the person doing so deserves punishment, there were cases in the past and equally in the future records of the University of several teachers wanted their date of birth entry in the records to be corrected on the basis of false horoscope. Yadava was too docile

and probably jejune. His double doctorate did not necessitate any false entry about his division in the Intermediate to improve his qualifications. The person retired only as a confirmed Lecturer even after more than 30 years of service. The period of three years was subsequently condoned to the one already undergone by a resolution, as a result of ballot dated Nov. 1, 1968.

The Annual Report of the University for 1966 does not contain any information beyond December, but the proceedings of the Executive Council do record events and resolutions of the Session 1966-67. It might be advisable to take notice of such references to teachers and candidates securing doctorate in the last term of the session and any other matter of importance and interest. The departmentalwise list of candidates who were declared successful was as follows : Ancient Indian History 2, Hindi 2, Persian 1, Sanskrit 1, Chemistry 3, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Bio-Chemistry and Commerce 1 each. The appointees include S.D. Singh and B.N. Srivastava, Readers in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology and D.D. Sharma, Reader in Linguistics in the English Department and Sm. P.K. Misra temporary Lecturer in Pediatrics. The age factor and not the recommendation of the Selection Committee determined the seniority of B.N. Srivastava, although Singh had served for some time as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussorie.

Petitions for seniority :

There are also references to petitions for seniority among teachers of several departments, as also against the recommendation of the Selection Committee to the Chancellor. H.K. Awasthi, a very senior Lecturer in the Hindi Department, submitted a petition to the Chancellor under section 39 of the

and possibly, indeed, his double objective was to negotiate
and raise early about his position in the institution to improve
his position. The person referred only as a confirmed
member even after more than 30 years of service. The period of
these years was subsequently compared to the one already undergone
by a resolution, as a result of which, dated Nov. 1, 1958.
The annual report of the University for 1958 does not

contain any information beyond members, but the proceedings of
the Executive Council to record events and resolutions of the
University Society. It might be advisable to take notice of such
references to teachers and candidates regarding decisions in the
last term of the session and any other matter of importance and
interest. The department-wise list of candidates was given
declared successful was as follows: Sanskrit, History &
English & History, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology,
Physics, Mathematics and Commerce I and II. The appointments
include S. S. Singh and S. S. Singh, residents in Sanskrit, Indian
History and Archaeology and S. S. Sharma, resident in Sanskrit, Indian
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History and Archaeology. The age factor and not the recommendation of the
Selection Committee was considered the selection of S. S. Singh, who
although young had served for some time as Professor of Sanskrit
in the University of the National Academy of Education.

There are also references to positions for specially
appointed members of several departments, as also others, the
recommendation of the Selection Committee to the University
Council, a very senior member in the field, and
a member of the Selection Committee.

Lucknow University Act against the appointment of V.B.Trivedi and Sarla Shukla as Readers. The petition figuring as an Appendix in the Proceedings was submitted on December 11, 1964, but the Chancellor's decision was conveyed early in 1967 rejecting the petition. Having carefully considered all the material on record including the relevant proceedings of the Selection Committee and the contentions of V.B.Trivedi, Sarla Shukla and H.K.Awasthi, the Chancellor held that the above appointments were made in conformity with the Act and the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University.

Superannuations :

The two teachers who attained superannuation in this period were D.D.Gupta (Hindi) on Feb. 17, 1967 and P.N.Sharma (Physics) on March 20, 1967. Their services were continued till the end of the session. The Executive Council at its meeting on March 11, 1967 resolved to recommend that the word 'sixty-three' be substituted for the word 'sixty' in the existing Ordinance relating to the age of superannuation of University employees and the draft Ordinance be submitted to the State Government for approval under section 30(1)(e) of the Act. Subsequently it was decided to grant extension to retired teachers till the age of 62 at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor.

Seniority disputes :

Among the cases regarding disputes about relative seniority, that of S.N.Chakravarty against O.P.Tandon of the Medicine Department was referred to the Chancellor for final decision after Chakravarty was declared senior to Tandon by the sub-committee of the Council. In the case of S.C.Misra's date of birth, the certificate given by L.P.Han Cock, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, dated June 28, 1935 certifying that the date of birth of S.C.Misra was 25th October 1907, was accepted by the Council. It was, however,

...the appointment of ...
...the petition ...
...was submitted on December 11, 1967 ...
...was conveyed early in 1967 ...
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...proceedings of the Selection Committee ...
...of ...
...the above appointments were made in conformity ...
...and the Ordinances of the University.

Recommendations :

The two teachers who attained superannuation in this period ...
...on Feb. 17, 1967 and ...
...March 30, 1967. Their services were continued till the end of ...
...The Executive Council ...
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...in the existing Ordinance relating to ...
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...to the ...
...of the Act. Consequently it was decided to ...
...the character ...

of the Selection Committee

...
...most the cases ...
...of ...
...was referred to the Selection Committee ...
...was decided ...
...in the case of ...
...given by ...
...of ...

resolved that in order to put an end to these disputes, the University should pass an Ordinance laying down that the date of birth will be determined as given in High School Certificate or its equivalent.

Obituaries :

a) Prema Rao & P.B.Deodhar

The Executive Council at its meeting on February 11, 1967 pass@d a condolence resolution on the death of Smt.Prema Rao, wife of the Vice-Chancellor, A.V.Rao. At the next meeting on March 31, 1967, it had to pass two such resolutions on the death of D.B.Deodhar (Retired Professor of Physics) and P.N. Tandon, a member of the Executive Council. Deodhar joined the University on its very inception in 1921 as a Reader after a brilliant career at the Allahabad University. He had his Docto-rate from the Lucknow University and was appointed Professor of Physics in 1947. He served the University with great ability and distinction till his retirement in 1950.

b) Prem Tandon :

Prem Tandon was a personal friend and contemporary in the thirties. After passing his B.Sc. in 1935 he was interested in business and was initially very successful due to his personal contacts and suave manners. He was close to C.B.Gupta and was a member of the Executive Council for nearly a decade. He seems to have sprung his nets too wide in business. His twin concern Premier Motors (P) Ltd went into liquidation after his death which was sudden and equally surprising to the consternation and distress of many friends and depositors in his concern.

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Dr. Prem Tandon
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1967

The last year of Rao

The Session 1967-68 was the last one under A.V.Rao. During this period there were several changes in the staff with the appointment of some new teachers, confirmations and promotions of several others, resignation and termination of lien of a few, and as usual the student trouble in the wake of agitation against the Language Bill. There were some obituaries of persons connected with the University. These alone could be recorded while other details usually given in yearly reports have to be omitted for want of information. The last item should have its precedence. Among the obituary notices are resolutions on the death of Ramadhir Singh who was acting Vice-Chancellor for a few months in 1962 after the summary removal of all the patriarchs of the Universities under an Ordinance issued by B.Ram Krishna Rao, the then Governor-Chancellor.

Obituaries :

V.B.Trivedi, N.L.Chatterji,
K.M.Shamim & Dayamoy Mitra

Among the teachers who died this year were Dayamoy Mitra (Retired Reader in English), V.B.Trivedi (former Reader in Hindi), Nand Lal Chatterji (Retired Professor of History) & K.M.Shamim (formerly Reader in Law). Both Mitra and Chatterji were connected with the University from the late twenties, and both were good teachers. Both had their promotions rather late in life, in early fifties. N.L.Chatterji despite his double doctorate degrees could get a professorship after the retirement of S.N.Das Gupta. He was a prolific writer and a commentator on news during the last world war from the Lucknow Radio Station. He contributed

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Obituaries :
V.B. Trivedi, M.L. Chatterji,
B. Ram Krishna Rao, B. Ram Krishna Rao

Among the teachers who died this year were Jayram Mitta (Retired Reader in English), V.B. Trivedi (former Reader in Hindi), and Lal Chatterji (Retired Professor of History) & K.M. Ghosh (Formerly Reader in Law). Both Mitta and Chatterji were connected with the University from the late twenties, and both were good teachers. Both had their promotions rather late in life, in early fifties. M.L. Chatterji despite his double doctorate degrees had not a professorship after the retirement of B.V. Das Gupta. He was a prolific writer and a commentator on news during the last world war from the Lucknow Radio Station. He contributed

articles for the Puja Special numbers of 'Patrika' and other magazines and papers, and research articles to the Journal of Indian History and Indian History Congress Proceedings. The two doctorate dissertations on 'Mir Qasim' and 'Verlest rule in Bengal' and a small book on 'Glories of Uttar Pradesh' were his solitary contributions in book form. Mitra did not write anything. He was a quite scholar who delved in philosophical literature besides his discipline.

Changes in the Staff :
Appointments & Confirmations

The appointees in order of date of the meeting of the Council were Smt. Deo Bala and Km. Manjula Rastogi in Political Science, D.P.Singh, Reader in Public Administration, Shyam Sunder Gupta, Om Prakash Gupta, Suresh Chandra Srivastava, Mohd.Mukhtar Husain, Satya Deva Shukla and Sushil Kumar Misra (Lecturers in Chemistry) in the first meeting on July 15, 1967. This Council as well confirmed S.K.Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (Readers in English) and Ragheeb Husain (Reader in Persian). Other confirmations to follow as Readers were those of S.B.Samadi (Arabic, L.N.Tandon (Commercial Law), Sraddha Kumari (Law) with effect from August 9, 1967. The Executive Council at its meeting on September 2, 1967 appointed K.K.Tandon as Lecturer in Geology and Shailendra Singh in Economics. Nisha Awasthi was also appointed as Lecturer in Geology. Some other teachers were confirmed in a subsequent meeting on September 30. These included M.D.Joshi, Professor of Public Finance and Monetary Economics, R.M.Loomba, Reader Psychology and Philosophy, B.P.Pradhan and L.M.Bali both Lecturers in Physics with effect from August 28 in all the cases except that of Loomba (August 9). The appointees in this meeting were S.N.Qanungo (History), Shiva Nandan Misra and Ramasray

Changes in the Staff:

Awasthi (both Ancient Indian History).

Appointments and confirmations made between October and December in three monthly meetings dated October 28, November 18 and December 23, were the following : Ravindra Kumar Srivastava (Mathematics), H.O.Gupta, A.P.Gupta and H.C.Srivastava (in Commerce) and B.K.Nigam (Applied Economics). In the Medical College, the Readers appointed in the October meeting were R.P.Sahi (Surgery), K.C.Garg (Ophthalmology - temporary) and M.N.Mathur (Dentistry), Ram Rakshapala was appointed Professor of Zoology and R.K.Narang, temporary Reader Tuberculosis in the November meeting of the Council. The last meeting in December made several appointments, as also confirmed some of the teachers. These included Jai Narain Pande, Smt. Asha Garg, M.S. Kushwaha (English), Vimla Agrawaland Pratibha Gupta (Psychology), R.D.Misra (Philosophy), H.K.Kumbani, Banvir Singh and Krishna Kant (Anthropology), Shiva Bahadur Singh (Business Administration) and Smt. Reena Ganguly (Chinese). K.P. Sinha was appointed Professor of Physics but he did not join. Among the confirmations were those of R.N.Nagar, Prof. of Medieval and Modern History, Braj Kishore (Reader in that department), Zafar Hasan, Professor of Social Work ; K.S.Mathur, Reader in Anthropology, and P.D.Gupta, Professor Zoology, all with effect from November 15, 1967. M.L.Bhatia, Professor of E.N.T. had his confirmation from September 25, 1967 and L.N.Mathur, Lecturer in Law, could get it from December 6, 1967.

Applications for correction of birth dates :

The Council as well considered applications from several teachers regarding corrections in their date of birth. The applicants were Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, R.C.Gupta, Reader in Physics, N.L.Sharma, temporary Professor of Pediatrics

(both Ancient Indian History).

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Applicants for correction of birth dates:

The Council as well considered applications from several teachers regarding corrections in their date of birth. The applicants were Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, A.C. Gupta, and in Physics, M.L. Ghatia, temporary Professor of Medicine.

and Shiva Karan Lal, Assistant Superintendent, K.G. & Associated Hospitals. A Sub-committee was appointed with the Honorary Treasurer as the Convener, and two other members - N.C.Chaturvedi and Sri Dhar Misra to consider the matter in all its bearings. It appears from records that the Committee gave its verdict against the applicants contention and adhered to the earlier decision of the Council to accept the entry in the High School or equivalent certificate as final. Reference is also made in the proceedings of the last meeting to accept a recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors Conference of the U.P.Universities and adopt Hindi for purpose of instructions in the under-graduate classes of the University from the next academic session.

Some more appointments & confirmations :

A.V.Rao presided over two more meetings of the Executive Council on January 27, 1968 and February 24, 1968. During this period some appointments were made and confirmations done. H.G.P. Srivastava was appointed Temporary Reader in Labour Economics and P.D.Shrimali, Lecturer in the same field. Abdul Mushir Khan was appointed Reader in Neuro-Pathology and A.R.Roy in the same grade in Dentistry along with K.K.Kapoor. A.C.Banerji and Shri Murari Sinha were confirmed as Readers in Sanskrit and English with effect from July 16, 1967 and January 21, 1968 respectively.

Seniority issue of S.S.Misra :

The seniority matter as well cropped up with the move of S.S.Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit, claiming seniority over his other colleagues. Shiva Shekhar was formerly Teacher in English in the Oriental Sanskrit Department. The same committee headed by T.P. Bhalla as convener was entrusted with this matter as well. In the first report of the Committee, Misra lost his case but later

THE MORE APPOINTMENTS & CONFIRMATIONS :

on this appointment period was added to his substantive appointment and he was declared senior to his other colleagues - Matri Dutt Trivedi and Moti Lal Rastogi. The Sanskrit Department wranglings, however, continued and after Satya Vrat Singh's retirement things worsened, with the status of the department as was pointed out by K.A.S.Iyer, its first Head, as reduced to a naught.

Research :

In the second meeting of the Council, ten candidates were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science. These included one each in Sociology, Sanskrit, Hindi, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Geology, and 1 each in Botany and Mathematics. Those appointed in this Committee include Devaki Tewari and S.L.Chopra (Education) & N.C.Rastogi (Physics). In the Faculty of Medicine the Professorial appointments were those of R.P.Kohli (Pharmacology), S.S.Parmar (Medical Chemistry), N.N.Gupta (Clinical Medicine) and C.M.S.Siddhu (temp. Professor of Public Health Administration. G.P.Gupta was appointed Reader in Pharmacology, and among the lecturers were N.C. Misra (Surgery) and U.C.Misra (Oto-Rhino Laryngology - E.N.T.). The Council as well noted that R.K.Dikshit of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, would attain the age of superannuation, viz. 60 years on May 13, 1968. Earlier A.C.Banerji, Lecturer in Physics, who had attained the age of superannuation on January 30, 1968, was allowed to continue as usual till the end of the session.

Rao's Vice-Chancellorship - An Assessment :

A.V.Rao who had taken over from Randhir Singh in October

in this appointment period was added to his substantive appointment and he was declared senior to his other colleagues - Mr. J. K. Singh and Mr. Lal Kishore. The Sanskrit Department, however, continued and after Sanyal Singh's retirement things worsened, with the status of the department as pointed out by K.A.S. Iyer, its first Head, as reduced to a shadow.

Research :

In the second meeting of the Council, ten candidates were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree in the faculties of Arts and Science. These included one each in Sociology, Sanskrit, Hindi, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Geology, and 1 each in Botany and Mathematics. Those appointed in this Committee include Devaki Tewari and S.I. Chopra (Education) & K.C. Dasgupta (Physics). In the Faculty of Medicine the Professorial appointments were those of R.P. Kohli (Pharmacology), S.S. Parmar (Medical Chemistry), N.M. Gupta (Clinical Medicine) and C.M.S. Siddhu (Temp. Professor of Public Health Administration). S.P. Gupta was appointed Reader in Pharmacology, and among the lecturers were R.C. Misra (Surgery) and U.C. Misra (Oro-Rhino Laryngology - E.N.T.). The Council as well noted that R.K. Mishra of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, would attain the age of superannuation viz. 60 years on May 13, 1962. Earlier A.C. Banerji, Lecturer in Physics, who had attained the age of superannuation on January 1, 1962, was allowed to continue as usual till the end of the session.

Research -

S.P. Gupta who had taken over from R.K. Singh in October

1961 had virtually more than six years stay in the University as the Vice-Chancellor. He had inherited a bad legacy with the Vice-Chancellorship being converted more or less as a temporary service depending upon the mercy and benevolence of the Chief Minister, through the Governor-Chancellor. Rao had started here as a temporary Lecturer which continued for nearly a decade or so, despite his London doctorate as also the membership of an Inn. He was a Barrister-at-Law. It is reported that he was applying for a higher post elsewhere every now and then, but success always eluded him. Something better was in the offing here. He succeeded R.R.Sreshta as Professor and Head of the Department of English in 1954 and D.N.Majumdar's sudden death while he had many more years to go, pushed him up as Dean, Faculty of Arts, With the exit of Kali Prasad, who had become controversial and rather a persona-non-grata with the C.B.Gupta group, the pitch was cleared for Rao, the next senior professor and equally an extremely pliable person. He believed in the policy of 'Learning things as they were'. Gupta exercised influence over the University through his group in the Executive Council and the Registrar P.C.Mittal. Rao flatly denied this fact when Iyer had invited him for dinner and I was the only other guest. He personally broached the subject of the University Vice-Chancellorship with the senior predecessor in office. I was the solitary listener though not disinterested in their talks, and occasionally made enquiries. I was also informed by a friend and colleague that the Lady Chief Minister once enquired about lawlessness in the University and the role of certain ring leaders. Rao pleaded his ignorance and the State administration finally handled the situation in its own way. It cannot be denied that the situation was gradually deteriorating, both academically as also from the

had virtually more than six years stay in the University as the Vice-Chancellor. He had inherited a bad legacy with the Vice-Chancellorship being converted more or less as a temporary office depending upon the mercy and benevolence of the Chief Minister, through the Governor-Chancellor. Rao had started here as a temporary Lecturer which continued for nearly a decade or more. He was a Barrister-at-Law. It is reported that he was applying for a higher post elsewhere every now and then, but success always eluded him. Something better was in the offing. He succeeded B.K. Ghosh as Professor and Head of the Department of English in 1954 and B.K. Ghosh's sudden death while he had many more years to go, pushed him up as Dean, Faculty of Arts. With the exit of Kail Prasad, who had become controversial and rather a persona-non-grata with the C.P. Gupta group, the slot was cleared for Rao, the next senior professor and usually an extremely pliable person. He believed in the policy of 'learning things as they were'. Gupta exercised influence over the University through his group in the Executive Council and the Registrar P.C. Mittal. Rao flatly denied this fact when he had invited him for dinner and I was the only other guest. He personally broached the subject of the University Vice-Chancellorship with the senior predecessor in office. I was the solitary person though not disinterested in their talks, and occasionally an enquirer. I was also informed by a friend and colleague that the Lady Chief Minister once enquired about Jawahar in the University and the role of certain high leaders. Rao gleaned information and the State administration finally reached the situation in its own way. It cannot be denied that the situation was personally deteriorating, both academically as also from the

point of discipline, with the Government noose equally tightening. Some more time had to elapse before an enquiry committee was appointed by the State Government. This happened in the time of Rao's successor M.B.Lal, the Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology and Dean, Faculty of Science. He took over from Rao on March 1, 1968. A meeting of the Executive Council held on March 9, 1968 formally welcomed the new Vice-Chancellor but there is no resolution of thanks to the outgoing Vice-Chancellor.

The New Vice-Chancellor :

Among the contenders for Vice-Chancellorship were two Deans - M.B.Lal and K.C.Sarkar, who was junior to Lal in service and academically far inferior. He was no doubt very ambitious and this lust for power which he had wielded as Proctor and Wardⁿ as also Dean, Faculty of Commerce, was heightened by the influence of the home front. His spouse was equally forceful as a social worker and was running a school in her compound. Sarkar's ambition did not materialise even after retirement in 1971. Lal had more or less an uneventful term of office, completing full 3 years period. There was no doubt some student trouble and S.D.Singh Commission was appointed in his time to take stock of the deteriorating discipline in the University with the falling academic standards. The Commission submitted a comprehensive report covering different aspects of University education, administration etc. The report would necessitate consideration in its relevance later on.

Important Changes in the Staff :

- Appointments

The appointments made by the Executive Council at its meeting held on March 30 under the chairmanship of M.B.Lal were

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Important Changes in the Staff :

The appointments made by the Executive Council at its
 meeting held on March 30 under the chairmanship of M.B. Lal were

those of N.K.Mehrotra and H.N.Verma (Lecturers - temporary in Botany), K.C.Srivastava (Law) for the permanent post and among the temporary ones : Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, Surya Kumar, D.C.Varshney, Km. Raj Ramani Rastogi, K.N.Nigam, G.S. Pandey, J.J.R.Upadhyaya, R.P.Singh and A. Chatterji. The last meeting of the Council held on May 18 made several other appointments as under : T.P.Pandaya and K.C.Lal (Temp. Readers in Physics) and N.K.Mehrotra, M.N.Sharma and S.G. Wadhwani, Temporary Lecturers in Physics ; R.C.Vyas, Reader in Law, and Smt. Prabha Mehra, Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology. From the next session beginning in July onwards, the appointments made were those of Smt. Runu Chatterji (Lecturer English), H.N.Mujoo (Lecturer in Education). The two Lecturers in Botany N.K.Mehrotra and H.N. Verma were appointed on a substantive basis. Other Lecturers appointed in the August meeting were V.D.Seth and R.N.Mehra (Western History), R.S.Rastogi (Medieval Indian History) and R.P.Srivastava (Zoology). S.N.Singh was appointed Reader in Geology. Km. C.K.Ratra (permanent) and R.N.Jaiswal (temporary) Lecturers in Anaesthesiology ; P.K. Agarwal (temp. Ophthalmology), Surendra Singh (permanent Social Work). The probabionary period was reduced from two to one year for teachers who had put in not less than seven years service in the University or research institute recognised by the University before their appointment to a higher post or a substantive one. So also the period of probation was to be reduced to a year for one who had worked for two years on a temporary post.

The appointments made between October and December 1968 include the following : V.K.Maheshwari, D.K.Sen and R.C.Saxena, Lecturers in Halmantology, Bacteriology and Pharmacology respectively. K.K.Tangri and K.N.Dhawan were appointed permanent and

those of K.K. Mehrotra and H.M. Verma (lecturers - temporary in
 Botany), K.C. Srivastava (law) for the permanent post and among
 the temporary ones : Anand Kumar, Prasad Kumar, Satya Kumar,
 M. Maheshwari, K.M. Raj, Kamant Hastogi, K.M. Nigam, S.S. Pandey,
 S.S. Upadhyaya, S.P. Singh and A. Chatterji. The last meeting
 of the Council held on May 18 made several other appointments
 under : T.P. Vyas and K.C. Lal (Temp. Readers in Physics)
 and K.K. Mehrotra, K.M. Sharma and S.G. Nandanani, Temporary Lecturers
 in Physics ; K.C. Vyas, Reader in Law, and Smt. Pradha Mehra,
 Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. From the next session
 beginning in July onwards, the appointments made were those of
 Dr. Ram Chatterji (Lecturer English), H.M. Verma (Lecturer in
 Zoology). The two Lecturers in Botany K.K. Mehrotra and H.M.
 Verma were appointed on a substantive basis. Other Lecturers
 appointed in the August meeting were V.P. Seth and K.K. Verma
 (Lecturer History), R.S. Hastogi (Medieval Indian History) and
 K.C. Srivastava (Zoology). S.M. Singh was appointed Reader in
 Zoology. K.M. C.R. Patra (permanent) and H.M. Verma (temporary)
 Lecturers in Anaesthesiology ; P.K. Agarwal (Temp. Ophthalmology),
 Anand Singh (Permanent Social Work). The probationary period
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 higher post or a substantive one. So also the period of probation
 was to be reduced to a year for one who had worked for two years
 in a temporary post.

The appointments made between October and December 1960
 include the following : V.K. Maheshwari, S.P. Singh and S.S. Pandey,
 Lecturers in Zoology, Botany and Physiology respectively.
 K.M. Verma and K.M. Nigam were appointed permanent and

temporary Readers in Pharmacology and T.K.Gupta, temporary Lecturer in the same department. Other Lecturers appointed in the October 18 meeting were S.D.Yadava (temp. in Forensic Medicine), S.C.Misra (temp. in E.N.T.), C.P.Govila for permanent post in Dentistry as also Satish Kumar Makarandi in the same department. Smt. Prabha Mehra was promoted as temporary Reader in Obsterics and Gynaecology, and M.N.Mathur and R.K.Roy as Temporary Professor of Dentistry (Oral Surgery and Pedodontics) respectively. The November's meeting condoned the punishment awarded to B.P.Yadava on April 29, 1957 and confirmed the following : S.K.Srivastava, A.K.Saksena and N.D.Shukla - Lecturers in Statistics, and V.R.Thacore, Lecture in Neuro-Psychiatry. At another meeting of the Council in that month (November 23), H.G.P. Srivastava was appointed Reader in Labour Economics, P.D. Shrimali, Lecturer in Labour Economics, on the then his existing salary, and Km. Indu Sinha, Lecturer in Anthropology. Other appointments in this meeting were those of Km. Chitra Lekha Verma, Lecturer in Anthropology, K.N.Shukla, Professor of Hindi, Smt. T.V.Padmavatti, Lecturer in Tamil, Smt. Premvati, Reader in Zoology, S.P.Gupta - temporary Reader in Zoology, G.G.Sanwal - temporary Reader in Bio-Chemistry, Sikandar Farooq, Chitra Lekha Chatterji and Km. Shiela Joshi and B.K.Sinha as temporary Lecturers in Botany ; K.C.Pandey (permanent) and Km. Sarla Srivastava, Padma Saksena and G.N.Verma as temporary Lecturers in Zoology. Smt. K.D.Singh was appointed Reader in Mathematics and H.M.Srivastava in a temporary capacity in the same department. The eight permanent Lecturers in Law appointed were Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, D.C.Varshney, Km. Raj Rani Rastogi, K.N.Nigam, Surya Kumar and G.S.Pandey. The temporary Lecturers appointed were R.P.Singh, S.S.Rathore, A.K.Srivastava and R.K.Tewari. K.B.Bhatia was

Temporary Readers in Pharmacology and ... Other lecturers appointed in the same department.

The October 18 meeting were S.D. Yashava (Temp. in Forensic ...), S.C. Misra (Temp. in ...), C.P. Jovila for ...

... in Dentistry as also ... in the ... department. ... was promoted as temporary

... in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and ... and ...

Temporary Professor of Dentistry (Oral Surgery and Radiology) ... The November's meeting condoned the punishment

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... and ... Lecturer in Anthropology. Other ... in this meeting were those of ...

... in Anthropology, K.V. Shukla, Professor of Hindi, ... Lecturer in Tamil, ... Reader in

... - temporary Reader in Zoology, ... Reader in Bio-Chemistry, ...

... and ... as temporary lecturers in Zoology, ... and ... (permanent) and ...

... as temporary lecturers in Zoology, ... was appointed Reader in Mathematics and ...

... capacity in the same department. The ... in law appointed were ...

... K. Raj Narain, ... and ... The temporary lecturers appointed were ...

... and ...

appointed Reader in Medicine, K. Chandraratna - temporary Lecturer in Pali, and R.B.Mathur - Professor of Education as a result of ballot.

The Year 1969

Appointments :

The new year opened with several appointments including that of K.C.Srivastava, Reader in Western History ; Ram Janam Singh, temporary Lecturer in Education ; S.R.Srivastava, Reader in Statistics; Shyam Sundar Singh, temporary Lecturer in Physiology ; A.R.Sircar, temporary Lecturer in Medicine ; M.K.Mehra, temporary Professor of Ophthalmology ; Dhaneshwar Dayal, temporary Reader in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology ; M.S.Agnihotri, temporary Reader in Tuberculosis. At the next meeting of the Executive Council on February 22, 1969, the appointees included S.N.Chaturvedi and C.P.Barthwal - temporary Lecturers in Hindi and Political Science respectively and Syed Naiyar Masud Rizvi (Persian). In the Department of Physics, N.K.Mehrotra was given the permanent post of Lecturer, while those appointed temporarily included J.P. Shukla, S.N.Shukla, M.M.S.Kashyap, D.D.Shukla, Shailendra Kumar, Govind Prasad Gupta, D.C.Gupta and Pankaj Malaviya. Km. Erakshi Saksena was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry and K.C.S.Sangar as temporary Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry. The Geology Department had R.P.Sharma and Ashoka Sahni as new permanent teachers. The temporary Lecturers in the Zoology Department were V.K.Srivastava, S.C.Nigam and Murli Manohar Saksena. Brij Gopal Agarwal got a temporary berth in the Statistics Department.

In the Medical Faculty, Km. D.Kutty was appointed Professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology and Avatar Kishan Wakhlu, Temporary Lecturer in Surgery. Km. Kalyani Das appointed temporary Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology. Among the teachers confirmed in

Year 1959
Appointments :

The new year opened with several appointments including

Prof. K.C. Srivastava, Reader in Western History ; Ram Jagan

Prof. K.C. Srivastava, Reader in Education ; S.R. Srivastava, Reader

Statistics ; Shyam Sunder Singh, temporary Lecturer in Physio-

logy ; A.B. Sircar, temporary Lecturer in Medicine ; K.K. Mehra,

temporary Professor of Ophthalmology ; Bhanshwar Dayal, temporary

Lecturer in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology ; M.S. Ananthanarayanan, temporary Reader

in Microbiology. At the next meeting of the Executive Council

on January 22, 1959, the appointments included S.R. Srivastava and

S. Sircar - temporary Lecturers in Hindi and Political Science

respectively and Syed Nayer Masud Hivi (Peshawar). In the next

meeting of Physics, K.K. Mehra was given the permanent post of

Lecturer, while those appointed temporarily included S. Sircar,

S. Sircar, M.K.S. Kashyap, B.S. Shukla, Shalendra Kumar, Jaisingh

and Gupta, B.C. Gupta and Pankaj Malaviya. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan

was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry and K.C. Srivastava as temporary

Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry. The Geology Department had S.R. Srivastava

as its only Lecturer. The Zoology Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The Botany Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The English Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The History Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

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Shukla as its only Lecturers. The Economics Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The Sociology Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The Education Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

Shukla as its only Lecturers. The Western History Department had S.R. Srivastava and Mr. L.

February (22) meeting of the Council were B.G.Gokhale - Prof. of Physics ; K.B.Kunwar - Prof. of Medicine ; K.N.Dhawan - Lecturer in Pharmacology ; S.D.Singh - Reader in Ancient Indian History & Archaeology ; and R.K.Srivastava - Lecturer in Mathematics. Others who were confirmed in the subsequent meeting on March 22 were B.C.Gupta and M.C.Saxena - Readers in Physics ; M.S.Kushwaha, H.O.Gupta, M.S.Agnihotri and Ali Naqvi - Lecturers in English, Commerce, Tuberculosis and Oriental Section of Arabic and Persian respectively. In this meeting the seniority of the following teachers in Hindi, Sanskrit, Law and Botany were determined as under : S.L.Yadava, R.K.Rastogi and D.N.Srivastava (Hindi), S.S.Misra, Moti Lal Rastogi and M.D.Trivedi (Sanskrit), V.S.Shukla and B.P.Srivastava (Law and D.D.Awasthi and B.B.Sharma (Botany). On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, R.K. Dikshit (A.I.History & Archaeology) and L.N.Srivastava (Chemistry), due to return on April 30, 1969, were granted extension of service till they attain the age of 62 years, two years later.

Research :

A consolidated statement regarding the award of Ph.D. degree in different subjects during the session 1968-69 reveal that three candidates received D.Sc. and D.Litt degrees. The recipients were Ram Gopal of the Chemistry Department, Vir Bahadur Singh (Economics) and Indumati Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit in Mahila College. She secured it in Ancient Indian History as her husband Shiva Shekar Misra had received it earlier. The switch over from Sanskrit to Ancient Indian History is rather puzzling though not unknown in the past. The departmental subject-wise break-up of doctorate degree was as follows : English 2, Philosophy 2, Psychology 3, Economics 1, Ancient Indian History 2,

meeting of the Council were B.S. Joshi - Prof.
 K.B. Kulkarni - Prof. of Medicine ; K.B. Kulkarni -
 in Pharmacology ; S.D. Bhatnagar - Reader in Ancient Indian
 & Archaeology ; and R.K. Srivastava - Lecturer in Math-
 ematics. Others who were confirmed in the subsequent meeting
 were S.T. Gupta and M.C. Saxena - Readers in Physics ;
 K.O. Gupta, M.S. Agnihotri and A.M. Bhatnagar - Lecturers
 in English, Commerce, Tuberculosis and Oriental Section of Arabic
 and Persian respectively. In this meeting the seniority of the
 existing teachers in Hindi, Sanskrit, Law and Botany were
 determined as under : S.L. Yadava, R.K. Rastogi and B.M. Srivastava
 (Hindi), S.S. Misra, Moti Lal Rastogi and M.P. Trivedi (Sanskrit),
 S.S. Joshi and B.P. Srivastava (Law and B.D. Khandelwal and S.S. Sharma
 (Botany). On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, R.A.
 Joshi (A.I. History & Archaeology) and L.N. Srivastava (Chemistry),
 to return on April 30, 1962, were granted extension of service
 till they attain the age of 62 years, two years later.

A consolidated statement regarding the award of Ph.D.
 degrees in different subjects during the session 1960-61 reveals
 that three candidates received B.Sc. and D.Litt degrees. The
 candidates were Ram Gopal of the Chemistry Department, Viji-
 shankar Singh (Economics) and Indrani Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit
 at Banhi College. She secured it in Ancient Indian History as
 her husband Shiva Shukar Misra had received it earlier. The
 subject over from Sanskrit to Ancient Indian History is rather
 unusual though not unknown in the past. The consolidated subject-
 wise break-up of doctorate degree was as follows : English 2,
 Philosophy 2, Psychology 3, Economics 1, Ancient Indian History 2.

Sociology 4, Hindi 8, including 1 in Linguistics, Political Science 1, Sanskrit 4 - total 27 in Arts. The Science Faculty quota was Chemistry 17, Botany 2, Geology 4, Zoology 1, Bio-Chemistry 1 - total 27. There were 2 Ph.D.'s in Commerce and 1 in Applied Economics.

Obituaries

a) Wali Mohammad :

Many prominent personalities figured in the list of obituaries. While the actual dates are not mentioned, the notices are based on the reference in the proceedings of the Executive Council. The first meeting in July passed the following resolution on the death of Wali Mohammad, retired Professor of Physics, all members standing. Wali Mohammad was a brown bureaucrat, a member of the Indian Educational Service, who was insular and equally arrogant, a characteristic of the civilians rather than of the academecian ones. He was not much interested in research but was reported to be a very good teacher. He joined the University on September 1, 1921 as Professor of Physics and retired in October 1946, serving the University with great ability and distinction for over 25 years. During this period he was Dean, Faculty of Science, for 12 years.

b) Radha Kamal Mukherji :

In the August (24) meeting of the Council, a condolence resolution was passed with the same formality over the death of Radha Kamal Mukherji who joined the University in July 1921 as Professor and Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology. He retired in 1951 and was appointed Honorary Research Professor. A year earlier he was appointed Director, J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relation. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1955 to 1957. While at the academic level he had carved

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...total 27 in Arts. The Science Faculty
...Botany 2, Zoology 4, Bio-
...total 27. There were 2 Ph.D.'s in Commerce and
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Wali Mohammad :

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...on the death of Wali Mohammad, retired Professor of Physics,
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...of the Indian Educational Service, who was insular and
...a characteristic of the civilians rather than
...of the academicians ones. He was not much interested in research
...He joined the univer-
...as Professor of Physics and retired
...serving the University with great ability and
...During this period he was Dean,
...for 12 years.

Dr. Kamal Kishore :

In the August (24) meeting of the Council, a condolence
...with the same formalities over the death of
...who joined the University in July 1951 as
...Department of Economics and Sociology.
...and was appointed Honorary Research Professor.
...he was appointed Director, I.A. Institute of Socio-
...He was Vice-Chancellor of the univer-
...at the academic level he had served

out a name for himself in the International world, his term as Vice-Chancellor was assessed as a flop. He was noted for his prodigious learning, acute sociological thinking and deep devotion to the fundamentals of Indian culture. An accomplished writer with wide intellectual interests, he wrote over thirty books and supervised doctorate dissertations of more than a hundred students during his long association of nearly fifty years with the University. He had a coveted death, an instantaneous one without suffering as he was presiding over a meeting of the Lalit Kala Akadamy of which he was the Chairman.

c) C.P.Misra

The death of C.P.Misra, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, was mourned by the Council at its meeting on January 18, 1969. Misra had joined as Lecturer in Ophthalmology in 1922 and was appointed Professor in 1937. He served the University with great zeal and ability till November 1946. He was appointed Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology in 1947. He was also a member of the Council for a number of years in late fifties. In this meeting the Council as well mourned the death of Sampurnanand, a scholar, savant, scientist, journalist and statesman - all rolled into one. He was ex-Chief Minister of the State of U.P. and Governor of Rajasthan. He played an important role in the University and many people looked to him for patronage and advice.

d) P.S.Macmahon :

The reference to the death of P.S.Macmahon in the proceedings of the Faculty of Science and Academic Council meeting (Feb. 21) add another stalwart in the list of obituaries. Macmahon was originally in the Canning College and joined the Lucknow at its inception. He was appointed Reader in 1922 and Professor of Chemistry in 1923. He was held in high esteem both by his students

... name for himself in the international world, his term as
 ... Chancellor was assessed as a flop. He was noted for his
 religious learning, acute sociological thinking and deep devotion
 to the fundamentals of Indian culture. An accomplished writer
 in wide intellectual interests, he wrote over thirty books and
 supervised doctorate dissertations of more than a hundred students
 during his long association of nearly fifty years with the Univer-
 sity. He had a coveted death, an instantaneous one without suffering
 ... was presiding over a meeting of the Lalit Kala Akademi of
 ... was the Chairman.

Dr. C. P. Mishra

The death of C. P. Mishra, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology,
 ... by the Council at its meeting on January 12, 1960.
 ... had joined as lecturer in Ophthalmology in 1932 and was appoin-
 ted Professor in 1937. He served the University with great zeal
 and loyalty till November 1946. He was appointed Emeritus Profe-
 sor of Ophthalmology in 1947. He was also a member of the Council
 for a number of years in late fifties. In this meeting the Council
 well mourned the death of Sampurnanand, a scholar, savant,
 ... Journalist and statesman - all rolled into one. He was
 ... Minister of the State of U.P. and Governor of Rajasthan.
 ... played an important role in the University and many people
 looked to him for patronage and advice.

Dr. S. S. Mahajan

The reference to the death of S. S. Mahajan in the proceed-
 ings of the Faculty of Science and Academic Council meeting (Feb.
 ... and another statement in the list of obituaries. Mahajan was
 ... in the College and joined the faculty at its
 ... He was appointed Reader in 1932 and Professor of
 ... in 1937.

and colleagues.

e) Sir Homi Modi

The first item of the agenda for the next meeting of the Council on March 25, 1969 was the condolence resolution on the death of Sir Homi Modi, Chancellor of the University and Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1949-1952. He was an eminent industrialist and politician and took great interest in the welfare of the University.

f) Zakir Husain

In the 20th May meeting, the Council mourned the death of Zakir Husain, President of India, a reputed scholar, social worker and able administrator.

The Session 1969-70

This Session was eventful for several reasons. While the pay scales of the teachers of the University were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission to attract talented scholars, there was, however, a sharp decline in academic standards and a steep rise in students indiscipline. The ground was being prepared to take an overall review of the situation through the appointment of a high power but single man commission. This was not immediately done but things were allowed to linger on till a suitable opportunity arose. The minutes of the Executive Council for the Session record references to emergent meetings of the Executive Council on September 24, 1969, and again on April 26 and May 10 and 13, 1970. The Vice-Chancellor was authorised to take adequate measures including police protection inside the Examination Halls to ensure that the examinations were conducted peacefully. The long list of incidents taking place in 1968-69 and 1969-70 are recorded in

colleagues.
 Dr. Homi Bhabha

The first item of the agenda for the next meeting of the Council on March 25, 1959 was the condolence resolution on the death of Sir Homi Bhabha, Chancellor of the University and Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1949-1952. He was an eminent industrialist and politician and took great interest in the welfare of the

University.
 Dr. J. B. S. Haldane

In the 20th May meeting, the Council mourned the death of Dr. J. B. S. Haldane, President of India, a reputed scholar, social worker and able administrator.

The Session 1959-60

This Session was eventful for several reasons. While the pay scales of the teachers of the University were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission to attract talented scholars, there was, however, a sharp decline in academic standards and a steep rise in students' discipline. The ground was being prepared to take an overall review of the situation through the appointment of a high power committee. This was not immediately done but things were allowed to linger on till a suitable opportunity arose. The minutes of the Executive Council for the Session 1959-60, and also on April 20 and May 10 and 12, 1960, contain references to urgent meetings of the Executive Council. The Vice-Chancellor was authorized to take immediate measures including police protection inside the examination hall to ensure that the examinations were conducted peacefully. The long list of incidents taking place in 1959-60 and 1960-61 are recorded in

the S.D.Singh Commission Report which would be noticed later on in a wider context. Changes in the staff, research and obituaries demand prior consideration. The appointments in the first half of the session till its end include the following in substantive capacities.

Appointments

There were few appointments on permanent posts, but a long list of officiating temporary appointments of Professors, Readers and Lecturers was the conspicuous feature. There is a solitary reference to the appointment of D.P.Singh as temporary Professor under the Regional Centre for Research and Training Programme in Municipal Administration at the October 15 meeting of the Council. It is only on March 25, 1970 that the appointment of A.R.Sircar as Lecturer in Medicine figured in the proceedings. In the last meeting on May 27, V.D.Gupta was appointed Professor of Physics and Smt. Neerja Shukla and S.N.Tandon appointed Lecturers in Physiology. The long list of temporary officiating appointments from July 16, 1969 include among Professors - S.P. Agrawal (Hindi - Linguistics), D.P.Singh (Public Administration), Sushil Chandra (Sociology), S.K.Narain (English), J.R.Saraf (Physics) and L.N.Tandon (Law). The Readers falling in this category include - H.K.Awasthi, T.N.Dikshit, H.L.Dikshit, Prem Narain Tandon, Sarla Shukla (Hindi) ; S.R.Tewari (Public Administration) ; Sewa Ram Sharma (Social Work), Sarla Garg (Sociology); P.K.Saksena (English) ; S.S.Misra (Sanskrit) ; Shri Chandra (Philosophy); A.B.L.Awasthi (Ancient Indian History) ; A.S.Verma (Physics) ; R.L.Agarwal (Chemistry) ; S.C.Baugh (Zoology) ; S.K. Ray (Statistics) and V.S.Shukla and B.P.Srivastava (Law). The list for Lecturers is fairly long and includes the following :

W. Patrick (English), Mukta Rani Rastogi & L.K. Awasthi (Philosophy & Psychology), S.K. Shukla (Education), Augney Lal and S.M. Misra (Ancient Indian History), Ghanshyam Arora (History), S.M. Syed & N.D. Seth (Political Science), J.L. Seth, P.M.S. Chauhan, A.S. Trivedi & S.K. Singh (part-time in Public Administration), T.S. Patola, B.P. Bharadwaj, A.K. Singh and B.P. Bhadoria (Economics), Meeraj Ahmed, Smt. P. Roy, J.M.S. Verma (Sociology), M.R. Maurya (Social Work), A.K. Kalia, Navjeevan Rastogi, Smt. S. Misra (part-time in Sanskrit), K.C. Agarwal, T.N. Singh, Smt. Usha Gupta, G.S. Pandey, R.P. Tripathi, R.N. Sharma, Chandra Shekhara, N.C. Chatterji (part-time in Hindi), Iqbal Ahmed (Arabic), and Prakash Gupta (Sanskrit) in Oriental Studies. The Lecturers appointed in this category in the Faculty of Science included S.P. Srivastava, Vineet Sahai, B.C. Srivastava and T.C. Pant (all in Physics), S.N. Bhattacharya, S.N. Kapoor, K.C. Gupta, R.P. Rastogi, S.N. Shukla, R.S. Verma (all in Chemistry), C.P. Tewari and Madhava Singh in Bio-Chemistry, S.S. Bisht (Botany), Prabhat Kumar, M.L. Sood, Arun Kumar and Km. Shahnaz Bano (Zoology), K.K. Mathur, R.C. Agarwal, S.N. Srivastava (Mathematics), and Ashok Sahai (Statistics). The temporary Lecturers in Law were R.P. Singh, S.S. Rathore, A.K. Srivastava, R.K. Tewari, A. Tewari, J.J.R. Upadhyaya, R.C. Jayaswal, Bal Krishna, M.L. Chandani, A.K. Shukla, K.K. Srivastava and R.C. Nagpal. Smt. Raj Kumari Agrawala (now Kaul) resigned her post as Lecturer in Law.

Confirmations :

The Lecturers confirmed by the Executive Council during this period in August 1969 (30th) include W.H. Ansari (Urdu), O.P. Gupta, S.D. Shukla, Mohd. Imtiaz Husain, S.K. Misra, S.C. Srivastava, Mohd. Mukhtar Husain (Chemistry), J.P. Tewari (Botany),

Arun Verma (Mathematics), S.P.S.Teotia (Medicine). The December (15) meeting confirmed the following : D.P.Singh (Reader in Public Administration) and all others as Lecturers : S.N.Misra and R.A.Awasthi (A.I.History), Shailendra Singh (Economics), K.K.Tandon (Geology), Defti Singh (Mathematics), H.C.Srivastava and A.P.Gupta (Commerce), Rama Anugraha Sharma and Sheo Bhoop Singh (Applied Economics), B.D.Srivastava and R.S.Rastogi (Business Administration) and D.P.Pandey (Statistical Assistant). The January 23, 1970 meeting confirmed Sri Krishna Kant and Banbir Singh as Lecturers in Anthropology, and Sheo Bahadur Singh in Business Administration.

Research :

The Research Degrees awarded to the candidates in different subjects in this session numbered 46. These include D.Litt awarded to K.C.Srivastava, Reader in European History, and D.Sc. to M.D.Upadhyaya of the Mathematics Department. Both eventually became Professors in their respective departments. The former died shortly after retirement rather in distress for inexplicable reasons sometime in eighties. The latter was pushed up as Vice-Chancellor of the Kumayun University which he held for two terms. The departmental-wise break-up was as follows : Ancient Indian History 2, Modern Indian History 2, English 1, Economics 4, Political Science 1, Anthropology 1, Sanskrit 1, Hindi 1. D.Litt Arabic 1, D.Litt Education 1, Sociology 3, Social Work 2, Public Administration 1. Rizwan of the Arabic Department secured his D.Litt and eventually became Professor and Head of the Department as also Dean, Faculty of Arts. In the Faculty of Science, the quota in Chemistry was the highest - 9, followed by Botany 4, Bio-Chemistry and Zoology 3 each, and Physics and Statistics 1

The Research Degrees awarded to the candidates in different subjects in this session numbered 46. These include D.Litt. awarded to K.T. Srivastava, Reader in European History, and B.Sc. to K.T. Srivastava of the Mathematics Department. Both eventually became Professors in their respective departments. The former died shortly after retirement rather in distress for inoperable reasons sometime in eighties. The latter was pushed up as Vice-Chancellor of the Kurukshetra University which he held for two terms. The departmental-wise break-up was as follows: Ancient Indian History 2, Modern Indian History 2, English 1, Economics 1, Political Science 1, Anthropology 1, Sanskrit 1, Hindi 1, D.Litt. 1, D.Litt. Education 1, Sociology 2, Social Work 2, Public Administration 1. Hirman of the Ardic Department secured his D.Litt. and eventually became Professor and head of the department. In the Faculty of Arts, the highest was the highest - 9, followed by Botany 4, Zoology 3 each, and Physics and Statistics 1.

Research :

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each. There were 4 Ph.D.'s in Commerce and 1 in Applied Economics.

Obituaries

B.K.Dhaon :

The obituaries during the session included B.K.Dhaon, P.K.Bhattacharya, Din Dayal Gupta, and L.S.Misra. Dhaon was an alumni of the University, an eminent Barrister and equally an active member of the Executive Council for a number of years. I had the occasion to watch his life style at close range. He was meticulous, straight forward but equally materialist in his profession which proved a handicap in his case for elevation to the Bench. He was aligned with C.B.Gupta in University politics for some years as Honorary Reader in Law.

Din Dayal Gupta :

Din Dayal Gupta was connected with the University as temporary Lecturer in Hindi, and eventually rose to be Professor of Hindi and Dean, Faculty of Arts. He was responsible for the expansion of the Department after its bifurcation from Sanskrit and produced over fifty Ph.D.'s and D.Litt's during his tenure.

L.S.Misra :

L.S.Misra, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was for a long time a part-time Reader in Law. I had the privilege of being his student and his lectures on the 'Transfer of Property' were enlightening.

P.K.Bhattacharya :

P.K.Bhattacharya was Reader in Forensic Medicine, K.G. Medical College.

Election of Members to the Court and the Selection Committee :

The University Court at its annual meeting elected the

There were a Ph.D.'s in Commerce and 1 in Applied Science.

Activities
Session :

The opportunities during the session included B.K. Bhoshan, P. K. Bhattacharya, Min Dayal Gupta, and I.S. Misra. Bhoshan was an alumnus of the University, an eminent Barrister and equally an active member of the Executive Council for a number of years. On the occasion to watch his life style at close range. He was meticulous, straight forward but equally matter-of-fact in his conversation which proved a handicap in his case for elevation to the Bench. He was aligned with G.B. Gupta in University politics for some years as Honorary Reader in Law.

Min Dayal Gupta :

Min Dayal Gupta was connected with the University as temporary Lecturer in Hindi, and eventually rose to be Professor of Hindi and Dean, Faculty of Arts. He was responsible for the expansion of the Department after its bifurcation from Sanskrit and produced over fifty Ph.D.'s and D.Litt.'s during his tenure.

I.S. Misra :

I.S. Misra, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was for a long time a part-time Reader in Law. I had the privilege of knowing his student and his lectures on the 'Transfer of Property' were enlightening.

P. K. Bhattacharya :

P. K. Bhattacharya was Reader in Forensic Medicine, K.G. Medical College.

Session of Members to the Court and the Selection Committee :
The University Court at its annual meeting elected the

following as members of the Executive Council : N.C.Chaturvedi, Surath Bahadur Shah, M.M.S.Siddhu, P.D.Kapur and Shri Dhar Misra. Those elected by the Executive Council under clause 167 (iv) of the Statutes as members of the Selection Committees were : Faculty of Arts - P.N.Sharma and D.K.Rodunwal ; Science - Shri Dhar Misra and Surath Bahadur Shah ; Law - T.P.Bhalla and M.M.S. Siddhu ; Commerce - A.C.Grice and P.D.Kapur ; and Medicine - N.C.Chaturvedi and S.P.Singh. The list suggests that groupism was rampant in the Council and its meetings. The members of the Selection Committees had more or less group affiliations as the main qualification. Rodunwal was a contractor by profession and was not free from caste prejudices. Surath Bahadur Shah was a plain B.Sc. with some diploma from Edinburgh, of which he did not make any use. P.D.Kapur was an ordinary private practitioner, very ambitious who kept on changing his political alignment from Jan Sangh to Lok Dal and finally with Bahuguna. The association of Executive Council members as members of the Selection Committee was found to be superfluous and redundant and finally snapped after the introduction of the Act of 1973 and the new Statutes.

The Session 1970-71 :

This session was equally eventful. There were several new appointments, confirmations of many, conferment of Ph.D. and D.Litt, D.Sc. on a number of candidates supplicating for these degrees, and, of course, several people connected with the University passed away in this session. The obituaries included the following in order of the date of condolence resolutions moved in the Executive Council. These were K.S.Nigam, Retired Professor of Surgery in the K.G.Medical College ; K.M.Munshi,

Following as members of the Executive Council : H.C. Chaturvedi, Gurath Bahadur Shah, M.M.S. Siddhu, P.D. Kapur and Shri Chaturvedi. These elected by the Executive Council under clause 107 (iv) of the Statutes as members of the Selection Committee were :

Faculty of Arts - P.A. Sharma and U.K. Redunwal ; Science - Shri Chaturvedi and Gurath Bahadur Shah ; Law - T.S. Shalla and P.D. Kapur ; Commerce - A.C. Gille and P.D. Kapur ; and Medicine - P.D. Kapur and S.P. Singh. The list suggests that groupism was rampant in the Council and its meetings. The members of the Selection Committee had more or less group affiliations as the main qualification. Redunwal was a contractor by profession and was not free from caste prejudices. Gurath Bahadur Shah was a plain B.Sc. with some diploma from Edinburgh, of which he did not make any use. P.D. Kapur was an ordinary private practitioner, very ambitious who kept on changing his political alignment from Jan Sangh to Lok Dal and finally with Bahuguna. The association of Executive Council members as members of the Selection Committee was found to be superfluous and redundant and finally snapped after the introduction of the Act of 1973 and the new Statutes.

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former Governor-Chancellor of the University ; B.M.Sharma, former Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science ; O.P.Gupta, Retired Professor of Applied Economics, and R.B.Tewari, formerly Reader of the Law Faculty.

K.S.Nigam :

Nigam was associated with the University since the early twenties. Even after retirement, he practised for more than two decades.

K.M.Munshi :

Munshi was an active Chancellor who took great interest in the Universities of U.P. in general and the Lucknow one in particular. I had very good relations with him and was in Bombay when he died in January that year.

B.M.Sharma :

B.M.Sharma, the Head of the Political Science Department, produced scores of doctorates. The denial of U.G.C. Research Honorarium for teachers of eminence made him very bitter against his colleagues and friends. This was only an unconscious retribution for the treatment extended by him to his mentor, V.S.Ram, in the last days of his life while he was in the service of the University.

O.P.Gupta :

O.P.Gupta was a plain B.Sc. from the London School of Economics in early twenties. He had his doctorate more than twenty years later and had his readership and professorship without any research publication. As a man he was gentle and social.

R.B.Tewari :

R.B.Tewari died in the retiring room of the North Eastern Railway Station at Lucknow. He had come here for some meeting.

... Governor-Chancellor of the University : S. S. Sharma.

... Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science

... retired Professor of Applied Economics, and S. S. Sharma.

... Head of the Law Faculty.

...

... was associated with the University since the early

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...

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... had come here for some reason.

He was in the prime of his youth and died suddenly. In life he had a big leap from lecturership here to readership at Allahabad and finally a professorship at Gorakhpur.

T. Bahadur :

T. Bahadur was a part-time Lecturer in skin diseases. He was a popular private practitioner with his clinic in Aminabad. He was conspicuous by his white khadi cap which he donned on a three piece suit and a red chevrolet car which he drove at the maximum speed of 15 miles a hour.

Changes in Staff

Appointments and Confirmations :

The substantive appointments made by the Executive Council at its meetings during the session included the following in order of dates : September 25, 1970 - Km. Roop Rekha Verma (Reader in Philosophy), Navjeevan Rastogi (Lecturer in Sanskrit for the Abhinava Gupta Institute), P.P.Sharma (Lecturer in Astronomy) and Km. Asha Mathur (Lecturer in Bacteriology), P.C.Dubey (Professor of Surgery), K.C.Garg (Reader in Ophthalmology), Kalyani Das (Temp. Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology), Chandravati (temp. Lecturer - same Department), Ramesh Chandra (Temp. Lecturer in Plastic Surgery). Appointments made in subsequent meetings include those of S.P.Dikshit, A.K.Singh, R.S.Mathur and B.P.S. Bhadoria (all Lecturers in Economics), C.M.S.Siddhu (Professor of Public Health, S.B.Samadi (Professor of Arabic), Keshari Kishore (Reader in Drug Chemistry). Among the Lecturers appointed were N.C.Jain (Industrial Hygiene in Social and Preventive Medicine), Smt. Sharda B.Nayer (same department) and Ramesh Chandra for the Rural Health and Training Centre), S.S.Singh (Physiology). At the November 27, 1970 meeting, B.N.Puri was appointed Professor of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology. The appointments in

was in the prime of his youth and died suddenly. In life he had a big leap from lecturing to readership at Allahabad and finally a professorship at Gorakhpur.

Baradur :

1. Baradur was a part-time lecturer in skin diseases. He was a popular private practitioner with his clinic in Amnabad. He was conspicuous by his white khadi cap which he donned on a blue piece suit and a red chevrolet car which he drove at the maximum speed of 15 miles a hour.

Changes in Staff

Appointments and Confirmations :

The substantive appointments made by the Executive Council at its meetings during the session included the following in order of dates : September 25, 1970 - Dr. Deep Rekha Verma (Reader in Philosophy), Navjeevan Hastogi (Lecturer in Sanskrit for the Mahatma Gupta Institute), P.P. Sharma (Lecturer in Astronomy) and Dr. Asha Mathur (Lecturer in Bacteriology), T.C. Dubey (Professor of Surgery), K.C. Garg (Reader in Ophthalmology), Kalyani Das (Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology), Chandrajeet (Temp. Lecturer - same Department), Ramesh Chandra (Temp. Lecturer in Plastic Surgery). Appointments made in subsequent meetings include those of S.P. Dixit, A.K. Singh, R.S. Mathur and B.P. Singh (all lecturers in Economics), C.M.S. Chandra (Professor of Public Health), S.B. Samadhi (Professor of Astrology, Keshari) and Dr. S. Jain (Industrial Hygiene in Social and Preventive Medicine) (Reader in Drug Chemistry). Among the lecturers appointed in the rural health and training centre, A.K. Singh (Physiology), Dr. S. Jain (same department) and Ramesh Chandra (Physiology).

the Dentistry Department made on February 12, 1971 included the following : R.K.Rauf as Reader - subject to the writ petition decision of the High Court, K.K.Thapar and Satish Chandra as also D.N.Kapoor subject to the result of the above writ petition.

Confirmations :

The teachers who were confirmed in different meetings of the Council included on August 20, 1970 the following Lecturers : Surendra Singh (Social Work), H.N.Mujoo (Education), V.D.Seth and R.N.Mehra (Western History), M.N.Sharma (Physics), Smt. P.R.Shukla (Chemistry) and Prabhu Mehra (Obsterics and Gynaecology). The next meeting on October 27 confirmed an equally large number of Lecturers and a Reader D.D.Sharma (Linguistics - English). The Lecturers were Smt. Runu Chatterji (English), Km. Neelima Misra (Psychology), Manjula Rastogi (Political Science), J.N.Shukla (Commerce), Pramod Nath (Pathology), Mahesh Pal Singh (Chemical Pathology), P.K.Mookerji (Tuberculosis) and N.K.Mehrotra & H.N. Verma (Botany). The third set of confirmations of Lecturers made by the Executive Council on January 13, 1971 included Smt. Indu Sahai & Km. Chitralekha Verma (Anthropology), Malikzada Manzoor Ahmed (Urdu), Teiku Thandup (Tibetan), K.C.Pandey (Zoology) and G.S.Pandey, Promod Kumar, Surya Kumar, K.N.Nigam, D.C.Varshney and Km. Raj Ramani Rastogi (all in Law), K.K.Tangri (Reader in Pharmacology) was also confirmed in this meeting. Three Readers of the Economics Department S.D.Misra, K.G.Seth and V.B.Seth and P.N.Srivastava, Lecturer in Business Administration, were confirmed under clause 181(b) of the Statutes from the date of the completion of one years service in a substantive capacity.

Research :

The number of candidates securing their doctorate this

The University Department made on February 12, 1971 included the following: R.K. Raut as Reader - subject to the writ petition decision of the High Court, K.K. Thapar and Satish Chandra as also U.M. Kapoor subject to the result of the above writ petition.

Confirmations:

The teachers who were confirmed in different meetings of the Council included on August 20, 1970 the following Lecturers: Suresh Singh (Social Work), M.M. Kujur (Education), V.B. Seth and M. Mehra (Western History), M.M. Sharma (Physics), Smt. P. P. Shukla (Chemistry) and Prabhu Mehra (Obstetrics and Gynaecology). The next meeting on October 27 confirmed an equally large number of Lecturers and a Reader D.D. Sharma (Linguistics - English). The Lecturers were Smt. Renu Chatterji (English), M. Meelina Misra (Psychology), Manjula Bastogi (Political Science), J. P. Shukla (Commerce), Pramod Nath (Pathology), Mahesh Pal Singh (Chemical Pathology), P.K. Mookerji (Tuberculosis) and M.K. Mehrotra & H.K. Verma (Botany). The third set of confirmations of Lecturers made by the Executive Council on January 13, 1971 included Smt. Indu Chandra & K.M. Chitrlekha Verma (Anthropology), Malikzada Khanzoor Ahmed (Urdu), Teiku Thandup (Tibetan), K.C. Pandey (Zoology) and S.C. Pandey, Pramod Kumar, Surya Kumar, K.M. Nigam, B.C. Varshney and M. Ha) Manani Bastogi (all in Law), K.K. Taneer (Reader in Pathology) was also confirmed in this meeting. Three Readers in the Economics Department S.D. Misra, K.C. Seth and V.B. Seth and S. Chivastava, Lecturer in Business Administration, were confirmed under clause 18(1) of the Statutes from the date of the confirmation of one year service in a substantive capacity.

Research:

The number of candidates securing their doctorate this

session was 48, compared to 46 of the last year. Prem Kumari Dikshit, wife of R.K.Dikshit of the Ancient Indian Hisotory Department, secured her D.Litt and so also Ramji Lal Sahayak who became a Minister later on - and that too of Education in the U.P.Government, in Hindi. Suraj Narain Srivastava secured his D.Sc. in Chemistry. The departmental-wise break-up was as follows : Ancient Indian History 6 (including a D.Litt), Modern Indian History (1), English (2), Economics (1), Sanskrit, Arab Culture, Mathematics, Education (1 each) ; Public Administration (2). In the Faculty of Science there were 10 Ph.D.'s in Bio-Chemistry, 8 in Chemistry (including 1 D.Sc.), 2 in Botany, 1 in Zoology, 3 in Geology and 2 in Mathematics. 2 secured their doctorate in Commerce.

S.D.Commission and its Background :

The Executive Council at its meeting on August 25, 1970 unanimously resolved to appoint S.P.Singh as its nominee under section 7(2) of the Lucknow University Act with an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per meeting per day. This Commission was appointed under section 7(1) of the Lucknow University Act of 1920 under the orders of the Government dated 25th June, 1970. The Commission in its Report recorded the background of the chaotic conditions in the University. Reference is made to a letter addressed to the Editor of the 'Pioneer' published on 15th October 1969 in the name of 'Teachers in Anguish' under the caption 'Lucknow University Held to Ransom'. The letter reads : A handful of hoodlums are reported to be holding the University to ransom. Physical surroundings are stinking, academic atmosphere is suffocating, intellectual life is paralysed, environ-

... was 48, compared to 40 of the last year. ...
 ... wife of R. R. Nikhil of the Ancient Indian History
 ... secured her B.Litt and also named Lal Bahadur
 ... became a Minister later on - and that too of Education in
 ... Government. In Hindi. ...
 ... The departmental-wise break-up was as
 ... : Ancient Indian History 6 (including a B.Litt), Modern
 ... History (1), English (2), Economics (1), Sanskrit, Arab
 ... Mathematics, Education (1 each); Public Administration
 ... In the Faculty of Science there were 10 Ph.D.'s in Bio-
 ... 3 in Chemistry (including 1 B.Sc.), 2 in Botany, 1 in
 ... 2 in Geology and 2 in Mathematics. 2 secured their
 ... in Commerce.

Commission and its Background :

The Executive Council at its meeting on August 22, 1970
 unanimously resolved to appoint S. P. Singh as its nominee under
 section 7(2) of the Lucknow University Act with an honorarium
 of Rs. 50/- per meeting per day. This Commission was appointed
 under section 7(1) of the Lucknow University Act of 1920 under
 the orders of the Government dated 25th June, 1970. The Com-
 mission in its Report recorded the background of the chaotic
 conditions in the University. Reference is made to a letter
 addressed to the Editor of the 'Pioneer' published on 15th
 October 1969 in the name of 'Teachers in Anguish' under the
 heading 'Lucknow University Held to ransom'. The letter reads :
 'Physical surroundings are stinking, academic situa-
 tion is suffocating, intellectual life is paralysed, and non-

ment conducive to free enquiry is stiffling ; rules are followed more in breach than in observance, the administrative staff is working under duress and intimidation, the proctorial authority is on a holiday, the teacher is thoroughly demoralised; The Deans have abdicated ; the Executive Council is either deliberately kept in dark about the situation or is convertently oblivious ; the Vice-Chancellor is a virtual prisoner of the student leaders signing papers at their behest ; Discipline is a definite casualty ; decency and decorum have been thrown to the winds ; civility and good manners are at a discount. There is no security in the campus and the hostels are rendezvous for the toughs and sanctuaries for their fire arms. Helplessness is writ large on everybody's face. In short, fraud and black-mailing, abuse and invective threat and assault are the order of the day in the Lucknow University. Never in the history of the University, a Vice-Chancellor along with a senior Dean and another teacher went to Aminabad to inaugurate a conference of the youth wing of a political party. No wonder if the office-bearers of the Union belonging to that youth wing take law into their hands with impunity.

This was probably the background in which the Government considered it desirable to appoint this Commission to enquire into and report on the rising unrest and agitation in the University, and to make such recommendations as might be considered necessary or expedient for remedying the situation and for improving the general tone of discipline and law and order in the University. The Commission was required to submit its report by 24th June 1971, but the term was further extended, first upto 7th September 1971 and then upto 31st October 1971. The Commission was as well required to report on the financial irregularities

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of the University. The party of auditors, to assist the Commission, joined very late on October 12th, 1971 when the Commission was already under orders to wind up its work by the end of the month. As such the financial enquiry could not be taken up. The Committee as well wanted to secure C.I.D. help in investigation of cases of moral turpitude against some teachers but this was denied. The Commission equally regretted that the Vice-Chancellor was not cooperative and was responsible for delayed replies to its letters, sometimes for months. Notwithstanding several handicaps, the Commission was able to receive 240 complaints, about 40 percent of these were heard. The Commission also visited all the Departments in the Faculties of Science and Law. It issued three questionnaire and the replies of the first two were being received. The Commission submitted its Report which was kept a top secret document for quite some time. Later on, it was issued in parts in cyclostyled form. Its observations on the chaotic conditions in the University and the indiscipline in general might be briefly noticed here.

The Commission's Observations :

The origin of students trouble could be traced to 1953-54 incidents when Acharya Jugal Kishore was the Vice-Chancellor and K.C.Sarkar was the proctor. The Commission felt that the revocation of its previous decision by the Executive Council expelling 14 students from the University sowed the seeds for future acts of indiscipline by the students. Further, in 1960-61 the students started an agitation against the appointment of Kali Prasad as Vice Chancellor of the University. In the words of the Commission, 'demonstrations, submissions of demand and acts of misbehaviour have been almost an annual affair since then,

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livelihood and good manners are at a discount. There is no security in the campus and the hostels are rendezvous for the toughs and scoundrels for their fire arms. Helplessness is writ large on everybody's face. In short, fraud and black-mailing, abuse and investigative threat and assault are the order of the day in the Lucknow University. Never in the history of the University, a Vice-Chancellor along with a senior Dean and another teacher went to inaugurate a conference of the youth wing of a political party. No wonder if the office-bearers of the Union belonging to that youth wing take law into their hands with impunity.

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and every now and then the University had to be closed. In 1965-66 there were disturbances of a pretty serious nature. Criminal cases were instituted against a number of students. Many of them were expelled from the University but ultimately a compromise was reached at the political level through the intervention of J.B.Kriplani. The Commission notes that the fire was not extinguished. 'It has been kept on smouldering'. In A.V.Rao's time the list of incidents runs into 16 or 17. As many as 29 show-cause notices were issued against the students taking active part in different agitations. There were some arrests but all the arrested students were released under orders of the Government and the University had to drop the disciplinary action against them. There are also references to atleast 17 students disturbances of a serious nature in 1968-69 and 16 in 1969-70 as per statement furnished by the University.

On July 13, 1970, the Government promulgated an Ordinance making the membership of the students Union optional. That no doubt put a stop to the activities of the students' leaders, and with the posting of the P.A.C. throughout the year things were quiet till the Ordinance was withdrawn by the Government, sometime in April 1971. On the night between 12th and 13th of April 1971, the students demonstrated at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor/coercing him to allow all students to take the examination irrespective of the shortage in attendance. Some of the student-leaders instigated the mob, damaged the gate of the Vice-Chancellor's residence and even misbehaved with him. The Vice-Chancellor, however, did not yield to the pressure.

Students Version :

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Students Version :

The other side of the picture is equally noticed in the students' report. Reference is made on the basis of student

leader's observations that there were some white-collar criminals among the teachers who deserve punishment. The Provosts equally protect the anti-social elements and gambling and drinking was common in hostels. A number of teachers remain absent from their classes and seldom deliver more than a few lectures in a year. Courses remain incomplete resulting in the postponement of examinations, late results, late admissions and late start of the session - all chain reactions. Inadequate teaching compels students to resort to copying or arrange for leakage of question papers. In some departments, an unduly large number of girl students secure higher positions for some consideration. The calibre of many of the new teachers was sometimes atrociously poor, as they were back door entrants.

Teachers' Version :

The teachers' version is equally recorded in the Report, with the anti-social elements behaving like 'plain unmitigated thugs'. A senior teacher complained of political nepotism. Promotion of favourites, according to him, had taken a heavy toll of academicians in the University resulting in cynicism and disillusionment amongst students. Genuine teachers are no doubt anxious to be left alone unburdened by administrative routine to be able to devote their time to teaching and scholarly pursuits. The rat race among teachers for pecuniary administrative jobs contributes to student indiscipline, as student power is exploited by them to further their ends. According to one Head of the Department, 'Behind every student agitation there are always some teachers'. The Report further quotes him that 'M.B.Lal has created more difficulties for his successor as the concessions and privileges once given are difficult to be withdrawn'. The students view, as well quoted in the Report on the Vice-Chancellor's perfor-

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mance in office, was that M.B.Lal has been a disastrous failure, trying to side with one party now and another next, but only landing himself deeper in trouble. The University life, according to him, was in a state of total chaos. Students did not depend upon teaching and had to depend upon other devices for their success in their examinations.

Role of Political Parties :

The role of the political parties equally contributed to students' indiscipline and strikes. The patronage extended by these parties towards the unruly elements in the University was equally responsible for the creation of trouble and the organising of strikes and the like were considered as a stepping stone for future political life in the state. Such students who had that aim in view regarded the University as a training ground for the purpose. As such, they had no interest in studies, their only purpose was to stay on in the University for as long as a period as was possible. The local administration, however, placed the blame on the arbitrary and apparently unjust decisions of the University for the situation of unrest.

Commission's Appraisalment :

The Commission found some substance in all causes of indiscipline as viewed from different angles. In its view, 'no University functions as an isolated unit. The student is much concerned with happenings outside the campus. But when he looks around he finds himself surrounded with corruption, unemployment, nepotism and jobbery ; a feeling of frustration takes hold over his mind which starts working in the reverse gear. When he finds his own teachers taking liberties with his students, and showing

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little interest in the sphere of work for which they join the institution, frustration follows which turns into revolt without any restraint of reason or decency'. The teachers in Commission's view, 'have to mould their life style so as to infuse confidence among their students and command their respect. Simultaneously opportunities have to be created for the young generation to get settled in life. The Commission quotes F.W. Robertson that 'It is not a minister's wisdom but his conviction which imparts itself to others. Real flame alone kindles other flames'. The ideals set by the teachers impress the students who show respect to their mentors. Such ideals have been lacking in the teachers, subject of course to exceptions. It is rather shameful to hear allegations levelled against such teachers who indulge in taking liberties with those put under their charge for learning wisdom. In the words of the Commission, 'if the University has to tackle with the problem of student indiscipline, it will have to enquire into allegations of loose morals, and purge itself of such teachers as may, even remotely, be suspected of such conduct, irrespective of the backing which they may be enjoying in the University'.

The Commission strongly recommended the adoption of the system of character rolls of teachers as was followed in respect of all Government employees. The Vice-Chancellor, in its view, should maintain in his confidential office a service record of every teacher in form of personal files or character rolls. Remarks in respect of the Heads of the Department should be recorded by the Vice-Chancellor himself in consultation with the Dean, if he considers it necessary. All adverse remarks should be communicated to the teacher concerned within three months of

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of the beginning of an academic session, and the teacher concerned should have a right of appeal to the Executive Council. The Commission as well recommended the setting up of a University Service Commission to process all appointments to posts in the University. The Commission should be on a par with the Public Service Commission. This Commission should have within its purview appointments for the Associated Colleges as well. This would avoid the influence of groupism which has been the greatest ~~blam~~ bane to University and its academic functioning.

Report on the Table of the Assembly :

The Commission's Report was tabled in the State Assembly on December 26, 1974 by which time much water had flown down the river Gomati. The University had seen three Vice-Chancellors - M.B.Lal who had retired, Gopal Tripathi who could not enjoy a full term and had to leave a year earlier, and A.K.Mustafi the bureaucrat Vice-Chancellor who too had to face ignominy and a sudden unexpected exit before completing his term of office. The 'Pioneer' published extracts from the Report under the caption 'Lucknow University in a mess'. The state of affairs in the Lucknow University is 'simply chaotic', according to the evidence collected by the University Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of S.D.Singh, a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court.

The Session 1971-72 :

This Session is noted for the change of Vice-Chancellor. M.B.Lal completed his full term of office, but stayed on for a few months more till Gopal Tripathi, a technocrat from the Banaras Hindu University, joined the University as Vice-Chancellor. The first meeting of the Executive Council was held on July 20, 1971 with M.B.Lal presiding. Tripathi had some correspondence with

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Session 1971-72 :

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 further six months till Jugal Tripathi, a technocrat from the Indian
 Administrative Service, joined the University as Vice-Chancellor. The
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the State Government regarding his service being taken on deputation and provision for contribution to pension. He finally took over charge on October 4, 1971 for full term of 3 years. During the first term the Executive Council had three meetings on July 29, August 11 and August 23. 16 candidates were awarded their doctorate in the first meeting and 7 in the second one with the break-up as follows : Chemistry 3, Social Work 3, Botany 3, Ancient Indian History 2, Zoology 2, Sanskrit & Sanskrit Civilization 2, English, Geology, Applied Economics, Hindi, Business Administration, Commerce - 1 each. Those confirmed include R.K. Shukla, Lecturer in Anthropology, and Smt. K.D.Singh and S.P. Gupta, Readers in Mathematics and Pharmacology respectively. Anna Khanna, Lecturer in German, resigned her post. During this period, the Academic Council also met once and mourned the death of K.M.Munshi, former Governor-Chancellor of the Universities of Uttar Pradesh from 1952- to 1957. In his death the University lost a Chancellor who took keen interest in its growth and welfare.

M.B. Lal, Vice Chancellor
An Assessment :

As one glances through the report of S.D.Singh one finds several references to M.B.Lal, including a paragraph relating to charge of casteism and nepotism by a member of the staff, anonymous complaints by students of his surrendering to the dictates of tough students and the Chairman's own observation on the style of his functioning. He held the Vice-Chancellor responsible for delayed replies. Thus he sat over an important letter for seven and a half months and obviously frustrated the probe desired to be made by the Commission. He as well referred to the Vice-

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M. S. Lal, Vice-Chancellor

As one glances through the report of S.D. Singh one finds several references to M.S. Lal, including a paragraph relating to the appointment of casteism and nepotism by a member of the staff, anonymous complaints by students of his surrendering to the dictates of casteism and the Chairman's own observation on the style of his functioning. He held the Vice-Chancellor responsible for the poor replies. Thus he sat over an important letter for seven days without replying. He was well referred to the Vice-Chancellor by the Commission. He as well referred to the Vice-Chancellor by the Commission. He as well referred to the Vice-Chancellor by the Commission.

Chancellor inaugurating a Conference of the youth wing of a political party - a thing unheard of in the history of the University. The students' version was that M.B.Lal had been a disastrous failure, trying to side with one party and another next, but only landing himself deeper in trouble. According to one Head of the Department, 'M.B.Lal has created more difficulties for his successors as the concessions and privileges once given are difficult to be withdrawn'. He was as well charged for having tamed the lion in , The most disorderly and rebellious in the University and even awarded him the gold medal for good behaviour. Reference is as well made in the report to the appeasement policy of the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council. But the Chairman does point out that when Lal took over charge, the University was already in a disturbed state. No administrator much less a Vice-Chancellor can have a solution for all the ills in his pocket. The Vice-Chancellor did not have the full support of the Registrar and his office and even the Executive Council. It is as well pointed out that it was the policy of appeasement followed by the State Government in earlier years which was adopted by the Vice-Chancellor as well. The Report exonerated Lal of being casteist and being the Leader of the Kayastha group. Singh, however, referred to groupism in the Executive Council as also in Departments.

M.B.Lal distinguished himself as a good scientist. Fortunately he is still alive and is the head of a Radhaswami Sect, deeply religious and of a pious nature, like his predecessor Rao. The former had left many things including policy decisions etc. in the hands of his Registrar who was a carrier of news to the high-ups who controlled the Executive Council. Lal could not establish good equation with that group in the Executive Council. The

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 any relation with that group in the Executive Council. The

University Teachers' Association gave him a Farewell Party, and equally welcomed the new Vice-Chancellor Gopal Tripathi. Lal in his parting speech was polite and grateful to all those who steered him clear through difficult times. Since the last two decades he is leading ^{a quiet} against life in Agra. The period of triumverate Deans stepping up as Vice-Chancellor of the University ends with him. That of the Technocrat, the ^{Bureaucrat} ~~Beaurocrat~~ and the Surgeon as Vice-Chancellors of the University now begins, though not with a bang.

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CHARTER IV
THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE TECHNOCRAT, BUREAUCRAT
AND THE SURGEON VICE-CHANCELLORS
(1973-1979)

The three Vice-Chancellors within a span of a little over six years were from different backgrounds and came to the University at the behest of the Government and with the blessings of the Chief Minister or the Governor as the head of the administration. While the first two were controversial in some way or the other, the third one, as the senior most Dean and Principal of the King George's Medical College had the prior claim for appointment as Head of the University. The successor to M.B.Lal should have been appointed at the beginning of the year to take over from him early in March. In fact, the Selection Committee did make its recommendation but the person selected by the Chancellor was not prepared to join the University on its terms of appointment. Jhingram, the Retired Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, imposed his terms which included protection of his pension plus the usual salary of the Vice-Chancellor. This was not possible and he declined the offer. Gopal Tripathi, with the support of the Chief Minister Kamalapati Tripathi, was eventually selected for the post and he joined the University on October 4. He had arrived in Lucknow the same afternoon by the Punjab Mail and had a rousing reception from many teachers and students, including some leaders.

Gopal Tripathi, with the official support, started well. He had his reputation as the Director of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University. He was well-known in his field. The first year of his tenure was eventful with the University celebrating its Diamond Jubilee and a Special Convocation was held to confer the Degree of Doctor of Letters on President, V.V.

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Giri. Since the event happened during March in the Session 1971-72, it was within the first six months of Tripathi's tenure as Vice-Chancellor. The main events of the Session from October - to the end of the Session demand consideration.

Research :

Reference has no doubt been made to 23 candidates who were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree. Between October and the last meeting of the Executive Council held on May 13, 1972, 3 candidates were awarded the Doctor of Law's degree. These include Avatar Singh, a noted Jurist in Company Law, who retired sometime back. The break-up of doctorate degrees subject-wise was Chemistry 7, Mathematics 2 (1 Arts and 1 Science), Sanskrit, Bio-Chemistry, Economics & Zoology 2 each, English, Public Administration, Sociology, Ancient Indian History, Arabic, Hindi, Anthropology, Geology and Applied Economics 1 each. The total output in all the Faculties (except Medicine) was 48. The figures for the Medical Faculty are not available from 1967 onwards, since the Annual Reports ceased to be printed.

Changes in Staff :

The appointments made in October 30 meeting include those of H.K.Awasthi and T.N.Dikshit as Readers in Hindi. There are no other references to appointments. Those resigning in this session include R.C.Agarwal (Lecturer Chemistry) and Pankaj Malaviya (temporary Lecturer in Physics). There is a long list of confirmations made in different meetings of the Council. These include the following Lecturers in order of the dates of confirmation : October 30, 1971 - Raj Bisaria (English), Meeraj Ahmed (Sociology), R.C.Saxena (Pharmacology) and S.N. Bhatta-

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Research :

Reference has been made to 23 candidates who were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree. Between October and the last meeting of the Executive Council held on May 13, 1972, 3 candidates were awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree. These include Avatar Singh, a noted jurist in Indian Law, who retired sometime back. The breaking up of doctorate degrees subject-wise was Chemistry 7, Mathematics 2, Life Sciences 1, Science, Sanskrit, Bio-Chemistry, Economics & Biology 1 each, English, Public Administration, Sociology, Ancient Indian History, Arabic, Hindi, Anthropology, Geology and Applied Mathematics 1 each. The total output in all the faculties (except Medicine) was 48. The figures for the Medical Faculty are not available from 1967 onwards, since the annual reports ceased to be printed.

Changes in Staff :

The appointments made in October 20 meeting include those of H.K. Awasthi and T.M. Dikshit as Readers in Hindi. There are no other references to appointments. Those retiring in this session include R.C. Agarwal (Lecturer (Chemistry) and Books) and a temporary Lecturer in Physics. There is a long list of contributions made in different meetings of the Council. These include the following lecturers in order of the date of contribution : October 20, 1971 - Mr. Bhatia (English, Hindi) and Dr. Sharma (Physics) and Dr. Singh (Sociology).

charya (Chemistry). Others confirmed in a substantive capacity include Smt. Neerja Suman Shukla (Physiology) and G.N.Agarwal (Radiology). In the December 24th meeting, R.P.Dangawal and V.S.Chauhan were confirmed in Law. Others confirmed after completing two years' probation include J.L.Seth (Public Administration) and K.K.Mathur (Mathematics). The Professors confirmed after a year's probation were : R.N.Sharma (Plastic Surgery), V.S.Dave (Neuro-Surgery), B.B.Sethi (Psychiatry), N.L.Sharma (Pediatrics), R.S.Nanda (Dentistry - Orthodontics), and N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry - Prosthetics). D.N.Sharma was confirmed as Deputy Librarian with effect from May 17, 1967. Those confirmed in the February 12, 1972 meeting include : A. Halim, Reader in Anatomy, and S.N. Tandon, Lecturer in Physiology. The last meeting on May 13, 1972 confirmed C.P.Tewari, Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, B.N.Puri, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology and S.S.Misra, Reader in Sanskrit, after a years probation. Others confirmed after two years probation as Lecturers include S.C.Wadhvani (Physics), P.P.Rastogi & S.A. Rizvi (Chemistry), B.P.Jain (Pharmacology), S.D.Yadava (Forensic Medicine), A.R.Sircar (Medicine), R.N.Jaiswal (Anaesthesiology).

Obituaries :

Vijay Narain Shukla:

At its last meeting the Council mourned the death of Vijay Narain Shukla, Professor and Head of the Department of Law and K.R.Qanungo, Retired Professor of History. Vijay died in service and rather young in early fifties. His elder brother Shivajiva, who retired as Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, Allahabad University, fortunately is still alive, was an old class-mate and a friend since early thirties. Vijay was probably the first candidate to secure his LL.M. and eventually joined

as Lecturer in Law in early forties. He had his Ph.D. from London in 1954. He was a sober teacher, devoted to his discipline and did not indulge in group politics. He owed his appointment and promotion to his enterprise and effort, rather than to patronage from any quarter.

K.R.Qanungo :

K.R.Qanungo had earlier joined the University as a temporary Lecturer in History. Later on he was offered the permanent posts which he could not join and it went to Nand Lal Chatterji. In 1948 he was appointed as Professor of History to the consternation of the internal aspirants who created the situation rather hot for him. He was a conscientious worker and kept himself engaged in research work even years after retirement, in 1955.

The Diamond Jubilee Convocation :

Gopal Tripathi's greatest feather in his cap was the holding of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the University in 1972, and the Convocation which was addressed by President, V.V.Giri. He was also conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters on March 10. The 'Pioneer' called it 'a Big Day' for the University. In a colourful setting, the President inaugurated the Golden Jubilee year of the Lucknow University in the tastefully decorated shamiana erected on the spacious quadrangle. Delivering the Convocation address, the President drove some home truths to the students, teachers and parents. He said that 'parochialism, casteism, racialism and communalism were the biggest enemies of society.' As a trade unionist he said that 'Unions of teachers, employees and students should not involve the University as a market place. He cautioned

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K.R. Panunzio had earlier joined the University as a temporary lecturer in History. Later on he was offered the permanent posts which he could not join and it went to hand ... In 1948 he was appointed as Professor of History ... to the consternation of the internal aspirants who created the situation rather hot for him. He was a conscientious worker and kept himself engaged in research work even years after retirement, in 1955.

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against students participation in the University management unless the areas of participation were clearly demarcated in the light of students' consciousness, experience and traditions of a given university. There could not be a rigid formula. It was part of preparation for self-government. He also contended that University autonomy did not mean a state within a state. He added that the real enemies of University were teacher-politicians and politician-academicians. There were no easy steps to paradise and nothing paid like hard work and sincerity. Giri told the students in clear terms that the building of their future was tied up with the future of the country which had chosen the path of socialism, planned economic development, peaceful co-existence and secular democracy. In strengthening these values of life they would be laying a firm foundation of their bright and prosperous future.

Importance of Universities :

Highlighting the importance of the Universities he endorsed Radha Krishnan's remark that 'our Universities are organs of civilisation', and in the words of the Commission, 'He indeed must be blind who does not see that mighty as are the political changes far deeper are the fundamental questions which will be decided by what happens in the Universities. Everything is being brought to the test of reason, venerable theologies, ancient political institutions, time-honoured social arrangements, a thousand things which generations ago looked as fixed as the hills. The learned President asked the country-men to turn for guidance not to those who were lost in the mere exigencies of the passing hour, but to her men of letters and of science, her poets and artists and to her discoverers and inves-

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tors. These intellectual pioneers of civilization in Giri's words, 'are to be found and trained in the Universities which are the sanctuaries of the inner life of the Nation'. Referring to the role of the teachers, Giri quoted Radha Krishnan once again that 'he was the corner stone of the arch of education,' no less, 'if not more than books curricula, building and equipment, administration and the rest.' Let us not forget that the purpose of knowledge was not for its own sake, but for bringing positive benefits to society and reducing the drudgery and monotony of life. The University had to discharge its functions in a society which was pragmatic, opportunistic, materialistic and fundamentally anti-intellectual. As a word of advice to young graduates, Giri asked them 'to act as men of thought and think as men of action'. Further without vision, risk, adventure and sacrifice, the nation cannot grow nor happiness and prosperity be assured for future generations.

Dynamism in the University :

'The sense of dynamism' in Lucknow University was the caption of a write-up in the Indian Express, Tuesday, July 25, 1972. It recorded that Lucknow University opened on July 24, with the promise of an era of comparative peace and progress. A new sense of dynamism, in the words of the reporter, pervaded the University campus which for the first time in the post-independence period witnessed trouble-free academic session last year. Dynamism was the word which one hears from students, teachers and officers of the administrative staff who attributed it to the new Vice-Chancellor, Gopal Tripathi, a technocrat. The problems which had been plaguing the University for decades were then being analysed scientifically for solution by the 51

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year old Chemical engineer who was Director of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, before taking up his new assignment.

Improvements in Finance :

During the short period of ten months, the finances of the University which in October 1971 could not pay the salary bill of its 250 teachers amounting to Rs. 4,20,000 because the banks refused overdraft, had been placed on a sound footing. The deficit of Rs. 48 lacs accumulated over the years had been wiped out through a block non-recurring grant by the Government and the remaining grants had been raised. The University had an annual deficit of about Rs. 6 lakhs, the Medical College and its hospitals alone amounted to Rs. 4 lacs.

Permanency of teachers & amenities :

For improving the quality of teaching the genuine discontentment of the teachers was removed when 67 members of various Faculties who had been continuing as temporary hands for a decade were made permanent. This was done to attract brilliant candidates and to improve the quality of teaching. A direct rapport was established to understand their basic problems and thereby infuse in them a sense of belonging and participation. All the nine hostels with 1635 seats were given a face-lift at a cost of Rs. 6,70,000. The buildings were renovated and more amenities were provided for the students. Two more hostels one with 50 seats for the post-graduate students (named Golden Jubilee Hostel) and the other with 80 seats for girls were being constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 lacs. The University Grants Commission was approached for grants for two more hostels, one for 100 boys and the other for 50 girls involving an expenditure of Rs. 10.50 lacs.

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To cope with the rush of students for admission, a counselling and guidance bureau had been set up for advising students on the choice of subjects and other allied problems. The 1964 seats in the Science Faculty were raised by 150. The Law Faculty with its 3570 seats had its pressure and to reduce it two associate colleges were granted permission to start teaching in Law subjects. The Arts Faculty had the largest with 5,333 seats, Commerce with 1021, Medicine 1329 and Ayurveda 333. Two new courses were scheduled from the new session - a diploma course in journalism and a bachelor's degree in library science. Among other new academic projects were an advanced centre for Bio-Chemistry, the first of its type in Uttar Pradesh, strengthening of the Department of Education for qualitative improvement, and the construction of a new administrative block, for which a sum of Rs. 12 lacs was sanctioned by the State Government.

The Vice-Chancellor told the reporter of the paper that he would like the University to confine itself to post-graduate teaching with centres for advanced studies in about half a dozen departments. He would also like the University to have engineering and agricultural faculties, besides an institution of social sciences and a separate college for girls. The University needed its budgetary finances to be balanced with block grants from the Government after two or three years. Further, there was need for expansion of the campus for which land was needed. He felt that if the problems of students were tackled properly and their grievances redressed expeditiously, they could be weaved away from outside political influence. Finally Tripathi asserted that since he had taken over he had not come across any governmental or political influence or pressure and that was a good augury

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Tripathi's style of functioning and the anti-lobby :

Gopal Tripathi was staying in the State Guest House in the Raj Bhawan Colony for quite a long time till the old Bungalow adjacent to the Psychiatry Department opposite the Medical College complex was completely renovated at an enormous cost to make it habitable for him, with new furniture and fittings. He not only shifted over there but was living in close proximity with the Medical College which he started visiting every now and then. This proved like disturbing a hornet's nest. He had a weakness in making friends with the juniors to ferret out news about the departmental Heads. This practice he had been following in the University as well. The success achieved through this device in keeping some type of hold over the University was short-lived. He had rather too many irons in the fire. The taking over of the Arts & Crafts College, close to the University, was an unnecessary burden. He had also an eye on the Music College but time was running fast and the college could retain its independent existence. The exit of Kamalapati Tripathi as the Chief Minister was detrimental in his interest. Forces which were helpful in the first year of his stay at the University, either turned against him or were inept in meeting the strong anti-Gopal lobby. A.R.Roy who was the President of the Lucknow University Teachers' Association, once a good friend, alienated himself from his benefactor, and started collecting anti-Gopal forces. This state of affairs continued for quite some time. The Annual Convocation of the University was fixed for April 12 with D.P. Dhar, a former student and President of the Lucknow University

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Union, then Minister for Planning, Government of India, delivering the Convocation Address.

Dhar's Convocation Address :

D.P.Dhar in his Convocation Address mooted the idea of self-employment programme for the University students. He was happy that the Vice-Chancellor had agreed with his idea and had promised to make a move in this direction. If the experiment succeeded, a big problem of the country would be solved. His remarks came just when a small group of students at rear of the Pandal suddenly started shouting 'we don't want degrees', we want work. While the demonstrating students kept raising slogans against the Planning Minister, he calmly told the students that he was familiar with their problems and he had come to seek a solution of such problems and not to deliver any sermon. Analysing the causes of students' unrest, he referred to the faculty educational system and unemployment as the main factor for it. The pattern was unsuitable for the current needs and aspirations of the student community.

Need for fundamental changes :

He stressed on fundamental changes for bringing about a better and juster social order. There was need for reflecting on and analysing the contemporary social, economic and political forces, avoiding compromise accepted by the older generation as the necessary price of scarcity. In a reminiscent mood, Dhar told the audience that his visit was not merely a sentimental journey but a visit to this famous seat of learning as a pilgrim seeking to renew his faith in man. Such a faith was necessary for the growth of the individuals, otherwise they stagnate.

...the Minister for Planning, Government of India, Delhi.
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Minister's Convocation Address :

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Need for fundamental changes :

He stressed on fundamental changes for existing social pattern and juster social order. There was need for reflecting on and analysing the contemporary social, economic and political factors, avoiding compromise accepted by the older generation as the necessary price of asceticism. In a nutshell he said that the audience that his visit was not really a sentimental journey but a visit to this famous seat of learning as a challenge to renew his faith in man. Such a visit was necessary to the strength of the individual. Otherwise the state.

Education in the University enables one to take cognizance of the currents of change that flow outside, enabling him to enter into a daily dialogue with reality. It is in the Universities that we fashion ideas that would serve us tomorrow. Then, as now, the University was not a sheltered sanctuary where young-men and women pursued knowledge and truth in isolation from the movement of historical forces that were shaping the destiny of the country.

Building a progressive social order :

It is courage, both physical and intellectual, which enables us in building a modern progressive social order. One has to think courageously to reject dogma, if necessary, to stand alone. As Buddha told his chief disciple Anand 'to be a lamp unto himself'. How brightly those lamps burned lighting up the minds and spirits of millions of human beings, we carry the burden of the past even as we struggle to bring the new order into existence. He asked the students to act on their convictions which they hold after deep reflection and analysis of contemporary social, economic and political forces, and then decide your position in relation to such forces, and your endeavour to complete the unfinished tasks of the Indian revolution, holding the torch in their hands strongly and steadily.

Earlier D.P.Dhar was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by the Vice-Chancellor, Gopal Tripathi.

The beginning of Examination and roudysm :

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Earlier D.P. Pant was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by the Vice-Chancellor, Gopal Tripathi.

The beginning of Examination and research :

The dust raised by the Convocation celebrations and functions including the inauguration and Ravi Bhatnagar had hardly settled when early in May, the University witnessed only incidents

on the eve of examinations. The 'Pioneer' of May 5, 1973 notices these ugly incidents with the students ransacking office and the Officer-on-Special Duty A.R.Roy resigning. A big question mark hanged over the Lucknow University Annual Examinations beginning the next day. There were violent incidents the previous day, one involving brandishing of a revolver and the other ransacking of the examination office, and the alleged reluctance of the police to take charge of the sudden deterioration in the law and order situation on the campus. A four man deputation of University teachers headed by Roy called on the Vice-Chancellor on May 6 and discussed the current situation on the campus in the context of the examination schedule. The Vice-Chancellor assured them that police would be posted in the campus to provide adequate security to teachers. The examinations no doubt began but the students took a violent posture with the tearing of answer books and threatening that dangerous consequences would follow if the police stayed in the campus. The Union leaders and their supporters in a surprised pre-planned move stormed the examination hall and tore off answer books and question papers at 7 A.M. on May 10, in protest against the posting of police inside the campus. Eight students including the President of the Union, Ravindra Singh, were arrested. This was followed by hurling of brickbats and stones damaging glass panes of the post-graduate block as well as the residence of A.R.Roy, President of Lucknow University Teachers Association.

The University in Flames :

'The Campus in Flames, Army Called in' was the caption in the 'Pioneer' of May 22, 1973. Reporting the events of the previous day, the Paper noticed 'ten feet flames licking Lucknow

on the eve of examinations. The 'Pioneer' of May 2, 1973 noticed these ugly incidents with the students' resistance, officers and the Officer-in-Charge of A.R. Roy residence. A big question mark hanged over the Lucknow University Annual Examination beginning the next day. There were violent incidents the previous day, involving brandishing of a revolver and the other members of the examination officer, and the alleged reluctance of the police to take charge of the sudden deterioration in the law and order situation on the campus. A formal denunciation of University teachers headed by Roy called on the Vice-Chancellor on May 2 and discussed the current situation on the campus in the context of the examination schedule. The Vice-Chancellor assured them that police would be posted in the campus to provide adequate security to teachers. The examinations no doubt depend on the students took a violent posture with the feeling of answer books and threatening that dangerous consequences would follow if the police stayed in the campus. The Union leaders and their supporters in a surprise pre-planned move stormed the examination hall and tore off answer books and question papers at 7 A.M. on May 3, in protest against the posting of police inside the campus. Eight students including the President of the Union, Revindra Singh, were arrested. This was followed by burning of notices and stones damaging glass panes of the post-graduate block as well as the residence of A.R. Roy, President of Lucknow University Teachers Association.

University in Flames :

'The Campus in Flames. Army Called In' was the caption of the 'Pioneer' of May 23, 1973. Reporting the events of the previous day, the paper noticed 'ten feet flames' rising from

University's buildings at several places, P.A.C. in revolt, its dramatic withdrawl in the early hours of the morning, followed by widespread incendiarism on the campus, obstructions of the fire-brigade trying to get in to fight the flames, and then the arrival of two companies of the army responding to an S.O.S. of the authorities. These were the highlights of the overnight and the day's happenings in the University where examinations remained suspended. The Vice-Chancellor Gopal Tripathi is reported to have burst into tears as he witnessed the destruction wrought~~ly~~ by hooligans on the rampage. The damage was estimated at over 5 lacs of rupees. The situation took a sudden and sinister turn for the worse late in the evening of the 21st when, as reported, an office bearer of the newly formed P.A.C.Parishad addressed their P.A.C. men, bitterly complaining about his illegal detention by a police officer. The P.A.C. men became indignant over the alleged maltreatment of the Secretary completely went out of hand. It was reported that they broke open all the gates of the University, rushed into the hostels and started fraternising with the disgrunted and angry students, raising the slogan PAS-CHATRA UNITY ZINDABAD. According to reports they were soon joined by outsiders and they went in procession. Finding the campus virtually open to them for vandalism, they selected as their targets Psychology Block housing the examination camp office, offices of the Cashier, Proctor, Registrar and Central Accounts besides that of the Faculty of Arts. The Library and the V.C.'s office as also that of Public Administration escaped damage because of the entreaties made to them. The hoodlums and PAC men managed to secure petrol from PAC vehicles as also from the passing cars. Gopal Tripathi

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safely stayed back in his bungalow bemoaning over the destruction and desecration of this temple of learning. It was only after the arrival of the army men at 8.30 guarding the campus that the proctor arrived and at 9 A.M. came the Vice-Chancellor. About 100 firemen and 8 tankers were in use in extinguishing the fire.

Demand for the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor :

Both the Executive Council and the Lucknow University Teachers Association demanded resignation of the Vice-Chancellor. After the three hour stormy meeting, a resolution demanding immediate resignation of the Vice-Chancellor was moved by M.M. Siddhu, supported by P.D.Kapur and Shri Dhar Misra. Some members, however, pointed out the inopportune time for moving such a resolution. The Council deeply deplored the act of arson and incendiarism causing considerable loss to the University property. It decided to hold the examinations as soon as the situation in the campus was normal. The University Teachers Association headed by A.R.Roy as well demanded the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor. On the 24th of May, the army men were replaced by Border Security Police. Some teachers of the University in a general body meeting held on 25th May demanded the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor as also the time-bound judicial probe into the whole episode and see that deterrent punishment was meted out to the guilty. Another set of teachers holding a meeting at a short notice, however, blamed the PAC for its revolt and resorting to violence and incendiarism with the help of anti-social elements. It was opposed to apportioning blames among teachers, students and the University authorities, but wanted them to restore the normal functioning of the University as early as possible. This was supposed to

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be a pro-V.C. meeting of the teachers.

The Role of the Chancellor :

The role of the Chancellor Ali Akbar Khan appeared to be unsympathetic towards the Vice-Chancellor. He did visit the University in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor and was of the opinion that some teachers should have immolated themselves to stop the anti-social elements from indulging in incendiarism. This was directed towards the teachers living in the campus. Of course, this was not possible and equally impractical. Gopal Tripathi virtually avoided meeting the Chancellor. He was forced to take leave for four months, suspended and finally he resigned and A.K.Mustafi of the Indian Administrative Service took over as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University on June 26, 1973 at 10.30 A.M., first as the Interim Vice-Chancellor for four months and later on for a full term of three years.

The New Vice-Chancellor :

In his first meeting with the Heads of Departments of the University on that very day he assured them that there would be progressive improvement in the situation. He also declared that he would make all arrangements to enable the students in jail to appear in their examinations inside the jail. He would not allow any student to suffer on this account. He solicited the help of Deans, Heads, Provosts for guidance and advice with a view to restoring normal academic atmosphere, and in tackling administrative and academic problems. He appointed an adhoc committee as well to suggest ways and means for the smooth conduct of examinations etc. It consisted of K.N.Shukla (Dean, Faculty of Arts), R.C.Misra (Dean, Students Welfare), A.R.Roy (Professor Statistics), Ram Ballabh (Professor Mathematics), L.N.Tandon

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committee as well to suggest ways and means for the speedy removal

of examinations etc. It consisted of K. Shankar Prasad, Faculty

of Arts, A.C. Misra (Deputy Students Welfare Officer), and Professor

(Head, Law), R.N.Nagar (Head, History), J.P.Jayaswal (Reader, Mathematics), B.N.Srivastava (Proctor) and P.C.Mittal (Registrar).

Mustafi's address to the Teachers :

Mustafi's first address to the general body of Lucknow University Teachers Association on Sunday June 30th evening raised a new hope, and to a great extent restored confidence among the teachers, as was reported in the 'Pioneer' of July 1, 1973 under 'University Notes'. The reporter referred to Mustafi having many things in his mind for the good of the University without publicising these. The unattached teachers and for that matter the entire community of teachers, according to him, looked towards the new V.C. with hopes, since he was both an academecian and an administrator. He did some plain speaking while addressing the teachers in the staff club. His main concern no doubt was the restoration of the faded glory of this eminent University in the country. The immediate task, however, was smooth conduct of the examinations beginning from July 2, for which he solicited the cooperation of all sections of people on the campus. Adequate arrangements had been made for smooth and peaceful conduct of the examinations which were to continue till the middle of August.

Examinations :

The Examination was held in three phases in July and August and the total number of students due to appear were 11099. The Vice-Chancellor accompanied by R.C.Misra, the over-all incharge and J.P.Jaiswal, Officer on Special Duty, went round all the examination halls in the morning. The examinations seemed to have passed off peacefully since the police was stationed on the campus and the teachers too were interested in salvaging their

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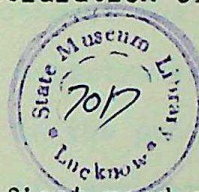
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image which was tarnished by the past incidents, as reported in the 'Pioneer' of July 27. In the words of the reporter, 'the golden age of the students in Lucknow University is now a thing of the past, and the era of the teachers with the police acting as a splint to support their already tottering image has begun'. Assuring protection to the lives and property of the teachers, many plans and schemes which were difficult to implement, could be undertaken, such as the revival of the special checking squad. This resulted in hauling up those students who indulged in using unfair means in the examinations. The second plan, on priority basis, was the early declaration of the examination results.

Students' defiant mood :

The students were equally in a defiant mood once again. A students' delegation led by President of the Union, Ravindra Singh, met the U.P. Governor on September 3 and urged him to take immediate steps to resolve various problems facing the students community. The delegation made it clear to the Governor that if earnest efforts were not made to remove students' discontent and end the repressive methods in running educational institutions the students would be forced to start a 'decisive do or die struggle'. Two days later some of the teachers of the University took oath of allegiance while others walked out in dissent. The 'Pioneer' reported that teachers of Lucknow University were today administered an oath of allegiance by the Vice-Chancellor at a simple and solemn ceremony held in the University's Malaviya Hall. The teachers pledged that they would strive to keep up educational standard and also try to better them. The Vice-Chancellor urged them to dedicate themselves to the cause of



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learning and to redeem the lost prestige of this hallowed secular institution'.

The beginning of a new era and technique :

With Mustafi's term as Vice-Chancellor began another era in the history of the University. For the first time an administrator with a military background posing as 'a great mathematician' was the head of this centre of learning. As he was the former Home Secretary and the nominee of the Government, he was assured of official cooperation with a shadow always accompanying him. This new Vice-Chancellor was no doubt successful, or in another way managed to conduct the examinations with the help of the police and the magistrates in the University, as also his personal presence in the proctorial office. He had, however, not rounded off his angularities which could fit in the administrative ethos, but have no place in this centre of learning. The Bohemian way of life was accepted with gusto by those who were anxious to join the inner circle. It was rumoured that personal relations and equations had more weight than academic qualifications. In a number of appointments he is reported to have taken personal interest. The instances quoted are those of Professors of Commerce and Geology. The former was appointed for the post of Reader as well.

Mustafi had his favourites one being a Bengali Professor who was appointed Controller of Examinations. He was earlier in the good books of the previous Vice-Chancellor. Subsequently he switched over to the opposite camp. The same thing happened in Mustafi's time as well. It is a pity that this professor lost grace with the new Vice-Chancellor, whom he claimed to be

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his great friend, after sometime for unknown reasons. It is said that a clandestine body called 'Chitrugupta Sabha', consisting of the Kayasthas, irrespective of the area of their domicile, was formed in the University, with Mustafi as its patron. Later on, he issued a circular disclaiming his association with that body. Mustafi had a knack of issuing long circulars, sometimes covering more than ten cyclostyled pages addressed to the Heads of the Departments, highlighting the academic needs of the University envisaged by him. These were found to be interesting and informative. He had no doubt ideas which he wanted to put into practice, but he had two great weaknesses - one rather personal and the other one was to pamper student leaders and patronise a few teachers who would keep a close watch on others, especially the Departmental Heads.

The first few months in office
- Reactions of students and teachers :

Like Gopal Tripathi, Mustafi's first few months in office were peaceful. The Examinations passed off in time, Union elections were held but one could call it rather lull before the storm. The Vice-Chancellor indulged in antics, such as opening his thick register in his Chamber before the visitors and start writing big mathematical problems with numerous brackets and finally reaching a solution (Q.E.D.), as if he had solved a complicated problem to his great relief. His visits to hostels after sun-set in a state of inebriation was hardly befitting the status of the Vice-Chancellor. The climax reached, once again, at the time of the examination and during the examination. His protege A.R.Roy, the chairman of Examinations, had to bear the brunt of students' onslaught. He was pushed out and heckled by the intruders in his room. While mass copying was the order

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The first few months in office - Relations of students and teachers -

Like Gopal Tripathi, Mustafi's first few months in office were peaceful. The examinations passed off in time, Union elections were held but one could call it rather dull before the storm. The Vice-Chancellor indulged in antics, such as opening his thick register in his Chamber before the visitors and start writing big mathematical problems with numerous brackets and finally reaching a solution (Q.E.D.), as if he had solved a complicated problem to his great relief. His visits to colleges after tea set in a state of inebriation was hardly belittling the status of the Vice-Chancellor. The climax reached, once again, at the time of the examination and during the examination. His personal A.S. Roy, the chairman of Examinations, had to bear the brunt of students' onslaught. He was pushed out and packed

of the day, the authorities took no notice of this fact. H.K. Awasthi in a letter to the Editor of the 'Pioneer' pointed out that 'even Goebbols would turn in his grave at the vile propaganda unleashed by the Lucknow University authorities that examinations this year were going on peacefully, smoothly and satisfactorily. He referred to discipline and civility going on a holiday, the offices of the University developing cold feet, and the invigilation being thoroughly demoralised, with the Examination Committee had in glove with the bullies whose writ ran supreme. Parallel meetings were held - one under the auspices of the University Teachers Association called by the Acting President R.C.Nagpal and another by the Vice-Chancellor himself.

National Herald's Comment :

The 'National Herald' in its editorial of July 29, 1974 on Lucknow University referred to the crisis developing over the last few days, ostensibly on the question of mass copying. The charge that the University authorities were not looking into complaints in that connection, was certainly grave, but the division of teachers into the favoured group backing the Vice-Chancellor and the 'frustrated ones' opposed to him - both antagonistic - was also a matter of serious concern. The Vice-Chancellor, adds the editorial comment, could not be complimented 'on his melodramatic performance at the meeting convened by him ; it hardly behoves the head of so big an institution to shed copious tears and indulge in needless rhetoric.' Mustafi, in the words of the editor, had begun his term well, but gradually things appear to have changed and now the same kind of situation that prevailed under the previous Vice-Chancellor had been allowed

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The Triangular Conflict :

The University Examinations were held with the help of the police. The Vice-Chancellor even went to the staff club to assure the teachers who were holding a meeting to assure them of adequate police protection. The Association had earlier passed the resolution stating that the examination was being conducted with the help of bullies for whose benefit the bogey of peaceful examination was raised and who have all along been inciting and abetting the use of unfair means. While nearly 600 students were detected for using unfair means, a large number were let off with the imposition of a nominal fine reducing the examination to a farce. Standards were further diluted by raising the choice of questions to be answered for 5 out of ten to twelve or even more. A large number of papers were reported to be leaked out. The preparation of the list of banned students was more observed in ^{act}breed. Despite the lenient measures, the University was thrice closed down for three weeks. The Lucknow University Teachers Association submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister on 24th September 1974 highlighting the commissions and omissions

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of the Vice-Chancellor. The Acting President R.C.Nagpal as well wrote to the Chancellor M. Chenna Reddy, who had taken over as Governor of the State in October 1974.

The University students were equally in a militant mood. They started their agitation against banned list and notice to some students under the Goonda Act. On the fifth day of the agitation they burnt an effigy of the Vice-Chancellor in front of his chamber as reported in 'The Pioneer' of December 12, 1974. They as well decided to boycott the nominations for the Union elections. The gun fight between two groups of students on the campus was the pretext for armed policemen moving through the University campus raiding hostels in a grim search for hidden arms. Meanwhile during a press conference the same day, Mustafi blamed the Government and authorities for the student unrest and the increasing goondaism on the campus. He said that he had repeatedly written to the district authorities drawing their attention to the possibilities of a violent outbreak in the University. Further, the latest agitation of the students was against the notice under the Goonda Act and he had no hand in this matter.

Violence in Union Elections :

The arrest of the Secretary of the University Union, who had been leading the current agitation against the banned list and the show cause notices under the Goonda Act, led to other leaders going under ground. On the 20th of December, the Union elections were held in an atmosphere surcharged with violence. 10 people were hurt in the clashes between the forces of Jai Prakash Narain, the Congress (O) and the Vidyarthi Parishad. 'Violence marred Varsity Union elections' was the caption of

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Violence in Union Elections :

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the news in the Pioneer of 29th Dec. A mild lathi-charge was ordered and also tear-gas shells fired to disperse the mob which had collected to damage the ballot boxes and disrupt the polling. The same day S.D.Singh Commission Report was placed before the Assembly, while analysing the situation. While analysing the situation about which reference has been made earlier, the Commission recommended the abolition of representation of registered graduate in the University Court, restricting the period of members nominated or elected to the Executive in total upto 9 years, Chancellor's own discretion in nominating members, fixation of the term of Registrar to five years, and the setting up of a University Service Commission.

Indira Gandhi & J.P. visit the University :

This year two prominent personalities visited the University. Jai Prakash Narain, who started the movement for total revolution. He addressed the University teachers and students, and in the month of December Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed the gathering of teachers and students from the balcony of the Sports Pavilion. She pleaded against destructive activities involved in the J.P.'s movement which would take India back to the era of imperialist exploitation and domination. The sponsors of the movement, in her opinion, could neither manage the country nor could they maintain its unity, security or independence. With the success of the Green revolution the country had made tremendous progress towards food self-sufficiency ; and inspite of the current crisis there was social, economic and technological progress. India's progress had no doubt been hampered by oil prices rise as also due to its involvement in the Bangladesh movement which had become unavoidable.

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 gress. India's progress had no doubt been hampered by all these
 factors. It was also due to its involvement in the Gandhian movement

The Year 1975

- Changes in the Staff :

The year 1975 did not bring any change in the situation at the campus. Of course there were irritants. The examination for 1975 was held in three phases in July and August under police surveillance without any improvement in the overall situation. Emergency was proclaimed on June 26 and that put a lid on any type of agitation by the students or complaint by the teachers. The acting President of the Teachers Action Committee was placed under detention along with some other teachers total numbering 3 and the Head Clerk of the Law Faculty. The Executive Council met on July 24, 1975 for its first meeting of the Session. G.S. Misra who was appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellor was welcomed by the Council. The Triple Benefit Scheme - Family Pension, Gratuity and Provident Fund, as proposed by the University Grants Commission, was adopted by the Executive Council. The income and expenditure of the University for the year 1975-76 was estimated at Rs.37 lacs, and total expenditure 1 crore and 20 lacs. The grant expected was 83.9 lacs. At the second meeting, there were obituary references to the deaths of Ragheeb Husain, Head of the Department of Persian, and Jagdish Behari Mathur, Lecturer in English. 23 candidates were awarded doctorate - including 1 D.Litt Saiyad Ali Abbas in Arab Culture and Civilization, 2 LL.D.'s - M.P.Singh and Mangal Chandra Jain. S.N.Singh, Professor & Head of the Geology Department, was appointed Dean of Student Welfare. The services of S. Zafar Hasan, Professor of Social Work, were terminated as also of Smt. C.K.Ratra, Lecturer in Anaesthesiology and R.S. Nanda , Professor of Dentistry, resigning. Appointments made in this meeting include the following : L.D. Thakur & R.N.Awasthi, Readers in Political Science ; R.N.Sharma, Ram Pher Tripathi and K.C.

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Agarwal, Lecturers in Hindi.

Other Appointments :

Among the teachers of the Medical College those appointed as Readers include : R.C.Saxena (Ophthalmology), Suresh Ram Chandra (temporary in Retina Surgery), Barnett Joseph (temporary in Neuro-Anatomy), Mansooⁿ Hasan (temporary Cardiology), K.D.Verma & N.N. Mahendra & T.C.Goel (Surgery), K.N.Sinha (temporary in Thoracic Surgery). K.N.Dhawan was confirmed as Reader in Pharmacology. The Lecturers in the list of appointees include Ashoka Sahai (Anatomy - temporary), A.M.Kar (Medicine-Neurology - temporary), Mam Chandra, Ashok Chandra (subject to Write ^{Petition} ~~Petoler~~ decision), and C.G.Agarwal (in Medicine). The temporary ones in that department included R.C.Ahuja and Mahesh Chandra. The Department of Plastic Surgery had two temporary Lecturers - S.K. Bhatnagar and S.D.Pandey. The personal promotions in the Faculty of Medicine included those of G.P.Gupta and K.K.Tyagi (Readers in Pharmacology) and K.C.Agarwal (Reader in Anaesthesiology).

S.S.Misra was appointed Professor of Sanskrit subject to the decision of the writ petition against him, while S.S.Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry under suspension was allowed subsistence allowance to half pay for the period from August 12, 1962 to June 30, 1975 when he was dismissed. This meeting also approved the award of D.Sc. to S.L.Jain (Zoology) and Ph.D. to Ram Narain Mehra - the present Head of Western History. The services of S.Zafar Hasan (Professor of Social Work) and Smt. C.K.Ratra (Lecturer Anaesthesiology) were terminated for failure to resume duties.

The last meeting of the Council under Mustafi :

The last meeting presided over by A.K.Mustafi was on

Agarwal, Lecturers in Hindi.

Other Appointments :

Among the teachers of the Medical College those appointed as Readers include : R.C. Saxena (Ophthalmology), Gurnesh Ram Chandra (Temporary in Refractive Surgery), Barnett Joseph (Temporary in Neuro-Anatomy), Manago Hasan (Temporary Cardiology), K.D. Verma & R.N. Chandra & T.C. Goel (Surgery), K.N. Sinha (Temporary in Thoracic Surgery). K.N. Bhawan was confirmed as Reader in Pharmacology. The Lecturers in the list of appointees include Ashok Sahai (Anatomy - temporary), A.K. Kar (Medicine - temporary), Gurnesh Ram Chandra, Ashok Chandra (subject to write letter decision), and R.C. Agarwal (in Medicine). The temporary ones in that department included R.C. Arora and Mahesh Chandra. The Department of Plastic Surgery had two temporary Lecturers - R.K. Bhattacharya and S.B. Pandey. The personal promotions in the Faculty of Medicine include those of S.P. Gupta and K.K. Tyagi (Readers in Pharmacology) and R.C. Agarwal (Reader in Anaesthesiology). S.S. Mirza was appointed Professor of Anatomy subject to the decision of the writ petition against him, while S.S. Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry under suspension was allowed subsistence allowance to half pay for the period from August 12, 1965 to June 30, 1975 when he was dismissed. This meeting also approved the award of D.Sc. to S.L. Jain (Zoology) and Ph.D. to Ram Prasad - the present Head of Western History. The services of Professor of Social Work and Mrs. S.C. Gupta (Lecturer Anaesthesiology) were terminated for failure to resume duties.

The last meeting of the Council under Ministry :

November 30, 1975 which had a heavy agenda of business. It passed condolence resolution on the death of Masud Hasan Rizvi, Retired Head of the Urdu Department. The Council as well recommended the award of 26 doctorate degrees including one D.Sc. to T.N. Srivastava of the Chemistry Department. The break-up included the maximum of 7 in Hindi, 6 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, 2 in Economics and 1 each in English, Ancient Indian History, History, Sociology, Arab Culture and Civilization, Bio-Chemistry and Mathematics and Zoology. The confirmed teachers list included R.K.Roy, Professor of Dentistry (Pedodontics), B.N.Singh and S.N. Pandey (Readers in Medicine), G.S.Pandey, T.N.Singh and Indu Parashar - all Lecturers in Hindi.

Mustafi's departure :

Mustafi had not the slightest inkling about his impending removal from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Lucknow University. He was to open an exhibition in the University Library, When a communication from the Raj Bhawan enjoined him to hand over the charge of his office to R.V.Singh, the senior-most Dean, and Principal of the Medical College, and take over as Chairman of the Services Tribunal, immediately. This was done on the afternoon of 19-12-1975, thus ending the era of the first bureaucrat Vice-Chancellor of the University. The period of 2 years and a week short of five months was marked by promises of good and dedicated service to the temple of learning, respecting its old values, looking after the interests of the teachers and the students alike for the job satisfaction of the former and welfare of the latter, with the peaceful conduct of examination. The promises appeared to be more in breach than in observance. As pointed out earlier, Mustafi indulged in creating rifts between the teachers and the

November 30, 1975 which had a heavy agenda of business. It

passed condolence resolution on the death of Nasim Hassan Mirvi.

Selected Head of the Urdu Department. The Council as well recom-

med the award of 25 doctorate degrees including one B.Sc. to J.N.

Prasanna of the Chemistry Department. The break-up included

the maximum of 7 in Hindi, 6 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, 2 in

Economics and 1 each in English, Ancient Indian History, History,

Sociology, Arab Culture and Civilization, Bio-Chemistry and Math-

ematics and Zoology. The confirmed teachers list included K. J. J. J.

Professor of Dentistry (Pedodontics), B. V. Singh and A. K. Pandey

Teachers in Medicine, D. S. Pandey, T. A. Singh and Indu Pansari

All lecturers in Hindi.

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the Services Tribunal immediately. This was done on the afternoon

of 10-12-1975, thus ending the era of the first bourgeois Vice-

Chancellor of the University. The period of 5 years and a week

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was more in breach than in observance. As pointed out earlier,

Mustafi indulged in creating rifts between the teachers and the

students, and among the teachers too, leading to the formation of an action committee of the teachers against him, which made full use of his Bohemian way as the publicity material for his removal. The students too man-handled him. The ego of the military man turned administrator-Vice-Chancellor was deeply hurt. The emergency came handy for the Vice-Chancellor to club the student leaders as also the innocent ones in their class rooms through the police force, while the Chairman of the action committee R.C.Nagpal was safely lodged in the district jail to spend his well-earned leisure in solitude.

R.V.Singh - the Interim and later on Permanent Vice-Chancellor - Academic and Executive Council Meetings :

The new Vice-Chancellor presided over a special meeting of the Academic Council held on December 28, 1975. This meeting passed condolence resolutions on the death of Masood Hasan Rizvi, Retd. Professor Urdu, Abdul Hamid, former Prof. & Head of the Department of Pathology, Syed Husain Zaheer, former Prof. of Chemistry, Lucknow University and later Director, General Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and also A.V.Rao former Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The next day at the regular meeting of the Executive Council the members congratulated him on his assumption of office and assured him of their full cooperation. Condolence resolutions were also moved on the deaths of Masood Hasan Rizvi, Abdul Hamid, Husain Zaheer and A.V.Rao. In this meeting 8 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. degrees - 2 in Hindi and one each in Psychology, Social Work, Sociology, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The confirmed teachers' list included among the Professors Roop Rekha Verma (Philosophy), B.S.Trivedi (Botany) and K.K.Saksena (Reader Commerce). The Lecturers were P.C.David and Pushpa Mathur (English)

students, and among the teachers too, leading to the formation of an action committee of the teachers against him, which made full use of his Bengali way as the publicity material for his removal. The students too man-handled him. The ego of the military man turned administrator-Vice-Chancellor was deeply hurt. The emergency came handy for the Vice-Chancellor to club the student leaders as also the innocent ones in their class rooms through the police force, while the Chairman of the action committee A.C. Nagpal was safely lodged in the district jail to spend his well-earned leisure in solitude.

Relationship - the interim and later on Permanent Vice-Chancellor - Academic and Executive Council Meetings :

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P.Roy, Abha Awasthi and S.V.Pandey (Sociology) and D.S.Dixit and Radhey Shyam (Applied Economics).

The March 1976 meeting of the Executive Council :

The next meeting of the Executive Council held on March 1, 1976 passed condolence resolutions on the death of T.N.Dikshit, Reader in Hindi, K.B.Kunwar, Professor of Medicine in the Medical College and Abdul Aleem, formerly of the Arabic Department of the University and later on Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. It recommended the award of D.Litt to Mohd. Wali-ul-Haq Ansari (Persian) and Ph.D. to 3 candidates - one each in Arab Culture and Civilisation, Botany and Zoology). The candidate securing the Ph.D. in Arabic Culture was a non-Arabic student who later on became a Lecturer in that subject. This department had the rare distinction of conferring even the higher degree of D.Litt on candidate completely ignorant of the language and Arab Culture.

The appointments and confirmations were those of Ranjit Bhargava, C.P.Barthwal, R.N.Pandey, R.N.Misra and P.K.Tripathi as Lecturers, in order of preference, in the Department of Political Science. The last one was required to secure his Ph.D. within five years. Other Lecturers appointed in this meeting included Sher Singh Bisht, Smt. Kamalesh Wadhwani, Smt. Rashmi Ray Chaudhary, P.N.Sharma, S.C.Mehrotra and C.L.Verma (all in Botany), M.S.Siddique and S.S.Husain (Urdu), Anil Kumar Agarwal and Smt. Asha Malhotra (Business Administration) and R.S.Sirohi (Military Science).

The Council and S.D.Singh Commission's Report :

The meeting as well considered the observations contained in the S.D.Singh Commission Report, the explanation of the persons concerned and the recommendations of Uma Shankar Srivastava, a

Dr. A. A. Awasthi and S. V. Pandey (Sociology) and S. S. Dixit and
S. S. Shyam (Applied Economics).

The March 1976 meeting of the Executive Council :

The next meeting of the Executive Council held on March

1, 1976 passed condolence resolutions on the death of T. N. Bhatnagar.

Dr. B. B. Kulkarni, Professor of Medicine in the Medical

College and Abdul Aleem, formerly of the Arabic Department of

the University and later on Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim

University. It recommended the award of D. Litt to Mohd. Ghalib-

and Awasthi (Persian) and Ph.D. to 3 candidates - one each in Arab

Culture and Civilization, Botany and Zoology. The candidate

securing the Ph.D. in Arabic Culture was a non-Arabic student

who later on became a lecturer in that subject. This department

had the rare distinction of conferring even the higher degree of

D. Litt on candidate completely ignorant of the language and Arab

Culture.

The appointments and confirmations were those of Kanit

Sharma, S. P. Bhatnagar, S. V. Pandey, S. S. Dixit and S. S. Shyam.

as lecturers in order of preference, in the Department of Sociology

and Science. The last one was required to secure his Ph.D. within

five years. Other lecturers appointed in this meeting included

Dr. B. B. Kulkarni, Smt. Kamlesh Kulkarni, Smt. Rashid Farhat, Smt.

S. S. Sharma, S. S. Mehrotra and S. I. Verma (all in Botany), S. S. Shyam

and S. S. Shyam (Urdu), Anil Kumar Bhatnagar and Smt. Smt. Smt.

(Business Administration) and S. S. Shyam (Military Science).

The Council and S. S. Shyam Commission's Report :

The meeting as well considered the observations contained

in the S. S. Shyam Commission report, the expansion of the

department and

retired Judge of the High Court. Those in whose cases no further action was deemed necessary in the light of their explanation^Δ included K.N.Shukla (Prof. & Head, Hindi Department), P.N.Masaldan (Prof. & Head, Political Science Department) and R.C.Gupta (Reader Physics). Those who had already suffered punishment for their lapses included Anawarul Hasan (Lecturer in the Oriental Section) with the stoppage of increment for two years, S.P.Gupta (Reader, Zoology) who was not appointed examiner for five years, S.N.Shukla (Temp. Lecturer in Physics) removed from temporary post, but three years later selected on merit. As regards P.C.Mittal (Registrar) no definite findings were recorded against him though allegations were made in the Report. So no action was deemed necessary in his case. Certain other cases were deferred for the next meeting in April 1976.

April meeting of the Executive Council :

This meeting passed condolence resolution on the death of B.N.Chatterji, Retd. Professor & Head of Applied Economics in Commerce Faculty, and Begum Hamida Habibullah, member of the Executive Council. Shaibal Hasan of the Urdu Department was awarded D.Litt and 14 others their Ph.D. These included 3 each in Hindi and Chemistry, 2 in Mathematics and 1 each in Philosophy, Persian, Urdu, Bio-Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The appointees include^ΔG.N.Mehrotra, Professor of Sociology - subject to the decision of the court. He was as well appointed Reader, along with S.C.Verma (Sociology) and M.H. Ansari (Persian). S.K.Singh and Ashok Sahni were appointed temporary Readers in Geology. The Lecturers in the list of appointees included C.B.Singh (Geology) and A.C.Nautiyal (temp. in Geology) and Smt. Asifa Zaman (Persian), I.B.Pandey and Smt. ^{Walia}Vilded^Δ Chaturvedi (Philosophy), P.K.Ghosh

(Medieval and Modern Indian History), Smt. Sunita Sinha and Smt. Madhu Mehrotra (English) (subject to completion of Ph.D. within 5 years).

Bifurcation of the Hindi Department :

A notable decision of the Council was to bifurcate the Hindi Department into Department of Hindi and Modern Indian Languages, and Department of Hindi and Linguistics. This decision seems to be motivated for personal considerations and a lot of home work was done at the University level as also at the Secretariat one. The then Head of the Hindi Department was due for retirement and it was found expedient to bifurcate it to avoid clash of interests. The other Professor in Linguistics was junior to the Senior Reader in Hindi who was a formidable force. This principle of bifurcation of the Hindi Department was not found suitable and expedient for the English Department and Modern European Languages. Before the end of the Session, the Senior Reader in Hindi had his doctorate in the shortest possible time as also the Chair and Professorship of the prestigious Hindi Department. The other Department of Hindi Linguistics was left with just a Professor, a Lecturer and a temporary one.

Left over cases implicated in S.D.Singh Report :

The Council as well considered the left over cases of those teachers and others against whom there were allegations in the S.D.Singh Commission Report. As recommended by Justice Uma Shankar Srivastava, no further action was deemed necessary against K.S.Mathur (Head, Anthropology Department) and A.K.Raizada, the Assistant Registrar (Accounts), Gyan Bajpai, the then Superintendent of Examinations, was relieved from the examination work. Warning was issued to S.D.Sharma, Reference Assistant in the Tagore Library

and Modern Indian History, and Social Science and
 Modern Indian History (English) (subject to completion of 2000
 within 5 years).

Reorganisation of the Hindi Department :

A notable decision of the Council was to reorganise the
 Hindi Department into Department of Hindi and Modern Indian
 Languages and Department of Hindi and Linguistics. This decision
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 time as also the Chair and Professorship of the prestigious Hindi
 Department. The other Department of Hindi Linguistics was left
 with just a Professor, a Lecturer and a temporary one.

Self over cases implicated in 2000 Singh Report :

The Council as well considered the self over cases of
 these teachers and others against whom there were allegations in
 the 2000 Singh Commission Report. As recommended by Justice
 no further action was deemed necessary against
 the other (Head, Anthropology Department) and A. K. Sharma, the
 Assistant Registrar (Accounts). Even so, the Government
 was relieved from the embarrassing work.

to be more careful and particular in the performance of his duty.

May and June meetings of the Council :

The May 1, 1976 meeting of the Council appointed H.K. Awasthi as Professor of Hindi and I.B.Sinha of Commerce. V.K. Srivastava was appointed Reader in Statistics. Several Lecturers were as well appointed for this department including R.K.Singh, s/o S.J.Singh, R.K.Singh, s/o H.N.Singh, Aqil Ahmad, Lecturer Statistics, and Irfan Ahmad (temporary). K.C.Pandey was awarded the degree of D.Sc. in Zoology, while 7 candidates were awarded the Ph.D. - 4 in Commerce and 1 each in Anthropology, Physics and Commerce. In the last meeting of the Session on June 1976 the Council passed condolence resolutions on the death of L.N. Mookerji, Reader in Chemistry. A.B.L.Awasthi was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Letters in Ancient Indian History and 16 others got their Ph.D. - 5 in Chemistry, 3 in Hindi, 2 in Linguistics and 1 each in English, Sanskrit, Bio-Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

Confirmations :

Those confirmed in this meeting include among Professors - S.Shabibul Hasan (Urdu), S.S.Tewari & T.N.Srivastava (Chemistry), S.N.Singh (Geology), G.G.Sanwal (Bio-Chemistry), and among Readers A.K.Srivastava (English), A.B.L.Awasthi, K.K.Thapliyal, S.N.Misra (Ancient Indian History), D.D.Awasthi, B.B.Sharma, S.S.Raghuvansi and C.P.Sharma (Botany), A.N.Mehra (Mathematics), K.S.Srivastava (Business Administration), C.P.Govila and K.K.Kapoor (Dentistry). The Lecturers confirmed in this meeting were : V.D.Misra, J.M.S. Verma (Sociology), Welwyn Patrick and S.Z.H.Abidi (English), Raj Nath Singh, Chaman Mehrotra and Km. Usha Bajpai (Physics),

to be more careful and particular in the performance of his

work.

May and June Session of the Council :

The May & June Session of the Council consisted of 11 members.

Present as Professors of Hindi and I. B. Singh of Commerce.

Dr. B. S. Chandra was appointed Reader in Statistics. Several lecturers

were as well appointed for this department including Dr. Singh.

Dr. B. S. Chandra, Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh.

Statistics, and Dr. B. Singh (Temporary). Dr. B. Singh was awarded

the degree of M.Sc. in Zoology, while 7 candidates were awarded

the B.A. - 4 in Commerce and 1 each in Anthropology, Physics

and Commerce. In the last meeting of the Session on June 1956

the Council passed condolence resolutions on the death of Dr.

Shri. B. S. Chandra, Reader in Chemistry. A. B. Singh was admitted to

the degree of Doctor of Letters in Ancient Indian History and

in others got their B.A. - 5 in Chemistry, 3 in Hindi, 2 in

Statistics and 1 each in English, Sanskrit, Bio-Chemistry.

Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

Conclusions :

Those confirmed in this meeting include some professors

Dr. B. S. Chandra (Hindi), Dr. B. Singh & I. B. Singh (Chemistry).

Dr. B. Singh (Zoology), Dr. B. Singh (Bio-Chemistry), and some readers

Dr. B. Singh (English), Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh

Dr. B. Singh (Ancient Indian History), Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh

Dr. B. Singh (Mathematics), Dr. B. Singh

Dr. B. Singh and Dr. B. Singh (Statistics).

The following confirmed in this meeting were : Dr. B. Singh, Dr. B. Singh

Dr. B. Singh (Zoology), Dr. B. Singh and Dr. B. Singh (Hindi).

K.C.Gupta and S.N.Kapoor (Chemistry), D.P.Misra and R.K.Tripathi (Commerce), B.L.Bajpai (Public Administration) and K.K. Bisaria (Anatomy). The appointees include^a D.P.Singh (Professor of Public Administration), B.K.Tandon and Smt. Premvati (Professors in Zoology) ; among the Readers Smt. Prabha Gupta (Psychology), R.D.Srivastava, A.K.Sen Gupta and Y.D.Kulakarni (Chemistry), S.N.Shukla, R.C.Srivastava, P.C.Srivastava (temporary in Chemistry), and among Lecturers M.S.Verma and S.K.Singh (Public Administration), R.S.Verma (Chemistry), Ramesh Chandra Agarwal (Mathematics) and Surendra Nath Shukla (Physics).

The Session 1976-77 :
Obituaries

At a special meeting of the Academic Council on August 27, 1976, condolence resolutions were moved over the deaths of T.N.Dixit, Reader in Hindi ; K.B.Kunwar, Professor of Medicine ; Abdul Aleem, former Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh ; B.N.Chatterji, Retired Professor of Applied Economics ; and Ram Ballabh, Prof. and Head of the Department of Mathematics. The Executive Council meeting a few days later on August 30th mourned the deaths of Ram Ballabh; Smt. Savitri Shukla, Lecturer in Hindi ; and Prakash Chandra, Head of the Department of Economics.

Appointments :

The list of appointments made in this meeting include those of S.N.Qanungo as Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History and Mirza Rafiud-din-Ahmad as Professor of Social Work. The Readers include^a Smt. P.K.Misra (Pediatrics - temporary), Satish Chandra (Dentistry), R.M.Mathur (Dentistry - temporary), P.D.Shrimali (Economics). The Lecturers appointed were Kripal Singh Soodan (Social Work), Vir Brajendra Pratap (Ophthalmology),

Km. Sarla Maheshwari (Ophthalmology - temporary), S.C.Nigam and Km. S.K.Saxena (Zoology). C.Vimala Rao (Reader - English), M.N.Saxena and Prabhat Kumar (Lecturers - Zoology) were confirmed on completion of a year's probation. Those confirmed in this meeting include A.K.Wakhlui, M.S.D.Jaiswal, I.D.Sharma, H.C. Agarwal - Lecturers in Surgery, Asha Harish, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kalyani Das (Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology) and C.Vimala Rao, Reader in English, M.N.Saxena and Prabhat Kumar, Lecturers in Zoology. The Council as well designated T.N.Chawla, Head of the Department of Dentistry as Vice-Principal (Dental wing), K.G.Medical College.

Research :

16 candidates were awarded Ph.D. degrees - 4 in Chemistry, 3 each in History and Hindi, 2 in Geology and one each in Public Administration, English, Ancient Indian History and Physics. The number of doctorates degrees awarded at the next meeting of the Council on October 29, 1976 was fairly large including one D.Sc. - Narsingh Narain Sharma (Zoology). The break-up of the 14 Ph.D.'s was Sanskrit 3, Mathematics and Chemistry 3 each, and one each in Hindi, History, English, Botany, Mathematics (Arts).

Appointments :

The appointees in this meeting and the following one of November 13 include among Professors D.P.Singh (Public Administration), Meena Mukherji (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), and among Readers Surya Prasad Dikshit (Hindi), J.C.Sharma (Public Administration), Bipin Chandra Srivastava (Social and Preventive Medicine), A.K.Wakhu (Surgery) and K.M.Singh (Surgery - temporary). Among the Lecturers appointed were A.C.Nautiyal and A.R.Bhattacharya (Zoology), O.P.Singh (Orthopaedic Surgery - temporary) and Km.

Niranjana Agarwala (Zoology). In the second meeting, ^{the} appointees were Naresh Prasad Rastogi, Shyam Manohar Misra, Shailendra Nath Kapur, Abinash Chandra and Arvind Kumar Srivastava (did not join)- all in Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, and Sabira Habib (Russian).

The New Year
First Meeting of the Executive Council :

The first meeting in the new year on January 24, 1977 recommended the award of D.Litt in Hindi to Gyan Shankar Pandey and D.Sc. in Chemistry to Bhagwan Swarup Srivastava. 23 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. - 5 in Chemistry, 3 in Hindi, 2 each in Bio-Chemistry, Botany, English, Ancient Indian History, Anthropology and one each in Arab Culture and Civilization, Urdu and Geology. Sarva Daman Singh of the Ancient Indian History Department tendered his resignation and Ram Ashray Awasthi was appointed in his place. K.C.Agarwal and R.P.Tripathi were confirmed as Lecturers in Hindi. Leave without pay extraordinary was granted to V.D.Gupta with permission to take up the appointment of Senior Resident Research Associateship by the National Research Council, Washington.

The February Meeting of the Council :

The February meeting (18th) mourned the deaths of S.K. Goswami, Registrar of the University and Fakhru-d-din Ali Ahmad, President of India. Several appointments were made in this meeting including ^{those} that of B.N.Lal as Principal of K.B.Medical College; R.N.Misra, Professor of Medicine; G.L.Hajela, Professor of Applied Economics ; M.L.Rastogi and M.D.Trivedi (Readers) as also Ashok Kumar Kalia (Lecturer) in Sanskrit. Km. Vijay Laxmi Rao was appointed temporary Lecturer in English. A.R.Sircar was appointed

Reader in Medicine, and R.C.Ahuja, Lecturer in the same department. Angane Lal's name was recommended for the award of D.Litt in Ancient Indian History and ten candidates were recommended for Ph.D. including 5 in Chemistry, 2 in Zoology and 1 each in Sociology, Hindi and Business Administration.

The April meeting of the Council
on postponement of Examinations :

In the April (30th) meeting of the Council, the Vice-Chancellor appraised the members of all the events preceding and following the commencement of 1977 examinations from 18-4-1977, and the circumstances which led to the postponement of examinations sine die and closure of the University. He also informed the Council that the Examination cannot be held earlier than July 1977. The University was closed for the summer vacation from May 1, 1977 to June 30th 1977.

Another meeting in May
Research Degrees and Appointments :

The Executive Council, however, held another meeting to recommend the award of doctorate degree to the candidates whose results were declared, and confirm^{ed} certain teachers on the completion of their probationary period. Rajendra Bahadur Saxena was recommended for the D.Sc. in Mathematics, while 23 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. as under : 4 in Chemistry, 3 each in English, Hindi and Physics, 2 in Zoology and 1 each in Public Administration, Sociology, Social Work, Philosophy, Psychology, Arabic and Sanskrit. The teachers confirmed include S.N. Chakravarty and O.P.Tandon, Professors of Medicine, and among Readers Wali-ul-Haq Ansari (Persian), Ashok Sahni and S.K.Singh (Geology), A.N.Srivastava (Orthopaedic Surgery), Devika Nag (Neurology) and among Lecturers - P.K.Ghosh (Modern Indian History),

A.K.Agrawal & Smt. Asha Malhotra (Business Administration),
M.S.A. Siddiqui & S.S.Husain (Urdu), B.K.Singh (Anaesthesiology),
I.B.Singh (Geology), Ranjit Bhargava, C.P.Barthwal, R.N.Pandey,
R.N.Misra and R.K.Tripathi (Political Science), C.G.Agarwal
(Medicine), B.R.S.Sirohi (Military Science) and D.S.Chaturvedi
(Oriental Section of Sanskrit).

The New Session
1977-78

The Emergency had its impact on the University life. The previous session seems to have passed off peacefully except at the end. The Vice-Chancellor lacked dash and drive and the Surgeon's knife had no use nor even opportunity to do so. There were as usual appointments, confirmations and grant of leave, but no change in the academic ethos. The campus was equally lull, though trouble erupted in April during the examinations, necessitating the closure of the University for the summer vacation till June 30th. A glance at the proceedings of the Executive Council for the period only provides the long list of the awarders for the doctorate in different subjects. In the absence of publication of Annual Reports of the University after 1966, it is not possible to provide an over-all picture and performance of the University and its teachers.

The first meeting of the Council :

In the very first meeting of the Executive Council on July 30th, 28 candidates were awarded the Ph.D. degree - the maximum being 6 in Hindi, 5 each in Mathematics and Zoology, 2 in Sociology and 1 each in Ancient Indian History, Economics, History, Physics, Bio-Chemistry and Botany. The Professors appointed in this meeting were Abinash Kumar (temporary - Radiology), J.R.Rai

and B.N.Prasad (Botany). S.R.Tewari had his Readership in Public Administration. Those confirmed in this meeting include G.N.Mehrotra (Professor - Sociology), S.C.Verma (Reader - Sociology), R.D.Srivastava, A.K.Sen Gupta and Y.D.Kulakarni (Readers in Chemistry), Smt. Prabha Gupta (Reader in Psychology), M.S. Agnihotri (Reader - Tuberculosis) ; and among the Lecturers - R.S.Verma (Chemistry), both R.K.Singh and Aquil Ahmad (Statistics), R.C.Agarwal (Mathematics) and Smt. H.K.Paintal (Psychology).

Students trouble again :

The students trouble erupted once again, as appears from the proceedings of the Executive Council of its meeting on October 12. Four days earlier the Academic Council as well met and condoned the deaths of K.S.Mathur, Head of the Department of Anthropology and P.C.Bajpai, Head of the Department of Paediatrics. The Executive Council took stock of the law and order situation arising out of incidents of October 11 and 12, 1977 resulting in the closure of the University from October 14 to October 26 for Dashera recess. It was further resolved that during this period the State Government be approached to take such measures as were necessary to ensure proper functioning of the University. The District Authorities were equally requested to take necessary steps to prevent damage to property and person of the officers and employees of the University who resided in the campus.

Appointments :

The list of teachers confirmed in this (12th October) meeting included among Professors - Mirza R.Ahmed (Social Work), H.K.Awasthi (Hindi) and among Lecturers - Kripal Singh (Social Work), S.N.Shukla (Physics), S.S.Bisht, Smt. K. Wadhvani, Smt.

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Students' trouble again :

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Recommendations :

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Rashmi Raychaudhari, P.N.Sharma, S.C.Srivastava, S.C.Mehrotra and C.L.Verma (all in Botany). Three days later at another meeting of the Council (October 15), besides reference to the deaths of K.S.Mathur and P.C.Bajpai, other items transacted included award of Ph.D. degrees, appointment of teachers, confirmations, acceptance of resignations and grant of leave. Two candidates were awarded doctorate degree in Hindi and one each in Physics, Chemistry, Ancient Indian History and Mathematics. The appointees include- K.K.Kapoor appointed temporary Professor of Periodontics, Department of Dentistry ; Smt. M. Bagchi, temporary Lecturer in Pathology and J.N.Jaiswal, Lecturer in Dentistry, on substantive basis. The teachers confirmed were the following lecturers - I.B.Pandey, Smt. Vibha Chaturvedi (Philosophy), H.R.Mali (Radiology), A.K.Wahl, Rama Kant (Surgery), S.C.Nigam and Km. S.K.Kumari (Zoology). J.J.R.Upadhyaya, Lecturer in Law, was granted leave without pay with permission to join the Allahabad University as Reader in Law. As a result of the students trouble, both the Proctor and the Dean of Students Welfare resigned. In the subsequent meeting on November 26, 1977, J.N.Rai and D.D Sharma were appointed Proctor and Dean of Students Welfare respectively.

The December meeting of the Council
- Obituaries, appointments and Research :

The death of Jagat Bahadur Srivastava was mourned by the Council ^{at} ~~over~~ its November meeting and that of Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University in the December (30) meeting. Among the appointees in these two meetings ~~include~~ were in the first one B.N.Chaturvedi and D.D.Sharma (Professor of English), Malik Zada Manzoor Ahmed (Reader in Urdu), K.C.Mathur (Reader in English) and Ubaidullah-ul-Farohi (Lecturer in Arabic),

and in the second meeting Mohd. Wali-ul-Haq Ansari (Professor of Arabic), A.K.Saxena (Reader in Statistics), Smt. Raj Khanna and Madhava Singh (Lecturers in Bio-Chemistry). The confirmations included those of R.P.Sahi, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and A.C.Nautiyal (Lecturer in Geology) and among Readers Y.D. Mathur (non-Medical in Social & Preventive Medicine), S.P.Dixit (Hindi), Satish Chandra (Dentistry), A.K.Agarwal (Psychiatry) and among Lecturers - N.P.Rastogi, S.M.Misra, S.N.Kapoor and Avinash Chandra (all in Ancient Indian History). Two candidates in Sanskrit and one each in History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Business Administration were recommended for the doctorate degree. The list of doctorate awardees is more comprehensive for the December end meeting. It includes 2 D.Litt's - Bhagwan Das Gupta in History and M.K.Qidwai in Arabic. The Ph.D. awardees included 2 each in Hindi and Chemistry, and 1 each in Arab Culture and Civilization, Arabic, Hindi (Linguistics), Sanskrit, Social Work, Persian, Physics, Botany and Zoology. The teachers confirmed in this meeting were Sabira Habib (Russian), V.B.Pratap (Opthalmology) and Jasbir Singh (Industrial Hygiene). A.M.Khan, Reader in Pathology and Bacteriology, was granted leave without pay for a year from December 1, 1977 to enable him to take up the Government assignment in New Delhi.

The March meeting of the Council
- Research, Appointments and Confirmations :

The March 23, 1978 meeting mourned the death of K.K.Tandon, Lecturer in Geology. It recommended the award of D.Sc. in Zoology to D.S.Dogra and 14 Ph.D.'s - 2 each in Sociology, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Botany and one each in Economics, Anthropology, Hindi and Zoology. The appointees included : R.S.Tandon, Vinod Gupta and K.C.Pandey (Readers in Zoology), B.P.

Pradhan (Reader in Physics), C.P.Tewari, K.C.S.Sengar, Madhav Singh and P.C.Misra (all Readers in Bio-Chemistry), Surendra Singh and S.P.Srivastava (Readers in Social Work), K.K.Mehrotra (Reader - temporary in Dentistry), Ubaidullah Farali^{or} (Reader in Arabic) , and in the Department of Botany, H.N.Verma and Km. Chitralekha Chatterji - Permanent Readers, and S.S.Bisht and Kamlesh Wadhvani - temporary Readers). The Lecturers appointed were in Physics K.K.Srivastava and B.K.P.N.Singh (temporary), and in Botany Dinesh Kumar and R.K.Mehrotra (temporary). The solitary Professor appointed in this meeting was K.P.Vimal (Geology). Those confirmed included Ejaz Ahmed (Reader Urdu), Smt. Pushpa Misra (Lecturer - Psychology), Shri Prakash Gupta (English in Oriental Section of Sanskrit), Madhu Mehrotra (English), Ramashraya Awasthi (Reader - Ancient Indian History), G.L.Hajela (Professor - Applied Economics), and K.K.Mehrotra (Lecturer - Dentistry). The resignation of D.N.Srivastava (Lecturer - Hindi) was accepted. Study Leave was granted to I.B.Singh of the Geology Department for two years, for research in Germany, and for a year to Smt. Premvati for advanced research work in States. Another list of candidates recommended for the award of Doctorate degrees includes M.L.Rastogi, D.Litt in Sanskrit, and 14 Ph.D.'s including 6 in Chemistry, 2 each in English and Hindi, and 1 each in Ancient Indian History, Social Work, Physics and Botany. The list keeps on multiplying and in the May 29, 1978 meeting.

The Last two Council meetings of the Session :

The last two meetings of the Council held on May 29, 1978 and June 30, 1978 as well provide a long list of candidates whose names were recommended for the award of doctorate degrees.

In the first meeting 16 students were recommended for the award of Ph.D. degree - 6 in Arts and 10 in Science. The Arts one includes^d one each in Education, Ancient Indian History, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Arab Culture and Civilization. In the Science Faculty the list includes^d 4 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, 2 in Physics and 1 in Zoology. The second meeting of the Council recommended S.C.Bargh of the Zoology Department for the award of D.Sc. in Zoology. The four candidates in Arts belonged to different disciplines - one each in Economics, Hindi, Anthropology and Public Administration. In the Science Faculty, the break-up shows^{ed} - 3 in Chemistry and 1 each in Botany, Physics and Mathematics. One candidate from Commerce was also declared eligible to receive his Ph.D. In this meeting K.K.Saksena was appointed Professor of Commerce with effect from June 6, 1978 while K.S.Shukla was confirmed as Professor of Mathematics.

The New Session
- the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference :

The Lucknow University reopened on the 1st of July nursing a hang over from the 14th April 1978 incidents that forced the authorities to close the University for two months. Earlier, in the month of June, the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors was held and the one important decision was that of the abolition of Students Union and the fixation of the maximum limit of seven years for study in the University. A few years earlier the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities was held under the chairmanship of M.Chenna Reddy, Chancellor. The proceedings of that Conference include discussion and decision relating to students problems, moral education and environment, administrative appointments and establishment of a State-level

In the first meeting it was decided that the members of the P.M.C. should be 5 in number and 1 in the second. The first meeting included one each in Education, Ancient Indian History, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit and Literature and Civics. In the second meeting the first meeting was held in the second meeting of the Council in Physics and 1 in Education. The second meeting of the Council recommended 5 members of the Faculty Department for the year 1950-51 in Zoology. The four candidates in Arts belong to different disciplines - one each in Economics, Hindi, Sanskrit and Public Administration. In the Science Faculty, the break-up shows - 5 in Chemistry and 1 each in Botany, Physics and Mathematics. One candidate from Commerce was also eligible to receive his B.A. In this meeting K.L. Sharma was appointed Professor of Commerce with effect from June 1, 1950 while K.S. Shukla was confirmed as Professor of Mathematics.

The New Session - The recommendations of the Vice-Chancellor's Conference :

The Lucknow University responded on the 1st of July 1950 a reply over from the 14th April 1950 indicating that during the authorities to close the University for two months. Earlier, in the month of June, the Conference of the Vice-Chancellor was held and the one important decision was that of the abolition of students union and the fixation of the maximum limit of seven years for study in the University. A few years earlier the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities was held under the chairmanship of K. B. Sahasrabudhe, Chancellor. The proceedings of that Conference include discussion and deliberations relating to students' progress, moral education and discipline, administrative appointments and establishment of a three-level

Universities Service Commission, monitoring the qualifications and quantitative performance of teachers, confidential printing of question papers, preparation for introducing 10+2+3 pattern, moratorium on new affiliations, examinations, convocations, economy in University administration, long hours for optimum use of buildings and equipment, private college-management - teachers relations, fixation of dates of admission, declaration of examination results etc, and combined meeting of Vice-Chancellors and management. Most of the recommendations could not be implemented or were deferred. The last meeting of the Vice-Chancellors was thus a continuation of the exercise and took certain decisions.

The Students Reaction :

The student leaders condemned the Vice-Chancellors Conference decision. They said that the democratic form of Students' Union was the result of sacrifice of thousands of students. They expressed their resentment over the easy way with which the recent Vice-Chancellor's Conference had tried to ignore their view-point. The leaders equally warned the State Government that if the decision of the Conference was implemented, the Government would not be allowed to function smoothly. The decisions were detrimental to the interests of the students and as such were unfortunate. According to a student leader - the former Union General Secretary - there was no point in restricting the students University life for 7 years unless the Government could find suitable job avenues for the educated unemployed.

Students and Politics :

The Chief Minister, Ram Naresh Yadav, made a strong appeal to the student community in general and University students in particular to keep themselves aloof from politics and anti-social

University Service Commission, monitoring the qualifications and quantitative performance of teachers, confidential writing of question papers, preparation for introducing 100% pattern, rotation on new affiliations, examinations, convocations, economy in University administration, long range for optimum use of buildings and equipment, private college management - teachers relations, fixation of dates of admission, decision of examination results etc. and combined meeting of Vice-Chancellor and management. Most of the recommendations could not be implemented or were deferred. The last meeting of the Vice-Chancellor was thus a continuation of the exercise and took certain decisions:

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Students and Politics :

The chief minister, Late Jagdish Parmar, was a strong force to the student community in general and University students in particular to keep themselves aloof from politics and anti-social

elements and involve themselves whole-heartedly in the pursuit of knowledge. He as well appealed to the Vice-Chancellor to play a positive role in creating harmonious relations and peaceful atmosphere. A general body meeting of the students of the Lucknow University held on July 22, 1978 demanded the postponement of the beginning of the examinations by a month, immediate removal of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of the Lucknow University. The students opposed the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors Conference held recently. A resolution was also passed stressing reservation only on economic basis.

Obituary
- V.B.Singh

Three days earlier the University suffered a great loss in the death of V.B.Singh, Professor of Economics (officiating) and Head of the Department. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha. He was under judicial clout for making false entry in his application for professorship. This was another case after B.P.Yadava. Since he was a member of the Rajya Sabha on the Congress ticket and very close to V.V.Giri, the matter did not take a serious turn. The other contenders for the post did not take things lying down and the Court took serious cognizance of the situation. Even the newspapers blotted out - 'The Congress M.P. on the Mat'. One feels very sorry for the situation. Vir Bahadur, a Marxist, was fairly intelligent and widely travelled. He had also written some papers and books. Departmental bickerings proved suicidal for him as had happened in the case of his predecessor Prakash Chandra two years earlier.

J.C. Sharma & S.K.Chaube :

Two other condolence resolutions were passed in the Executive Council meeting on August 5, 1978 on the deaths of

elements and involve themselves with the study of knowledge. He as well belonged to the Vice-Chancellor to play a positive role in creating harmonious relations and peaceful atmosphere. A general body meeting of the students of the University held on July 25, 1975, demanded the postponement of the beginning of the examination by a month, there was removal of the Vice-Chancellor and the matter of the Vice-Chancellor. The students opposed the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. A resolution was also passed at the conference held recently. A resolution was also passed at the reservation only on economic basis.

Dr. V. S. Singh
Vice-Chancellor

Three days earlier the University suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Singh, Professor of Economics (Retired) and Head of the Department. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha. He was under judicial trial for taking false entry in his application for professorship. This was another case after Dr. Singh. Since he was a member of the Rajya Sabha on the Congress ticket and very close to Dr. Singh, the matter did not have a serious turn. The other contenders for the post did not take things lying down and the court took serious cognizance of the situation. Even the newspapers edited and - The Congress Party on the day. The feels very sorry for the situation. The matter was settled. was fairly intelligent and wisely travelled. He was also a little some money and books. Departmental officials were not satisfied for him as he had appeared in the case of his appointment. Chandra two years earlier.

Dr. V. S. Singh

The other candidates were not given a chance to appear in the examination. The matter was settled. The matter was settled.

J.C.Sharma, Retired Reader in Public Administration, and S.K. Chaube, formerly Lecturer in English. Sharma was originally in the Political Science Department and served the University for more than 26 years retiring in June 1978. Chaube, the first D.Litt in English from the University, served the University between 1955 to 1967.

Research and Appointments :

The Council as well approved the recommendation of the Result Committee regarding the award of doctorate degrees to the following research scholars : Usha Mathur - D.Litt (Hindi), 3 Ph.D.'s in Hindi, and 1 each in Anthropology, Hindi Linguistics and Statistics. 9 candidates secured the doctorate in Science - 3 in Geology, 2 each in Chemistry and Botany and 1 each in Zoology and Mathematics. One was declared eligible for the doctorate in the Faculty of Commerce. The appointments made in this Council meeting were those of R.S.Rastogi, V.D.Pandey and N.K.Zutshi as Readers in Medieval and Modern History Department, and in the Faculty of Medicine, Manoj Mitra and G.^C.Agrawal as temporary Readers in Medicine, and Devika Nag as temporary Professor of Neurology. Raj Mehrotra was appointed Lecturer in Pathology. Nirupama Agrawal was confirmed as Lecturer in Zoology and S.K. Makarandi as Lecturer in Dentistry. Some other appointments in the Faculty of Medicine include those of Avinash Kumar, Professor of Radiology, Asha Mathur and Smt. P.K.Agrawal - Readers in Pathology, and U.K.Singh - Lecturer in that subject. Further, two candidates were declared eligible to receive their doctorate in Chemistry and one in Commerce.

Confirmations and Leave :

Those Professors confirmed in this meeting include J.N.

Dr. S. S. Sharma, Retired Reader in Public Administration, and Dr. S. S. Sharma, formerly Lecturer in English. Sharma was originally in the Political Science Department and served the University for more than 25 years retiring in June 1975. Sharma, the first B.A. in English from the University, served the University between 1955 to 1962.

Research and Appointments :

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Confirmations and Leave :

As professors confirmed in this meeting include S. S.

Rai and B.N.Prasad (Botany) and S.S.Misra (Sanskrit). A.B.L. Awasthi (Reader in Ancient Indian History) was granted an extraordinary leave to take up appointment as Professor in the University of Saugar. K.L.Arora was appointed Superintendent, Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals.

Violence in the University :

The news caption of August 9 of the 'Pioneer' noticed 'Lucknow University - Violence Starts'. Two groups of students separately gheroad the acting Vice-Chancellor and forced him to sign two contradictory orders in connection with the examinations. One order postponed the examinations and the other one stated that the examinations will be held as scheduled. Violence erupted when a mob of about 300 students led by a student leader (who later on became a member of the State Assembly) barged into the Vice-Chancellor's chamber and started damaging glass panes and the building by stone pelting and throwing chairs. After this another group demanded that the examinations should be held as scheduled. The instable state of affairs seems to have continued. The news item of September 1, 1978 records two mini-busses being reduced to ashes as a wave of uncontrolled arson and violence swept through the vicinity in and around Lucknow University. This happened following the stabbing of a student by a man suspected to be bus conductor of a mini-bus. An angry crowd of a thousand students hijacked two busses, took these insides and set them a blaze.

The Examination :

Violence marked the beginning of the main examination which began on September 28. A section of students resisted a move to prevent them from loitering inside the campus. The

Raj and S. P. Prasad (Bansari) and S. P. Prasad (Bansari) ...

Assistant (leader in student history) was granted an extra-

ordinary leave to take up appointment as Professor in the Univer-

sity of Bombay. K. L. Sharma was appointed Superintendent, District

Memorial and Associated Hospitals.

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This happened following the burning of a student by a mob, which

to be bus conductor of a mini-bus. At some point of a thousand

students hijacked two buses, took them inside the campus and set them

afire.

The Examination :

Violence marked the beginning of the new examination

which began on September 10. A section of students resisted

move to prevent them from entering inside the campus. The

students collected outside the P.G. Block gate and started pelting stones at the police and P.A.C. men who were patrolling inside the campus. That time four students were arrested and later on released on a personal bond and two securities of Rs. 2000/- each. The half-hour dig-dong battle resulted in chaos when the non-teaching staff went on a lightening strike in protest against the beating of some employee by the P.A.C. and the Police in their lathi-charge to disperse the student mob. The examinations however went uninterrupted.

Boycott by the Teaching Staff :

A new dimension was added with the teaching staff deciding to boycott the examinations by refraining from invigilation duties. This step was in protest against the sense of insecurity prevailing in the campus for the teachers. They were equally sore over mass copying going on during the examinations and the deteriorating law and order situation. The examinations were termed as a 'farce'.

Meetings of the Executive Council :

The Executive Council at its meeting on October 25, 1978 recorded with great concern the large scale absence of teachers from invigilation duty despite repeated appeals by the Vice-Chancellor. In its view there was no justification for the teachers to treat the examination period as vacation. It felt that lack of response to their appeal might force the Council to adopt more stern measures to see that the examinations were conducted in proper manner. Few days later (October 29) at its meeting, the Council resolved that henceforward there would be no facility for taking examination by sick examinees in the G.M. and Associated Hospital or other Hospitals, and hoped that resignation submitted by

Students collected outside the P.A. Block and station delivery
 stages at the police and P.A. men who were waiting inside
 the campus. That time four students were arrested and later on
 released on a personal bond and two students of a 3000/- each.
 The half-hour dig-bombing resulted in chaos when the non-
 teaching staff went on a sit-in strike to protest against
 the beating of some employees by the P.A. and the police in
 their last-charge to disperse the student mob. The examinations
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Boycott by the Teaching Staff :

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 adopted some strong measures to see that the examinations were held
 and in proper manner. Few days later (October 30) at its meeting
 the Council resolved that henceforward there should be no 'leave'
 for teaching examination or sick leave in the P.A. and P.A. staff
 hospital or other facilities and hoped that this measure would

the teachers of the K.G.Medical College would be withdrawn. This meeting of Council as well took notice of the letter of the Proctorial staff/Checking Squad regarding the incident on the examination of the morning shift on 28th October, 1978, in which R.K.Rastogi, Lecturer in Hindi Linguistics, was involved. It was unanimously resolved to place R.K.Rastogi under suspension with immediate effect. This suspension continued for nearly 5 months when it was rescinded by the adhoc Executive Council in March 1979.

The November meeting of the Council and its recommendations :

The next meeting of the Executive Council held on November 6, 1978 considered the recommendations of the Result Committee for the award of Ph.D. degrees, which included 9 in Arts, 18 in Science and 1 in Commerce. The break-up was 2 each in Arabic and Social Work, and 1 each in Psychology, Hindi, Anthropology and Sanskrit. In the Faculty of Science, Chemistry had 8, Zoology and Mathematics 3 each, Botany 2, and Bio-Chemistry and Mathematics 1 each. Commerce had only 1 Ph.D. The teachers confirmed in this meeting were S.R.Tewari, V.K.Srivastava and N.K.Mehrotra -all Readers, in Public Administration, Statistics and Botany respectively. S.N.Shukla, R.C.Srivastava and P.C.Srivastava were confirmed as Lecturers in Chemistry. Mata Prasad was confirmed as Lecturer-cum-Child Psychologist. Among the teachers appointed in this meeting were Syed Naiyer^a Masud Rizvi - Reader in Persian, Khan Mohd Afif - Lecturer in that subject and Syed Mahmoodul Hasan Rizvi - Lecturer in Urdu. Sarla Shukla was appointed Professor of Hindi & S.L.Yadava, Professor of Hindi, against the post sanctioned in the Vth Plan period. Ashfaq Ahmad was appointed temporary Lecturer in Arabic.

The Triangular Conflict
- Administration, Students and Teachers :

The ding-dong conflict between the administration and

The teachers of the ... College would be ...
 meeting of ... as well as ... of the ...
 (proctorial staff) ... the ... of the ...
 examination of the ... on ... 1975, in which ...
 ... in ... was involved. It was ...
 ... resolved to ... under ...
 ... effect. This ... for ...
 when it was ... in ...

The ... of the ... and its ...
 The next meeting of the Executive Council ...
 ... considered the ... of the ...
 for the award of ... degree, which ...
 Science and ... The ... and ...
 Social ... and ...
 ... in the Faculty of Science, ...
 and ... each, ... and ...
 ... each. ... The ...
 in this meeting were ... and ...
 members in ...
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The ...
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the students seemed to have continued in the new year. The 'Pioneer' of January 13, 1979 carried the news about the arrest of 17 varsity students, the President and Secretary of the Students Union along with 16 others in connection with the gherao of the Vice-Chancellor, demanding among other things the Registrar's removal. All the officers were locked by the students because they felt that there was no point in opening the offices in the absence of the officers. They demanded removal of the Vice-Chancellor who had become 'non-functionary'.

A little more than a month later a delegation of Lucknow University Teachers Association met the Chancellor G.D.Tapase to draw his attention towards the need of the organization of Selection Committee to consider the problems of temporary teachers. The delegation urged the Chancellor that the admission of students be made strictly in accordance with the number of students, and to make arrangement of certain additional posts in accordance with the strength of the students. The authorities of the University were as well requested to take remedial measures to end rowdyism in the University and provide adequate security and safety to the teaching community.

Allegations were also made against the Vice-Chancellor in the Vidhana Parishad. The Leader of the Opposition in a statement pointed out that he had been informed by the students that the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University had not attended his office for the last five months. He said that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor for a long period had caused 'unrest among the students'. The President of the Students Union alleged that he was sent to jail with the connivance of the Vice-Chancellor. The students in a meeting declared that if the Vice-Chancellor did not come within the specified period, the students would

the students seemed to have continued in the new year. The
'Pioneer' of January 13, 1979 carried the news about the arrest
of 17 varsity students, the President and Secretary of the
Students Union along with 15 others in connection with the arrest
of the Vice-Chancellor, mentioned above. Other things the newspaper
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they felt that there was no point in opening the office in the
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Chancellor who had become 'non-functional'.
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University Teachers Association met the Chancellor on 12.12.79 to
draw his attention towards the need of the organization of Self-
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Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University had not attended his
office for the last five months. He said that the absence of
the Vice-Chancellor for a long period had caused 'great worry
the students'. The President of the Students Union also said that
he was sent to jail with the complicity of the Vice-Chancellor.
The students in a meeting declared that if the Vice-Chancellor
did not come within the specified period, the students would

start a movement against the corrupt administration of the University.

The Rift in the Teachers Association :

The teaching staff of the University was divided into two groups - one in favour of the previous office bearers of the Teachers Association, and the other for the new ones, following the submission of the memorandum to the Chancellor. Some of the previous office bearers felt that this was a direct interference in the affairs of the University. The Memorandum no doubt outlined that there was never before an administrative break-down of such a magnitude. The policy of appeasement and surrender to the toughs; indiscipline and unscrupulousness had spread chaos in the University and the academic standards were crashing down. A delegation headed by the new President of the University Teachers Association met the Minister for Higher Education and drew his attention towards the problems of the University, and urged the need for resurrecting it from the current crisis. The delegation as well stressed the need to create a suitable climate for the smooth functioning of the university and restoring its academic standard and prestige. It as well pointed out that if the teachers, students and the administration dedicated themselves to uninterrupted functioning of the University a lot could be done to retrieve the situation, and a year which seemed to have been lost could be saved. This needed efforts on war-footing and toning up of the University administration so that active cooperation of teachers and students might be forthcoming.

The Last Few months of the Vice-Chancellor & The Adhoc Council :

The last few months of R.V.Singh's Vice-Chancellorship

The Shift in the Teachers Association :

The teaching staff of the university was divided into two groups - one in favour of the previous office bearers of the Teachers Association, and the other for the new ones. Following the submission of the memorandum to the Chancellor, some of the previous office bearers felt that there was a direct interference in the affairs of the university. The respondents no doubt outlined that there was never before an administrative break-down of such a magnitude. The policy of government and support to the former, individualistic and authoritarian was across those in the university and the academic standards were crashing down. A delegation headed by the new President of the university Teachers Association met the Minister for Higher Education and drew his attention towards the problems of the university, and urged the need for restructuring it from the current status. The delegation also well stressed the need to create a suitable climate for the smooth functioning of the university and mentioned the academic standards and questions. It was well pointed out that if the standards and the administrative functions themselves to be affected functioning of the university a lot could be done to rectify the situation, and a year which seemed to have been lost could be saved. This needed serious on well-looking and turning up of the university administration so that active contribution of staff and students might be forthcoming.

The Last for meeting of the Vice-Chancellor

The last for meeting of the Vice-Chancellor was held on 11th March 1971.

were equally unimpressive and uneventful. He was not attending the University office and that was a serious charge levelled by the students against him. The teachers of the University too were not happy in the situation. The Minister for Higher Education, Kali Charan, incidently himself a school teacher who had drifted into politics, thought it better to get an adhoc Executive Council appointed to sort out matter. This Council included some retired teachers, some politicians, some people from outside Lucknow. I was also one of its member and so also H.K.Awasthi. From the Medicine Faculty, N.N.Gupta, B.B.Sethi, Brij Nandan Lal and R.C. Shukla were members. The Principal of the Medical College, K.P. Bhargava, was not there. The outsiders included one Lalloo Singh, Mahipala Singh Sastri and a Principal of some degree college and one Faridi. The Council had only one meeting in March and was engrossed for quite sometime in allegations made by R.C.Shukla against the Vice-Chancellor and the counter ones. Even the legality of R.V.Singh continuing as Vice-Chancellor was challenged by him. Some appointments were made including those of Shraddha Kumari, L.N.Tandon and R.C.Vyas as Professor in the Faculty of Law, and some Lecturers in Medical Faculty, including Rakesh Misra (Medicine) and V.K.Puri (Cardiology). The Department of Medicine had been split and the two new Departments carved out of it were Neurology and Cardiology under Devika Nag and Mansoor Hasan respectively. Unfortunately the proceedings of this meeting were not available and it was not possible to record other appointments made in this meeting.

Law Faculty & its Malaise :

The Gordian knot of the Law Faculty was no doubt cut with the appointments of three contenders for professorship, but

this failed to restore peace in that segment of the University. Writ petitions, alleged leakage of papers, proliferation of LL.M.'s of academic sub-standard and their appointments in the University or in degree colleges, and, of course evasion of teaching responsibility were reported to be normal features in this Faculty. The Executive Council in its resolution no. 30 of November 6, 1978 considered a letter from a temporary Lecturer in Law against the Head of the Department. It did not take any action since reports had been made in the police and court cases had been filed.

In Arts Faculty as well :

A subsequent resolution of the Council meeting of this date decided to call for explanation from a Lecturer of the Department of Anthropology regarding charges of plagiarism in his Ph.D. thesis. The Council decided to take appropriate action after the receipt of the explanation against the said Lecturer. Appendix 'C' of the minutes of this meeting of the Executive Council being a note by R.C.Shukla submitted to the Council highlights irregularities in payments, a parallel Executive Council in the Department of Public Administration with irregular appointments made by the Head, wasteful expenditure in litigations relating to this department and its personnel. While the Council resolved to entrust this matter to the Finance Officer to examine the note, the said Department with all the good work done by it became a subject of controversy.

R.V.Singh's Vice-Chancellorship :

R.V.Singh's term of Vice-Chancellorship was for more than three years. He was in an adhoc capacity between 20-12-75 and 11-5-76. This was followed by a full term of 3 years. He

This failed to restore order in that regard of the University.
 with positions, alleged breach of contract, withdrawal of
 L.M.'s of academic and standard and whole appointments in the
 University of to deliver lectures, and of course students of
 teaching responsibility were required to be normal lectures in
 this faculty. The Executive Council in its resolution of 20
 25 November 1977 considered a letter from a temporary lecturer
 in law against the term of the document. It was not clear why
 action since records was not in the police and other cases
 had been filed.

In Area Faculty at work :

A subsequent resolution of the Council meeting of this
 date decided to call for information from a lecturer of the
 Department of Anthropology regarding charges of misconduct in his
 P.M. thesis. The Council decided to take appropriate action
 after the receipt of the information about the said lecturer.
 Subsequently 'C' of the minutes of this meeting of the Executive
 Council refers a note by A. Sharma submitted to the Council in
 light of the resolution in November. A report of Executive Council
 in the Department of Law is submitted with irregular charges
 made by the head, against expenditure in this matter.
 referred to this department and the personnel. While the Council
 resolved to entrust this matter to the Finance Officer to examine
 the note, the said report with all the relevant documents
 became a subject of controversy.

Dr. Shashi Bala Chandra Prasad

Dr. Shashi Bala Chandra Prasad was a temporary lecturer and was
 from 1974 to 1977. He was in the service of the University from 1974 to 1977.
 He was a lecturer in the Department of Law and was a full time lecturer.

took 17 days leave between April 16 and May 2, 1976. During this short period the Pro-Vice-Chancellor G.S.Misra officiated as Vice-Chancellor. Singh finally handed over charge to G.P. Pande, the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor on May 11, 1979. Thus, ended the term of this Surgeon Vice-Chancellorship which was of course his life dream. The able and efficient Surgeon had left his knife for the pen. He was adept in administration as well as Principal of the prestigious K.G.Medical College for over two decades. The academic ethos in the University was, however, different from a professional institution with more disciplined students, dedicated to their studies, hoping for a better future. They were all brilliant products, joining the college through stiff competition, and as such they were conscious of their responsibilities - with proper respect and allegiance to their teachers who were their destiny makers. They could not afford to go on strike nor alienate their respect for their preceptors. The position in the University was just the reverse, with a majority of students joining because they had nothing to fall back upon. Some continued for years together. They were equally interested in politics and had relations with political parties.

The University was the political field and the budding ground for those who wanted to make politics as their career. The teachers too had their alignments in the University and even outside. The S.D.Singh Commission had highlighted this fact. In such a situation, a reputed surgeon would find it difficult to mend the fences. When he joined the University, the teachers felicitated him and expected much from him. He no doubt obliged many and was equally helpful, but he had to be strict and as such

took 12 days leave between April 10 and May 1, 1970, during this short period the Vice-Chancellor had to perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor was appointed on May 11, 1970, and ended the term of the Vice-Chancellorship which was of course his life term. The Vice-Chancellor had left his knife for the post. He was adept in administration as well as Principal of the operations of the college for over two decades. The standards of the University were, however, different from a professional institution with well-disciplined students, dedicated to their studies, looking for a better future. They were all brilliant students, joining the college through strict competition, and as such they were conscious of their responsibilities - with proper respect and discipline to their teachers who were their destiny makers. They could not afford to go on strike nor dilute their respect for their professors. The position in the University was just the reverse, with a majority of students joining because they had nothing to fall back upon. Some continued to come together. They were equally interested in politics and had relations with political parties.

The University was the political field and the meeting ground for those who wanted to make politics as their career. The teachers too had their alignments in the University and even outside. The E. S. Singh Commission had highlighted this fact. In such a situation, a reputed person would find it difficult to head the teachers. When he joined the University, the teachers welcomed him and expected much from him. He was not only many and was equally helpful, but he had to be strict and

alienated some old friends and hangovers. Examination and its conduct in a peaceful way had always caused trouble to the administration. There were strikes, use of violence, suspension of students, closure of University for some time. These were all taken as normal features in the life of the University. Appointments, confirmations and other matters had equally to be taken care of.

R.V.Singh followed the line of least resistance and was more anxious to have a peaceful term, even though ^{it} involved being away from the University office to avoid students' gheraoing him. His relations with the State Government were equally cordial. The Registrar fully cooperated with him. It was rumoured that the caste lobby was equally prominent in his time offering him full support. In one of my meetings with the Vice-Chancellor at his home, he enquired of me if I was in the run for the Vice-Chancellorship. I had no inkling of it, but several teachers as well asked me the same question. I had no doubt long academic and administrative experience being connected with the National Academy of Administration. The Chancellor G.D.Tapase had appointed me as his nominee on the Selection Committee for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Varanasi Sanskrit University. I was also contacted once or twice by the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Ram Naresh Yadava. I later on learnt that it was in connection with the Vice-Chancellorship of some University. So this rumour broached by R.V.Singh and supported by several others might have had some truth in it. I would, however, prefer to be the Boswell of the University rather than playing the role of Johnson. But any challenge offered to me to meet any situation would not have remained unresponded.

R.V.Singh quietly retired after undergoing all the trials

alienated some of the students and teachers. The situation was not
 conducive to a peaceful way but always caused trouble to the
 administration. There were strikes, use of violence, suspension
 of students, closure of University for some time. There were
 all taken as normal features in the life of the University.
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 me as his nominee on the Selection Committee for the appointment
 of Vice-Chancellor of Jyoti Basu University. I was also
 contacted once or twice by the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh.
 was named Jagan. I later on learnt that it was in connection
 with the Vice-Chancellorship of some University. On this point
 proposed by Dr. V. Singh and supported by several others might have
 had some form in it. I would, however, prefer to be the head
 of the University rather than playing the role of Jagan. The
 my challenge offered to me to meet any difficulties which might
 remain unsolved.

and tribulations which are quite normal in the office of Vice-Chancellorship. Unlike his two predecessors he left with grace and dignity to lead a peaceful life in retirement in his house adjoining the Gomati in New Hyderabad. He was, however, immobile in the last few years of his life and had to be moved about in a wheeled chair. He had a quiet end two years back after a protracted illness with a large number of people visiting his place to pray their last homage to him.

A Review :

With R.V.Singh's term of Vice-Chancellorship ends the second phase of the History of the Lucknow University which had its bright spots and dark ones too. This period of roughly 27 years had 10 Vice-Chancellors including an interim one, Randhir Singh, whose term lasted for a little over six months, but of these nine only A.V.Rao had full two terms Vice-Chancellorship of six years, followed by that of R.V.Singh and M.B.Lal over three years ; Tripathi and Mustafi had over two years and Kali Prasad with just one year and 9 days. Radha Kamal's appointment was rather on a yearly basis by the Chancellor. Jugal Kishore had another term but had to leave the University on his appointment in the Council of Ministers. The appointment and removal of the Vice-Chancellors was the prerogative of the Chancellor as also the party in power. Kali Prasad, Gopal Tripathi and Mustafi had to leave unceremoniously. Tripathi was actually suspended by the Chancellor and he preferred to resign rather than face an enquiry. Both the academicians and the administrators were found lacking in those qualities and qualifications which could steer them clear through trials and tribulations connected with this office. The lowering down of academic standards in the teaching

faculty with sub-standard appointments of the dons, the growing students population, rather uncontrollable, the State interference in centres of learning aiming at eroding their autonomy and, above all, the intrusion of political parties seeking to establish their base and forming a youth cadre here were some of the factors responsible for the decline and declension of the University in terms of its academic performance. Parkinson's law seemed to have its impact in the teaching faculty with more output and comparatively less production. There was no doubt expansion in terms of buildings and some new departments and disciplines with the tremendous growth in students population.

The proliferation in the award of doctorate degrees could not be taken as a substitute for real work and worth of the teachers guiding such research dissertation and their evaluation by a set of friends and colleagues on a reciprocal basis. Even the highest doctorate degrees were just for the asking. Such dissertations were never published nor the supervisors were interested in their own research contribution.

In such a situation academic values were sacrificed at the altar of personal favours and materialist gain in some form or the other. The appointment of atleast three high power Commissions and Enquiry Committees failed to mend the fences. Even those found guilty or figuring in these reports as subjects of suspicion and misconduct could manage to get the remarks against them expunged by the Executive Council. The Reports were usually put in cold storage. The filing of writ petitions in Law Courts had also become a normal feature, involving litigation lasting for years. These exhausted the patience and energy of the contenders and equally involved the University with financial drain.

faculty with substantial experience of the kind of growing
 scientific population rather than a small group, the State
 reference in context of learning about the kind of
 and, above all, the kind of research which is
 established in this and forming a young team with some
 of the factors responsible for the decline and recession of
 the University in terms of its academic performance. It is
 has seemed to have the impact of the existing faculty with some
 but and comparatively less production. There was no such
 aim in terms of building up some new generation and dealing
 with the experience known in students' generation.
 The problem is in the kind of doctorate degree which
 not be taken as a substitute for real work and work of the
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 the highest doctorate degrees were just for the sake of
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 interested in their own research contribution.
 In such a situation students were motivated at
 the offer of personal favours and materialised gain in some form
 on the other. The appointment of students to high posts
 commissions and English Commissions failed to meet the target.
 Even those found guilty of cheating in these exams as subjects
 of research and research could manage to get the degree and
 then exempted by the Executive Council. The degree were given
 but in cold storage. The filling of seats by students in the
 had also become a casual feature, involving little or no
 for years. These excluded the patients and energy of the
 days and equally involved the University with financial crisis

The darker side of the picture of the University need not be taken as a pot-pourri - a rotten stuff or even as something incorrigible. It demands the combined efforts of the administration, the teaching faculty, the students and, of course, the political parties to set the house in order. The frequent amendment of the Lucknow University Act independently as also for the combined Universities of the State has placed great strain on the office of the Vice-Chancellor. The safest thing for him is to follow the policy of postponing issues for a better situation to come rather than take a bolt^d step in cleaning Augean stable. He has in fact to balance forces for and against changes in any form in conformity with his position, powers and, of course, the resources. The financial part is the most important one for which he is completely dependent on the State exchequer as well as on the chest of the University Grants Commission. The decades to follow in the eighties and early in the nineties may not have different story to tell about the University which has no doubt sustained several shocks from many quarters in the form of agitations and strikes not only of the students but also of Class III and IV employees. It has, however, sustained itself and would continue to do so, ever striving to regain its former position and status.

CHAPTER VIN RETROSPECT

"There are few earthly things", wrote John Masefield, "more beautiful than a University." It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see ; where seekers and learners alike search for knowledge ; where honoured thought in all its finer ways will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile, upholding ever the dignity of thought and learning". Religion might split into sects or heresy ; dynasties might perish or be supplanted by others ; but the University - the seat of learning continues, allowing the stream of life to pass through it down the ages. It continues to stand and shine, engaging the free mind of men in full and fair enquiry to wisdom into human affairs. Every University must proclaim and lead the search for what is true at all times and for all people. Universities exist to study the humanities not techniques. They exist to foster in any and every way they can the mind and spirit of man. The real and lasting value of a University are acquisition of knowledge with which must come wisdom providing maturity in thinking and action. Moments spent in the University sharpen one's intellect, heighten one's resolve and provide a real joy of life when a page of a book becomes a sudden dazzling illumination of eternal truth enabling him to see into the heart of life.

The Dons make the University :

It is in fact the dons who make the University with their personality, learning and culture of a high order. They provide inspiration to the students not only in the process of intellectual growth, but also in the far more important process

of building up of character, 'the growth of soul' as they say. It has to be realised that the function of a University is to create an atmosphere in which not only intellect might flourish, but something far superior to it, the soul symbolising intellectual honesty, integrity and character, enabling the pupil to look into the mirror of life his 'real personality reflecting the glory of God within'. The University, in the final analysis with its high purpose and noble resolve, must try to be a real centre of sound learning, uplifting culture and compelling moral vitality, enabling it to send out to the world men whose minds fortified by tolerance, deep understanding and constructive patriotism would prove an asset to the institution they would serve and the country at large.

The Main Function of the University :

The main function of any University - the highest centre of learning - is the dissemination of knowledge and its assimilation by the students. It is duly recognised that even in the nascent stage it is the men who make the teacher. As in the past the fame of the teacher attracts pupils from different quarters. The preceptor representing the blending of learning and culture of a high order is the source of inspiration to his pupils. He impresses that bent of mind, that attitude of reason and that spirit of democratic feeling as would make them responsible citizens of the country. The University provides education for perfection in life, ensuring peace and progress. While politics is described as the 'art of the immediates' and statesmanship is spoken of as resting on longer and deeper value, the University teaches us a sense of proportion and perspective,

of building up of character, the growth of soul, as they say. It has to be realised that the function of a University is to create an atmosphere in which not only intellect is nourished but something far superior to it, the soul, something intellectual honesty, integrity and character, enabling the soul to look into the mirror of life and reflect personality reflecting the glory of God within. The University, in the final analysis with its high purpose and noble resolve, has to be a real centre of sound learning, uplifting culture and counselling moral vitality, enabling it to send out to the world men whose minds fortified by tolerance, deep understanding and constructive patriotism would prove an asset to the institution they would serve and the country at large.

The main function of the University :

The main function of any University - the highest centre of learning - is the dissemination of knowledge and the acquisition by the student. It is only recognised that even in the nascent stage it is the man who makes the teacher. As in the past the fame of the teacher attracts pupils from distant quarters. The professor represented the pinnacle of learning and culture of a high order is the source of inspiration to his pupils. The Japanese that bent of mind, that attitude of reason and that spirit of democratic feeling as would make them reason state citizens of the country. The University provides education for perfection in life, ensuring peace and progress. It is called is described as the 'art of the intellectual and spiritual' is spoken of as leading to higher and better values. The University teaches at a sense of cooperation and respect.

insisting on universal value. It acknowledges a world community and strives after comprehension, open-mindedness and objective understanding. Great teachers reckon with poles of eternity and time, seeking to make the eternal truth relevant to the modern mind and equally shedding light on what is unknown to us. Knowledge, however, has to be pursued with zeal and devotion, sympathy and understanding, as could provide light to the blindness of the mind.

Stock of the Lucknow University in this context :

In the light of these observations and requirements on University education and preceptor's requisite qualifications to impart it faithfully and with devotion, it is necessary to take stock of the situation in the Lucknow University within the last sixty years, from its nascent stage in the early twenties to its mature and complex personality sixty years later or so. The last decade of its existence is too recent, might be critical of the role of the patriarchs who moulded its tenor and form to suit their taste or to contain some agitating situation which became a recurring phenomena during the last few decades. The different planks supporting the University are the dons, the students, the administration and the State Government as also the role of the party in power. Their contributions to the academic life and normalancy in situation demand proper evaluation.

The best talents at the nascent stage :

The University in its beginning attracted the best talents from all parts of the country. As was pointed out by the first Vice-Chancellor in his first address to the court of the University, 'no machinery, however perfect, is capable of

insisting on universal values. It acknowledged a wide range of
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The post talents of the present stage :

The University in its postwar period attracted the best
 talents from all parts of the country. As was pointed out by
 the first Vice-Chancellor in his first address to the Council of
 the University, the machinery, however perfect, is incapable of

turning out any valuable output unless it is worked by able and skilful workmen. The success of a University depends on getting together a number of able men of learning and culture. Next in importance to the efficiency of the body was the framing of the course of the University and ordering its life in a manner calculated to facilitate the triple function of conservation, dissemination and advancement of learning. In trying to achieve these objectives men of talent and culture were recruited, irrespective of regional considerations. There were half a dozen English professors as well. The composition of the teaching faculty in different wings of the University had, therefore, a blending of youth and experience, elements Indian and Foreign, but talented persons dedicated to their disciplines and the institutions they served. While in the first thirty years, except for those on deputation, and a few others, most of the teachers appointed in their youth served the University for more than 30 years or so and retired from there.

Different Story in the next thirty years :

The next thirty years period had a somewhat different story. Several teachers left the University for better status and prospects. Those who stayed on here found avenues for promotion rather limited and depended on considerations other than academic qualifications for promotions. Instances have been quoted of one Vice-Chancellor passing disparaging remarks against some teachers, and their subsequent appointments as Professors by the succeeding Vice-Chancellor. There are equal instances of Professors retiring even without the publication of their doctorate dissertation or research work of high order. There

turning out any valuable output unless it is worked by able and skilful workmen. The success of a University depends on getting together a number of able men of learning and culture. Next in importance is the efficiency of the body and the framing of the course of the University and ordering its life in a manner calculated to facilitate the fulfilment of its function of conservation, dissemination and advancement of learning. In trying to achieve these objectives men of talent and culture were recruited, irrespective of regional considerations. There were half a dozen English professors as well. The composition of the teaching faculty in different wings of the University had, therefore, a blending of youth and experience, elements Indian and foreign, and talented persons dedicated to their disciplines and the institution they served. While in the first thirty years, except for those on deputation, and a few others, most of the teachers associated in their youth served the University for more than 25 years or so and retired from there.

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have been equally cases of persons being appointed as Readers and Professors without any published work, or being pushed up from lecturership through readership to professorship on the basis of a single doctorate degree. The galore of productions of Ph.D.'s and even D.Litts, sometime as many as four to five by a single supervisor in a year simply highlights the standard of research. It was pointed out in a foreign journal that 'copying from one book is plagiarism, copying from two is research'. This appeared to be more true in days to come and even in those days with a single professor or a set of professors being appointed as examiners for doctorate dissertations years after years. It was equally possible for the candidate holding the junior research degree from one department to work under the Head of another one and easily secure the D.Litt. Candidates were successful in securing doctorate degree in a language culture and civilization without possessing even elementary knowledge of the subject. The worst part of the situation was the caste factor and groupism in matters of appointment and research and the subsequent window dressings of the department under the new Head or Professor trying to justify his appointment by producing a number of doctors.

Decline in Academic Standard :

The decline in academic standard thus set in when teachers started realising that there were short-cuts to promotions and entrance in the University Service through avenues other than the straight road of one's academic status and qualifications. Frequent changes in the University Act and Statutes from the fifties onwards were equally contributory factors. The formation of groups, syndicates and caucuses in the campus and outside on caste, group or personal alignments only set in the chain of

have been a fairly common case of persons being appointed as readers and professors without any published work, or being pushed on from lecturership through research to professorship on the basis of a single doctorate degree. The nature of production of Ph.D.'s and even M.Litt's, sometimes as many as four to five in a single supervisor in a year strongly indicates the standard of research. It was pointed out in a foreign journal that 'copying from one book is characteristic, copying from two is research'. This appeared to be more time in days to come and even in those days with a single professor or a set of professors being appointed as examiners for doctorate dissertations years after years. It was equally possible for the candidate selecting the Indian research degree from one department to work under the lead of another one and easily secure the Ph.D. Candidates were successful in securing doctorate degrees in a language culture and civilization without possessing even elementary knowledge of the subject. The worst part of the situation was the caste factor and provincialism in matters of appointment and research and the subsequent selection of the department under the new head of professor. Trying to justify his appointment by producing a number of doctorate degrees.

Decline in Academic Standards

The decline in academic standards was not in when teaching started realizing that there were short-cuts to professorship and entrance in the University Service through various other ways. The straight road of one's academic work and research was the frequent choice in the University and students from the higher schools were equally conspicuous factors. The demand for rough, superficial and excessive in the course of selection of a group of persons who were only in the field of

reactions. Students and teachers alike were exploited by these groups and parties, while recourse to the Courts of Law by distressed and aggrieved persons exhausted their financial resources and sapped their academic talents and energies. The University and its teaching faculty was denuded of the academic glory, with shrinking image of the teachers from international to national and finally to the local or even campus level. It became an arena of political rivalaries between groups and parties at all levels. It could, therefore, be well realized that it was impossible for any one to indulge in his academic pursuits in a state of tension and uncertainty. Parkinson's law too did not spare the seats of learning, with more men of average or below average levels running the academic show.

Need for Centralised Recruitment :

The need for centralised recruitment, as also for pre-doctorate examination before entrance to Ph.D. course, and conduct rules for teachers has been realised by the University Grants Commission, and it has taken positive steps in that direction. The recruitment part, however, continues to be the preserve of the University, with qualifications being laid down by Acts and Statutes and even through Ordinance, when necessary. The financial part is equally taken care of by the Commission. The financial condition of the teachers calling had been the subject of recurrent and bitter complaint in the form of agitations and conventions. This was equally realised by the Commission and the Lady Chairman of the U.G.C. inaugurating the Convention of Allahabad-Lucknow University Teachers sometime in the seventies pointed out that 'the teachers of the University are expected to undertake their responsibility on a whole-time basis, and should

meetings. Students and teachers alike were excited by these groups and parties, while teachers in the College of Law were distressed and suffered periods of financial hardship. The resources and support of the academic faculty and the University and the teaching faculty was drained by the accident, with a striking image of the teachers from international to national and finally to the local or even campus level. It became an arena of political rivalries between groups and parties at all levels. It could, therefore, be well realised that it was impossible for any one to indulge in his academic pursuits in a state of tension and uncertainty. Dr. Kishore's law too did not spare the seats of learning, with some men of average or below average levels running the academic show.

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not demand full-time pay for part-time work.' That did not appear to be sarcastic for there were many people in the University who concentrated more on lucrative exercises to supplement their income, even at the cost of their academic work.

Improvements in salary grades and service conditions :

The salaries and grades of the University teachers have been revised, service conditions improved, stagnation avoided and chances of personal promotion brightened, but the decline in academic standard as also in output has not been arrested. The periodical conferences of Vice-Chancellors, the Commission and the Ministry of Education at the Centre as also in the States have no doubt proposed certain measures for pulling the Universities out of the slough of stagnation, groupism, complacency and influence of vested interests. Some of the measures recommended were found to be harsh and hasty by the academic fraternity. The mad rush for a doctorate degree - a pre-requisite for any appointment at the initial level of appointment as Lecturer, has not been arrested, nor the influence of vested interests and personal considerations eliminated in matters of appointments. It was pointed out by a retired professor, who was also a pro-Vice-Chancellor, in an important 'Daily' that 'persons rejected by Selection Committee were sometimes appointed six months later with the same experts and given advanced increments at the start'.

Insistence on Requisite Qualifications :

It seems that insistence on requisite or essential qualifications, as desired, have not been followed or ignored for personal considerations. The shuttling between brilliant academic record, a doctorate or published research work of a very high standard and with several years of teaching experience have not

Improvements in salary and service conditions:

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Insistence on academic qualifications:

It seems that insistence on requisite or essential qualifications, as desired, have not been followed or ignored for personal considerations. The abolition of seniority system and record, a decrease of published research work of a very high standard and with several years of teaching experience have

been uniformly taken into consideration at the time of selection of candidate. A wrong appointment carries with it the stigma of unproductive work and equally poor academic background, and finally leads to the induction of destructive and non-cooperative elements in an otherwise peaceful academic set-up. Rules and Regulations are found to be ineffective. The situation, sometimes, or rather at many, arises where first class posts go abegging in the absence of unqualified people. These posts are eventually filled with those whose long inning as teacher has been completely blank, except as the holder of a doctorate degree without the publication of the dissertation, and as the benefactor of such a degree on a mass scale in a spirit of mutual appreciation and cooperation with friends and colleagues placed in similar situation.

The Preceptor-Pupil Relations :

The Preceptor-pupil relations equally demand consideration for improvement to make the academic life fruitful and lasting in consonance with the age-old tradition of guru-sishya parampara. The appointment of 'Loco-Parentis' for every student to look after his mental development and moral welfare was a healthy feature, introduced in the early stages of the University life history. It was a healthy feature based on the pattern of moral tutors at Oxford and Cambridge. As a student in early thirties, I had as my tutor R.R.Sreshta , who continued to be my friend, guide and philosopher at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. This personal relationship was maintained till the end of his stay in the University. Even after retirement occasional meetings were sometimes possible. This system was later on given up because of the rise in the number of students as also the economic difficulties and personal factors. The setting up of the delegacy

centres in different parts of the city with a chairman at each centre to look after the students of the University in that area was also given up after some time for obvious reasons. The students in general are left to themselves and their circle of friends to guide them. This too fails to achieve that objective of providing a broad-based programme of learning as also of extra-curricular activities and finally shaping and moulding the personality of the student.

Ancient Indian ideals :

In this context reference might be made to the exhortation from the Taitareya Upanishad. The disciples called 'the inmates of the ashram' are enjoined to dedicate themselves to tapasya or sacrifice for truth. This tapasya meant 'study by any one of the numerous known methods of observation, contemplation, meditation, experimentation or learning at the feet of a teacher and propagating knowledge and ideas'. The study was a continuous and life-long process. The frontiers of knowledge were expanding rapidly and there was no end to it. The Milindapanha and the Dhammapada record twenty-five good qualities in a teacher and ten such qualities in a student. According to these canons, the teacher was expected to guard his pupil, telling him what to cultivate and what to avoid, where to be earnest and where to neglect ; impart proper instructions relating to bed, sickness, food and company. He should boost his morale by encouraging him not to fear, be zealous, teach nothing partially, not keeping anything secret, or keeping anything back; and also not indulging in foolish talks with him ; pardoning him when noticing any defect, and eternally striving to bring him forward. The preceptor was

expected to treat him like a son, never desert him, but should always befriend him. The Prasna Upanishad gives a definite injunction to the teacher not to conceal anything from his pupil for fear of his own ruin.

The Past and the Present :

The pupil was equally required not to wonder from one teacher to another, preserving equanimity of mind in pleasure and pain, keeping a guard over himself in thought and deed, and willing to part according to his need and capacity, finally revamping the moral stature of his preceptor, if failing. It was thus a two-way traffic without any reservation. The ancient ideals of education, particularly in the context of preceptor-pupil relations, might be found difficult for assimilation, and out of context in an educational system which is materialistic and job-oriented. The teachers appear to be allergic to dead encrustations and accretions. The spirit of youth is equally unprepared to integrate itself with spiritual and moral values in life for fear of being dubbed as obscurantist. All the same the situation does call for emotional appeal as would stir the heart strings. Morality and moral values are not the preserve of any age or generation. These could be found useful at any time and anywhere. There is no place better than a University where an appeal to conscience and moral code of conduct could go a long way in shaping the youth of the country. The teachers are charged to round off their angularities and fashion the youth under their care and instruction combining in the words of Radha Krishnan, "The Greek spirit of youth with the Indian emphasis is on spiritual values".

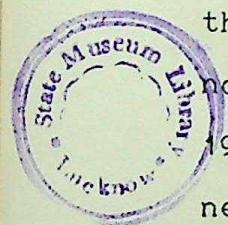
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Disturbances in the University
- Causes and Cure :

Time and again the peaceful atmosphere in the University was disturbed, sometime taking a violent form, even resulting in incendiarism and burning of the University property, humiliation of the teachers, not excluding even the Patriarch of the University - its Vice-Chancellor. The Papers reported the situation sometime under the caption 'Lucknow Varsity held to Ransom' - 'Teachers in Anguish'. As reported in the S.D.Singh Commission Report, 'fraud and black-mailing, abuse and invective threat and assault, terror and intimidation, demoralisation and frustration are the order of the day in Lucknow University. The Report as well recorded 17 incidents of indiscipline in 1968-69 and 16 in 1969-70, the most serious one on November 28, 1968 resulted in the students setting fire to the University Post-Office building and destroying University property culminating in the closure of the University from 29-11-68 to 10-1-69. Such incidents were normal features even in seventies- the worst one being on May 21, 1973 with the caption 'University in Flames' appearing as the main news item in the 'Pioneer' of May 22. The University was closed and the Vice-Chancellor too had to go. In 1978, the students demanded the removal of the Vice-Chancellor ('Pioneer' - July 23). This phenomenon had been a constant occurrence in the eighties and continues even in the nineties. Analysing the root cause of the malaise, one can pin-point agitations starting at the beginning of the Session on the question of admission, more seats in all the subjects without any restriction, room in hostels, and certain facilities in payment of fees etc. The next point of confrontation is at the time of examination - the dates of examination, ample choice in question papers, back paper examination and



Statement of the University
- dated 10/10/1973

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sity - its Vice-Chancellor. The report reported the situation
worsened under the caption 'Jackson's report' dated 10/10/1973.
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report. 'Terror and black-balling', among the various threats and
assault, terror and intimidation, verbal abuse and harassment
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well recorded 17 incidents of intimidation in 1969-70 and 10 in
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the student's setting fire to the University Post-Office building
and destroying University property resulting in the closure of
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was at the time of examination - the date of examination
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re-examination and re-scrutiny facility, but the more important demand has been the withdrawal of police and the P.A.C. from the campus.

The non-completion of the course syllabus by the University dons has also been a constant complaint. In between the holding of the University students election every year and in time with compulsory membership of the Union have also been the irritants in the peaceful working of the University. Charter of demands are presented to the Vice-Chancellor for implementation. Certain other factors responsible for the students' trouble in the University are its proximity to the Secretariat, the role of the political parties and its leaders and groupism among teachers in the University as also in the Executive Council with constant attempt to use their force against the opposite party. Above all, the job factor, the frustration in the youth against the political set-up and the changing socio-political scenario have all been contributory factors in this context.

Indiscipline and frustration in the Youth :

The situation in Universities bargaining on indiscipline and frustration in youth has been highlighted by eminent political leaders and statesmen, academicians and scholars who had occasion to deliver the Convocation address in the University. B.C.Roy, the Chief Minister of Bengal, in his address in 1950 called upon the principal political parties in the country to solemnly agree that they would keep students outside group politics and never use them for their political ends. He equally deprecated the attitude of some students to function as members of trade unions, anxious to fight for their rights. They forget, spoke Roy, 'that educational institutions are not commercial concerns, where

re-examination and re-structuring facility, but the more important demand has been the withdrawal of police and the P.W.D. from the campus.

The non-completion of the course syllabus by the University does not mean a constant complaining. In between the holding of the University students' election every year and in time with compulsory membership of the Union have also been the efforts in the successful working of the University. Further, demands are presented to the Vice-Chancellor for implementation. Certain other factors responsible for the students' trouble in the University are the proximity to the Secretariat, the role of the political parties and its leaders and providing among teachers in the University as also in the Executive Council with constant attempt to use their force against the opposite party. Above all, the job factor, the frustration in the youth against the political set-up and the changing socio-political scenario have all been contributory factors in this context.

Indiscipline and Frustration in the Youth :

The situation in Universities pointing to indiscipline and frustration in youth has been highlighted by eminent political leaders and statesmen, academicians and scholars who had occasion to deliver the Convocation address in the University. A.C. Jais, the Chief Minister of Bengal, in his address in 1959 called upon the principal political parties in the country to solemnly state that they would keep students outside group politics and never use them for their political ends. He equally deprecated the attitude of some students to function as members of their unions unless to fight for their rights. They forget, he said, that educational institutions are not concerned with group politics.

capitalists could exploit workers and the workers have under certain conditions to resort to strikes in order to have collective bargaining'. Sidhanta, who was associated with the University for over 25 years, and was Dean of the Faculty of Arts for 18 years, deprecated the intrusion of party politics in the University. The attraction and excitement of political fights, in his words, 'is disruptive of the harmony of the community of youth. When group loyalties and party allegiances clash in the University community, the atmosphere is fouled. Matters became worse when the teachers and students are ranged under different flags, instead of a homogenous community, and we have a conflicting conglomeration of splinter-group'.

The Problem of Student Indiscipline
- Dramatic need for good Counsel :

A western political scientist in his study 'The Indian University', however, points out that the problem of student indiscipline is not as widespread as it is dramatic. Closeness to capital towns and their politics exacerbate disorder'. According to him, 'good facilities and a fair student-teacher ratio are the proper remedies especially in unitary Universities which are extremely susceptible to bad influence because of the concentration of numbers in a small place'. 'Indiscipline', according to Robert Gardiner, 'is seldom caused by outside forces but it is always complicated and extended by them. The teachers and students are without mutual interest and lack in formality and familiarity. It is equally contended that outside of sports and military (N.C.C.) programmes, prescribed lectures, a few tutorial and casually recommended texts, the student is entirely at his own. He is not advised from time to time about his own capacity. With his narrow outlook the average student is unable

capitalists could exploit workers and the workers have under certain conditions to resort to strikes in order to have better living conditions. This was associated with the University for over 20 years, and was born of the faculty of Arts in 1920, represented the transition of party politics in the University. The attraction and excitement of political life in his words, 'is characteristic of the persons of the community of youth. When group loyalties and party allegiances clash in the University community, the atmosphere is tense. Different parties were when the teachers and students are ranged under different flags, instead of a homogeneous community, and we have a conflict in the composition of opinion-groups'.

The Problem of Student Indiscipline - - Dramatic need for good counsel -

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to align himself with the movement of the present generation into the skills and attitudes of the new age. His emotional and intellectual choice of a career which holds out prestige money, power and advantage, however remains unmaterialised and this brings in utter frustration to him. He then starts blaming the system of education and the institution imparting it which fails to meet the need and spirit of the time.

University Education
- and its relevance :

The system of education in University has been a subject of discussion among educational planners and scholars. Some believe that our educational system is really not very defective and that much of the criticism levelled against it is 'overstated'. Others condemn it by pointing out that while it had made us familiar with western thought and culture, it had prevented the different sections of our people from being fully familiar with each other, and even actually encouraged estrangement among them. As such it was worthless. Yet this very system had produced during the last 100 years men to whose talents India owes her freedom and independence. It was, however, pointed out by K.M. Munshi in his Convocation address at Allahabad University that 'the system brought about complete maladjustment between material civilization of our time and the fundamental aspiration of man'. It had weakened the power of the society to meet fear which lay at the root of the present 'most tremendous crisis in human spirit in the history of man'. This crisis is gripping the whole world but India has to find a solution for herself'. While the defence of the present system might not be fully convincing, the sweeping condemnation of it is only amazing. There can be no

question of reconstructing the 'whole fabric of modern education', much more at the higher level of University education. Cultural values have to be shaped and social institutions adjusted to the requirements of material progress. We have to find out and properly cultivate those distinctive elements in our national life and institutions, political, economic and cultural, which could 'contribute to the common welfare of mankind'. It should be necessary to discard the slogan that 'man is made by his material wants being met'.

The Utilitarian View and the Malaise :

The utilitarian view of education has been responsible for all the deterioration in standards. The fault of this state of affairs lay not so much with the system of education as with the Government's insistence on the possession of University degrees as requisite qualification for high jobs. Complete divorce of Civil Services Examination from University examination might be helpful in this context. The University as the highest centre of learning would be able to disseminate knowledge to those anxious to absorb it without any utilitarian consideration. Nehru too had admitted that the services should have nothing to do with degrees and that only when the services and degrees were separated that University degrees 'will be worth having for their own sake'.

Only some Changes needed in the Pattern :

The present system devised by the British has been preserved for over a hundred and fifty years, with occasional innovations introduced as a result of the recommendations of the various Educational Commissions. Even the best of systems, however, necessitate change to suit the new and growing needs of the community. Removal of 'University Politics' which is supposed to have

question of reconstructing the whole fabric of modern education much more at the higher level of university education. Cultural values have to be shaped and social institutions adjusted to the requirements of material progress. We have to find out how properly cultivate those distinctive elements in our national life and institutions, political, economic and cultural, which could contribute to the common welfare of mankind. It should be necessary to discard the slogan that 'man is made by his material wants being met'.

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Only some changes needed in the system :

The present system devised by the British has been there for over a hundred and fifty years, with educational innovations introduced as a result of the requirements of the various educational legislations. Even the best of systems, however, necessitate change to suit the new and changing needs of the society. University education, which is devoted to

killed the spirit of education in the country is no part of educational re-planning but an aspect of administration. The University Grants Commission as the apex body for doling out money, as also for initiating reforms in University set-up, particularly in the context of maintaining standard of higher education, has taken cognizance of Indian Universities in a wider complex. Its suggestions are no doubt mandatory for all the Universities to follow in respect of prescribing qualifications for recruitment, projects and progress of research by those in service and even those who have retired. The control is no doubt to the extent of financial support extended by the Commission. The State, however, controls the University in its territory through Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. Within the last thirty years or more nearly a dozen amendments have been made in the old University Act of 1920, of course in its application to all the Universities of the State. The control has been tightened to such an extent that the Chancellor-Governor could make the final selection of the Vice-Chancellor out of a panel of names submitted to him by the Special Committee appointed for this purpose - with his own nominee as the Chairman, a representative of the Executive Council and the Chief Justice or his nominee. The Vice-Chancellor could be suspended and removed as well. Too much state interference in the affairs of the Universities is no doubt bad but unbridled autonomy is not practicable. The University has to look to the State Government to wipe out the mounting deficits which have been a recurrent feature.

Curricula of Studies and
Complimentary Centres :

Another factor that needs consideration relates to curricula of studies to cater to needs of the time. It is not

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University of Punjab
 Chandigarh

However, for any great consideration to be given
 to the University of Punjab, it is not

possible to have either a uniform syllabus for all the Universities nor a variety which would lack coordination and could entail wastage of resources in terms of men and material. University education at different centres could be complimentary and not parallel, depending on their particular needs and provisions. The State could frame educational policies as also allow the nature of autonomy enjoyed by the Universities within the framework of the State policies. In this context political influence need be completely put out of the Universities and the party in power should look to the interest of the centres of learning rather than foisting its ideological thinking on the young minds.

The Youth and Politics :

The youth have a right to listen to different view points since they have the right to exercise their franchise and so can not isolate themselves from the political climate, but their active participation at the cost of their studies in any form should not be encouraged. The prestigious Universities like Oxford and Cambridge have Labour, Conservative, Liberal and even Marxist clubs, and students freely join one or the other. The University Union too is open for all, irrespective of party affiliations or political interests. Membership in such clubs and even in Unions is voluntary. The Universities in the State and particularly the Lucknow one, being the nerve centre of all forms of political activities cannot isolate itself from the political happenings in the city. The teachers and the students are free to join any party and prepare themselves for future involvement in party-politics and state elections. The University, as such, is the forum for training and building one's base. All this should be done without sacrificing one's academic interest

possible to have either a whip system for all the members or a system which would lack coordination and could entail wastage of resources in terms of men and material. University education at different centres could be complementary and not parallel, depending on their particular needs and provisions. The State could frame educational policies as also allow the nature of autonomy enjoyed by the Universities with the framework of the State policies. In this context political influence need be completely out of the Universities and the State. Power should look to the interest of the centres of learning rather than insist on the theoretical thinking on the young minds.

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and future career, as also the interest of others, particularly the academic atmosphere in the centre of learning. It would, therefore, be wishful thinking to expect political parties to keep themselves out of bounds from the centres of learning. The students were involved in the past during the freedom struggle, right from the time of Gandhiji non-cooperation movement in the early twenties. Many students in the past gave up their studies for the cause of country's freedom. Now the slant is different. There are students' agitations on grounds of reservation of interests and the counter move on matters relating to admission, examinations facilities and all that could be helpful for attaining maximum benefit with irreducible minimum of efforts. The teaching faculty, equally conscious of its rights, amenities, perks, perquisites, promotion etc. does not hesitate in resorting to means other than filing of petitions and persuasions at the proper source, and tackling the right type of person. The academic ethos seems to be vitiated by materialist considerations.

Teachers and Students constitute a Family :

Teachers and students form a family and in a family one cannot behave in a trade union spirit. University life is a cooperative enterprise between the preceptors and the pupils and resorting to activities - anti-social in character by any of the two members would be prejudicial to the interests of both. The relation between the two have been of a sacred character. The kind of education that is provided for the youth is determined wholly by the kind of men and women serving as teachers. Magnificent buildings and equipment, though important, are no substitute for the good teacher. The march of mind in science and scholarship demands the recruitment of best minds. As the example of the

and future career, as also the interest of others, particularly the academic community, in the course of learning. It would, therefore, be wise to think in exact political terms to keep themselves out of bounds from the sphere of learning. The students were involved in the past during the freedom struggle. It was then the time of youthful non-cooperation movement in the early twenties. Many students in the past gave up their studies for the cause of country's freedom. Now the time is different. There are students' organisations on grounds of reservation of interests and the Congress does not believe in reservation. Examinations facilities and all that could be helpful for giving the maximum benefit with irreducible minimum of efforts. The teaching faculty, equally conscious of its rights, teachers, poets, personalities, promotion etc. does not hesitate in resorting to means other than filing of petitions and petitions as the proper source, and seeking the right type of person. The state does seem to be vitiated by materialist considerations.

Teachers and students constitute a family :

Teachers and students form a family and in a family one cannot behave in a trade union spirit. Inversely there is a cooperative co-operation between the professors and the pupils in resorting to activities - self-seeking for themselves as well as for the two partners would be prejudicial in the interests of both. The relation between the two have been at a sacred character. It is suggested that it is provided for the youth in the kind of the kind of not and must serving as teachers. It is a difficult and arduous, though important, job in which the good teacher. The basis of good is relation and good depends on the recruitment of good students. In the struggle of the

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teacher has great influence on his pupils, the amenities provided for him should be attractive enough for his devotion to his profession and the cause for which he is appointed. He is not expected to draw full salary for part-time performance, with additional involvement elsewhere. Good teachers who are interested in the welfare of the students, who have love and enthusiasm for their subjects and are able to impart it to their pupils - form the central frame work of a University.

Teachers Demands and Duties Coterminus :

Unfortunately the spirit of enjoyment has prevailed over the spirit of sacrifice. We seem to demand more than what we give. There is equally much evidence of low morale, dissatisfaction and discontent among teachers, despite the phenomenal rise in salary and openings as also speedy promotion chance. There is therefore the need to overcome that serious slackness in our professional duties, responsible for spiritual sickness in our life and conduct. The importance of education lies not in acquisition of knowledge and skill alone ; it is to help us in evolving cooperative and mutually helpful living. In fact, stress should be laid on building one's character, for moral qualities are of greater value than intellectual accomplishment. The University should inculcate in its pupils a universal outlook as could enable meeting of students pursuing different courses in a common fellowship. If we are not interested in the fundamentals of science and philosophy we are not truly educated. We have to preserve the basic values of our own cultural heritage without losing the momentum which science and technology give to human progress and prosperity.

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Teacher's Role and Status

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The Final Analysis :

The problems concerning the University are vast and ever growing, and the stakes of the parties participating in the University education are equally high. We seem to feel utterly helpless and inconsequential. We shrink within ourselves and gaze in helpless condition at the spectacle of the University rushing towards its ruin, despite all the window dressings that we might notice in its external form. But we are not prisoners of destiny. The human agent - particularly the teacher - is a free agent, working for a cause, a sacred duty, imbued with serene and commanding qualities of head and heart. He is expected to show his merit, his sincerity, with the equanimity of mind, in imparting knowledge to his pupils who would distinguish themselves in different spheres and bring name to the country. In the final analysis, it is the teacher who forms the pivot of the University, its life activities and progress. He could be equally responsible for its intellectual stagnation and decay. The need of the time is to pull him out of the slough of indulgence, indifference and ineptitude, and make him disciplined, dedicated, pure in heart and gentle in spirit. No educational machinery will work unless there is the proper man behind it to handle it. The teacher must create and maintain that temper which is essential for the proper functioning of the University, its progress and fame as a centre of learning as would draw scholars from far and distant places to come here and drink deep at its fountain. A study of the past history of the University might in some way be helpful to the younger generation of teachers to draw inspiration from the ideas and ideals set forth by their predecessors, thus enabling to repair the damages and restore the University to its one's pristine glory.

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